MADRAS STATE ADMINISTRATION REPORT 1965

COMPILED AND EDITED

by

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State Administration Report Officer (1966)

Chief Secretariat, Madras

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
1966

PRINTED BY THE DIRECTOR OF STATIONERY AND PRINTING, MADRAS, ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
1966

PRICE : 3 *Rupees*

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INTRODUCTION.

This report on the administration of the State during the Calendar year 1965 (though by no means exhaustive) gives a comprehensive picture of the salient features of the administrative activities of all the departments of the Government during the period. Readers interested in additional information or more details are referred to the administration reports of the department concerned or other departmental publications issued from time to time. This publication follows largely the pattern of the previous reports except for the addition of a few photographs, a list of important events of the year and a few graphs and charts meant to highlight the more significant aspects of the activities of the Government during the period under review.

2. The year 1965 was on the whole significant in more than one way. It covered three quarters of the final year of the Third Five-Year Plan, in which the departments had to gear up their activities to fulfil the Plan targets. The first two months of the year witnessed State-wide anti-Hindi agitation, which took an ugly turn in many places, resulting in damage to Government property and loss of life including the lives of some Police Officers. Near failure of the monsoons and the consequent drought conditions continued to cause anxiety during the greater part of the year. The sudden outbreak of hostilities with Pakistan during September 1965 and the sharp, though short, war that followed, called for a complete shift in the emphasis towards Defence efforts during the last four months of the year.

3. Notwithstanding these difficulties, which were as unexpected as they were inescapable, the State continued to make steady and satisfactory progress in all its developmental activities, particularly in the implementation of the Plan schemes. Both physical and financial targets were

crossed in most of the Plan schemes. The overall expenditure on the Plan during the year pointed to Rs. 83·71 crores as against the original approved outlay of Rs. 77·85 crores.

4. The finances of the State showed steady improvement. The Revised Estimates 1964–65 envisaged a net Revenue deficit of Rs. 476 lakhs. The actuals, however, revealed a net Revenue surplus of Rs. 258 lakhs. This was largely due to improved collection of State taxes and larger Grants-in-aid received from the Government of India.

5. As already stated, the year as a whole was one of unfavourable seasonal conditions. The south west monsoon which set in later than usual brought 39 per cent below normal rainfall and the north east monsoon was active only towards the end of the season and that too in the plains only. The catchment areas of the various irrigation and hydel reservoirs of the State received scanty supplies of water. The level in the Mettur Reservoir touched the lowest limit of 13 feet. (as against the full reservoir level of 120 feet) which was the lowest since its construction over thirty years ago. By a careful and judicious regulation of water from the reservoirs and by adoption of techniques like the turn system of irrigation of the ayacuts, both the kuruvai and samba crops in the irrigated tracts were substantially saved.

6. Apart from the unfortunate unfavourable seasonal conditions, there was another factor, viz., the fall in the input of fertilizers following lesser allotments received from the Centre, which affected the agricultural production as a whole. This State which was normally surplus in rice had to face a deficit of the order of six to eight lakh tonnes. The supply position of rice in the State was brought on an even keel by the Government's effective measures such as timely procurement, ban on movement and controlled distribution. The supply position of other essential commodities such as sugar, wheat, pulses and kerosene was fairly satisfactory.

7. The work on the various dams and diversion tunnels of the multi-valley multi-purpose Parambikulam-Aliyar Project progressed according to schedule. Although the constructions required to create an irrigation potential of one lakh acres were completed, lack of adequate rains in the catchment areas of the reservoir made the utilization of this potential impossible.

8. Under the Minor Irrigation Programme against a financial target of Rs. 158·57 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 171.18 lakhs had already been incurred and against a target of 500 bore wells, 828 bore wells had been sunk by December 1965. Under Forests, schemes like plantation of teak, cashew, bamboo, wattle, etc., have progressed far ahead of the anticipated targets, both physical and financial. As an important part of the campaign for increased food production, much stress has been laid on the development of fisheries. Against the targets of 454 mechanised boats, 237 had been completed. Ice--*cum*-cold storage plants have been commissioned in all places as programmed except at Ennore.

9. The progress in respect of Power schemes has been extremely satisfactory, particularly under Rural electrification. During the year there was an increase of 255 MW in the installed capacity for generating power. This brings the total installed capacity to 890 MW. which is 30 per cent more than last years' and 60 per cent more than in 1962. The power generated in 1965 was 81 per cent more than in 1961. As hydel power supply is unsteady due to the vagaries of the monsoons, special efforts are being taken to increase the thermal content of the grid through the additional thermal units proposed at Basin Bridge and Ennore and the Atomic Power Plant at Kalpakkam.

10. A significant development in the year in the field of Industries was the establishment of the Small Industries Corporation, which started functioning from 1st November 1965. It has taken over 64 units with a book value of Rs. 669 lakhs. The Madras State Industries Corporation

is another landmark in the development of industries. This is a new venture, by which the Government have started direct participation in medium scale industries at State level.

11. Spectacular progress has been achieved in the field of Education during the recent years. Free and complusory education is provided to children of the age-group 6–11 as a first step towards achieving the Constitution goal of free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of 14. During 1965–66, 185 elementary schools, 131 High schools and 215 additional sections in the existing schools were opened. There were in all 30,554 elementary schools and 2,294 High schools in the State. From this year, the Higher Education in the State had been placed under a separate Head of Department. Fourteen new Colleges, of which three are exclusivey for women, have been opened during the year. To further meet the rush in the colleges, additional sections have been opened in a few institutions and the admission capacity of the existing sections has also been increased in certain colleges. All this has resulted in the increase of the number of seats in the Pre-University Class from 34,000 seats in 1964 to 40,000 seats in 1965.

12. With the opening of a new Engineering College at Salem, the number of Engineering Colleges in the State rose from six to seven. The total intake of students for the Bachelor Degree in Engineering during 1965 was 1560, as against 1,380 during the previous year. Two new special institutions, one for Textile Technology and the other for Commercial Practice were started during 1965 at Madras for offering Diploma Courses. The total expenditure on Technical Education during 1965–66 was Rs. 195 lakhs as against the original outlay of Rs. 190 lakhs.

13. The admission capacity of the Graduate course in Medicine was increased by 236 seats by opening two new Medical Colleges and by increasing the number of sections in the Madras Medical College and the Thanjavur Medical

College. The admissions to the Post-Graduate Courses was also increased by 44 seats and new P.G. Courses have been opened on several new subjects.

14. Hospitals in the State received their due attention. The bed strength of the State as whole was increased by 1,128 and several new buildings and improvements such as air-conditioning the Operation theatres, etc., were done. Under the Employees State Insurance Scheme, the Government have sanctioned the construction of dispensaries at six more places and 208 units of additional staff quarters. Buildings for these hospitals at Coimbatore, Madurai, Madras and Koilpatti were under construction.

15. Madras maintained the lead for a second time in succession in the field of Family Planning. In all, 1,12,027 Vasectomy and 4,897 Salpingectomy operations were performed during the year. A scheme of reorganised Family Planning Programme will shortly be introduced throughout the Sate.

16. Public Health in the State was generally satisfactory. The State was practically free from such epidemics like Plague and Smallpox. The progress in the establishment of Primary Health Centres, however, was not encouraging chiefly due to the difficulties in getting sufficient number of doctors for service in the rural areas.

17. There was general improvement in the number of road transport vehicles available in the State, the increase being notable in respect of taxis and public carriers. Tax concessions were granted during the year for tractors and trailers used for agricultural purposes.

18. While the net collections in Small Savings securities in 1964 was Rs. 5·22 crores, it exceeded Rs. 11·66 crores in 1965 setting a record thereby. The Gold Bond Scheme introduced by the Government of India to augment our Foreign Exchange resources was enthusiastically implemented in the State. The total collection made was 18,39,113 grams of gold, of which, Tirunelveli district alone accounted for 2,63,555 grams of gold.

19. During the year under review, an additional Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings was constituted with a view to quicken up the disposal of cases against public servants. A Vigilance Commission was also constituted in pursuance of the recommendation of the Santhanam Committee on prevention of corruption.

20. The record of performance of the several Departments of the Government during the entire Third Five-Year Plan period as a whole has been so encouraging that the Government can confidently embark on bigger and bolder schemes in the Fourth Plan.

C. A. RAMAKRISHNAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

CHAPTER I

PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS IN MADRAS STATE.

The development of industries in Madras State during the last few years has been a matter for gratification and pride. It is a tribute to the foresight and wisdom of our planners. In a State like Madras with high density of population and low per capita availability of cultivable agricultural land with limited scope for expansion of cultivation through large irrigation projects or other improvements, substantial gains in the levels of living and employment opportunities can be secured only by rapid industrialisation. At the beginning of the Fourth Plan, the State had only a slender industrial base. Besides, it is also deficient in basic raw materials and natural resources. Through careful and imaginative planning, exploiting the various favourable factors available here like trained manpower, constructive labour leadership, excellent transport facilities, well-developed power grid, a progressive entrepreneurial class and a stable administration, this State was able to build up over these years a strong and effective infrastructure and occupy an important position in the industrial map of the country.

2. The public undertakings in the State figured both under the Central sector and the State sector, though, of course, the former is the more prominent.

Central Sector.

Integral Coach Factory.—The Integral Coach Factory employing nearly 10,300 workers is perhaps the oldest of the public sector factories in Madras. Established in 1955, it has reached its full production capacity of 750 coaches per year on double shift and has now embarked on diversification of its production pattern. At present, it is producing 16 types of coaches including specialised stock like electrical multiple units, self-propelled diesel rail cars, motor coaches, dining cars and tourists cars. The Furnishing Division of the factory, set up in 1962, is now capable of furnishing all the shells manufactured in the main factory. For the coming years, the factory has programmes to manufacture deluxe rakes, air-conditioned coaches, motor and parcel vans and a variety of other allied products. In the initial years of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, this unit proposes to step up its production capacity to 800 coaches per year.

Neyveli Lignite Project.—The biggest industrial venture of the Central Sector in this State is the Integrated Neyveli Lignite Project, which involves a capital outlay of Rs. 160 crores. The first minecut of this project is designed to mine 3·5 million tons of lignite per annum, to be raised to 5·5 million tons under the first expansion and then, later, to 6·3 million tons. This lignite is to be used—

(i) to generate power of 300 MW initially, which will be raised to 400 MW shortly and then to 600 MW ;

(ii) for the production of 1·52 lakh tons of urea per annum ; and

(iii) for the manufacture of 3·63 lakh tonnes of Carbonised briquettes.

Besides, a number of other by-products, like charfines, fuel-oil, kerosene and carbolic acid will also be produced.

In respect of the power generation programme, the first phase of production of 250 MW by five units was completed ahead of schedule. In the second stage, the sixth unit with a capacity of 50 MW was commissioned on 24th August 1965, thus raising the capacity of the thermal power station to 300 MW. The erection of the seventh unit is under progress and it is expected to be commissioned by August 1966, thus raising the total capacity to 400 MW. The expansion of the station from 400 MW to 600 MW, installing two additional units of 100 MW each, has also been taken on hand.

In the Briquetting and Carbonisation Plant, all erection works have been completed and the first carboniser was lighted on 9th July 1965. Regular production started from 9th August onwards and, up to the end of December 1965, 13,850 tons of carbonised briquettes were produced in the plant, out of which, during the last quarter of 1965, 6,335 tons were sold for domestic use under the name LECO.

The Clay Washing Plant has already gone into production. A quantity of 15,000 tons of Washed White Clay has been produced.

Most of the works connected with the erection of the Fertilizer Unit have been completed. Gas Plant, Air Fractionation Plant, Ammonium Plant and Process Steam Plant are all ready. The unit is expected to go into production by the end of March 1966.

The Corporation has already taken on hand investigations regarding expansion programmes. In order to sustain a steady supply of lignite for the increased capacity of the power station, the Urea Plant and the Carbonisation Plant and also to supply lignite for the proposed Salem Steel Plant when set up, the opening of a second mine-cut designed to produce seven million tons of lignite per annum has been found necessary. Various proposals have also been drawn up for the effective utilisation of the by-products from the Briquetting and Carbonisation Plant and from the Fertilizer Plant.

Surgical Instruments Project.—The Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited has set up the Surgical Instruments Project at Madras with Soviet collaboration. Involving a Capital outlay of Rs. 5·26 crores, this plant will provide employment to about 1,200 persons and will produce 2½ million numbers of surgical instruments per year. The factory was commissioned on 1st September 1965. During 1965–66, 35 items of surgical instruments are being taken up for manufacture and full production is expected to be reached by 1968–69.

Hindustan Teleprinters.—This is a fully owned Government of India concern with an authorised capital of Rs. three crores. Planned to produce 1,300 teleprinters per year in its first stage, the factory has already outgrown its capacity and has taken up plans for expansion and diversification. It is now geared up to produce 2,700 units per year. Between April and November 1965, the Company has produced 1,640 units of teleprinters and has provided employment to over 600 persons. Beginning has been made for the large-scale expansion envisaging a production capacity of 8,500 units per year on double shift.

Hindustan Photo Films.—This project designed to produce various types of photographic materials, is being set up at Ootacamund with French collaboration at a cost of Rs. 11 crores including the township. A sum of Rs. 5·6 crores has been spent on the project up to 31st December 1965. Equipments worth Rs. 2·28 crores representing roughly 99·65 of the imported machinery has been received and the entire supply is expected to be completed during the current year. The factory expects to go into production by June 1966.

High Pressure Boiler Plant.—Involving a capital outlay of roughly Rs. 25 crores, this Project is planned to manufacture, while in full production, 12 high pressure boilers for equivalent electrical output of 60 MW each, 1,800 tons of high pressure valves and some pressure vessels for other industries. The capital investment in the Project so far is Rs. 19·10 crores and the factory has at present about 3,170 persons on its roll. The construction phase is almost completed. Manufacture of jigs and fixtures was taken up from May 1965 and the factory started production of high pressure valves from October 1965. Two boilers are expected to be completed by the middle of 1967. Expansion of the capacity of this plant from 720 MW to over 2,000 MW during the Fourth Plan period is under investigation and study.

The Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi.—The Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi, being set up with British collaboration, for manufacturing armoured tanks and all major components of the tanks including engines, gear box, etc., and other items of heavy engineering required by the Defence Services, and the Small Arms Factory near Tiruchirappalli are making good progress, as scheduled.

Oil Refinery.—An extent of nearly 2,700 acres of land has been selected at Manali near Madras for locating the Oil Refinery, along with a Fertilizer Plant, a Naphtha-cracker, and petro-chemical industrial complex. The Madras Refinery is being set up with the aid of two foreign collaborators, the National Iranian Oil Company and the American International Oil Company. The refinery will have an initial capacity of 2·5 million tons of crude oil per year, to be expanded later to 3·5 million tons. It will produce, besides other conventional oil products, about 200,000 tons of lube stocks per year, which will be the biggest lube plant so far in the country. The refinery is likely to go on stream by the end of 1968.

Side by side with the Oil Refinery, a Fertilizer Plant with the production capacity of 200,000 tons of Nitrogen per year, is also being planned. Negotiations and the planning on the plant have reached advanced stages. The refinery is expected to cost about Rs. 25 crores and an outlay of about 30 crores is envisaged for the Fertilizer Plant.

Neyveli-Salem Steel Plant.—A Project report prepared by Japanese Consultants has been submitted to the Government of India for approval.

State Sector.

Besides playing an active role in the development of industries in the State by various encouragements to the private sector and promoting co-operative spinning mills and sugar mills and participating in their share structure, the Government have also engaged themselves directly by setting up large scale industries which are necessary for the economy of the State, but which have so far not attracted private capital and enterprise. For this purpose, the Government have constituted the Madras State Industrial Development Corporation with an Authorised Capital of Rs. 10 crores. To begin with, the Corporation has taken on hand the establishment of two large scale industries, viz., a Continuous Steel Casting Plant and a Cement Factory.

Continuous Casting Plant.—Being set up at Arkonam to manufacture steel billets required by the re-rolling mills, this plant will have a capacity of 50,000 tons of steel billets per annum initially and one lakh tons per annum in the second stage, with facilities to expand to two lakh tons ultimately. Acquisition of lands for locating the factory is in progress and will be completed by March, 1966. The tender for the supply of plant and machinery offered by an U.S.S.R. firm has been accepted. The cost of the project will be about Rs. 300 lakhs, of which the foreign exchange component will be about Rs. 173 lakhs and the factory will provide employment to about 300 persons. The civil construction work will be taken up shortly and the plant is expected to go on stream by the middle of 1967.

Tamilnad Cement Factory.—This Plant, designed to produce 1,200 tons of portland cement per day, is being set up at Alangulam near Rajapalayam at a cost of Rs. 600 lakhs. The plant and machinery required for the factory will be fabricated indigenously and supplied by Messrs. K.C.P. Limited, Madras. Acquisition of lands has reached an advanced stage. Civil works will be completed by 1967 and the plant is expected to start trial production by 1968.

CHAPTER II

THE EXECUTIVE

Administration

His Highness Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, Governor of Madras resumed charge as Governor on return from his foreign tour on the 7th February 1965 from Sri Justice P. Chandra Reddy, Chief Justice of Madras High Court who was appointed to discharge the functions of Governor of Madras on the afternoon of the 24th November 1964.

2. The Governor again entered upon leave from the 13th August 1965 to proceed to Europe for medical check up and he resumed charge on the 20th September 1965. During his absence Sri Justice P. Chandra Reddy, Chief Justice of Madras High Court discharged the functions of the Governor of Madras.

3. The Cabinet headed by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam continued in office throughout the calendar year 1965. The Cabinet consisted of the following members :—

(1) Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam.
(2) Sri R. Venkataraman.
(3) Sri P. Kakkan.
(4) Sri V. Ramaiah.
(5) Srimathi Jothi Vencatachellum.
(6) Sri N. Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradiar.
(7) Sri. G. Bhuvarahan.
(8) Sri S. M. A. Majid.

Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries proceeded to New York on the 1st September 1965 to attend the Sessions of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal and returned to Madras on the 1st October 1965. During his absence, the subjects allotted to him were distributed among other Ministers. As Sri S.M.A. Majid, Minister for Local Administration met with an accident in September 1965, the subjects allotted to him were allotted to Sri G. Bhuvarahan, Minister for Information and Publicity.

Governor's Tours and Engagements

At the beginning of the year Sri P. Chandra Reddy continued to perform the duties of the Governor till 7th February during the absence on leave of His Highness Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur. His Highness resumed office of Governor on

8th February and again proceeded on leave from 13th August. Sri P. Chandra Reddy acted as Governor from 13th August to 19th September. His Highness Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur resumed office as Governor on 20th September.

Governor's tours—(*a*) *Within the State.*—His Highness Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur toured in Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, South Arcot, Chingleput, North Arcot and Salem districts during the year. His Highness took keen interest in various literary and cultural activities throughout the State. Sri P. Chandra Reddy toured in Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Thanjavur, South Arcot, Chingleput, North Arcot and Coimbatore districts. During their tour of these districts, His Highness Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur and Sri P. Chandra Reddy participated in numerous public functions and received addresses of welcome from a number of public bodies.

(*b*) *Outside the State.*—His Highness Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur visited Puri, Calcutta, Gaya, Varanasi, Allahabad, Delhi, Khandwa, Nasik and Bombay and also toured in Mysore State and Andhra Pradesh during the year.

Governor's important engagements in Madras City.—In January on the Republic Day, the Governor unfurled the National Flag and took the salute at a ceremonial march-past in the Marina in front of Mahatma Gandhi's statue and held a reception in the lawns of Raj Bhavan in the evening to which representatives of the public in all walks of life were invited. He addressed a Joint Session of both Houses of the Madras Legislature on 18th January. The Governor attended a lunch party in Madras Harbour on board the ship U.S.S. VALCOUR, at the invitation of Rear Admiral J. H. Maurer, U.S.N. Commander, Middle East Forces and the dinner given by the Chief Minister in honour of the Premier of Mauritius and Mrs. Ramgoolam.

In August, on the Independence Day, the Governor inspected a Guard of Honour and hoisted the National Flag on the ramparts of Fort St. George. In October, the Governor declared open the Centenary Auditorium of the Madras University and presided over the first session of the Convocation. In November, the Governor accompanied the Prime Minister to the Women's Meeting at the University Centenary Auditorium and the Student's Rally at the Nehru Stadium. In December, the Governor accompanied Their Majesties the King and the Queen of Nepal during their visits to

the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur and the Heavy Vehicles Factory at Avadi, and gave a dinner party in their honour. The Governor also threw a lunch party in Raj Bhavan to the members of the Burmese Trade Delegation who had been on a visit to Madras. He inaugurated the conferences of the Collectors and the Police Officers at Ootacamund on May 10th and 17th respectively.

The Governor attended the annual conference of Governors held in New Delhi in November.

Important guests who stayed in Raj Bhavan at Guindy and Ootacamund.—The important guests who stayed in Raj Bhavans at Guindy and Ootacamund during the year include Their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal, Premier of Mauritius and party, the Vice-President and Prime Minister of India and a number of other visiting foreign and Indian dignitaries.

CHAPTER III

THE LEGISLATURE.

Madras Legislative Assembly

Number of Sessions.—Two Sessions, viz., the Sixth and the Seventh Session of the Assembly were held during the calendar year 1965. The Sixth Session of the Assembly which commenced on 18th January 1965 was prorogued with effect from 13th May 1965. During the period, the Assembly sat for 34 days and transacted non-official business on one day and official business on 33 days. The Seventh Session of the Assembly which commenced on the 27th July 1965 was prorogued with effect from 13th December 1965. During this period the Assembly sat for 23 days and transacted non-official business on three days and official business on 20 days.

Governor's Address.—On the 18th January 1965, the Governor of Madras addressed the Members of both the Houses of the Legislature. The discussion on the Address took place in the Assembly for four days on 19th, 20th, 22nd and 23rd January 1965. Sri M. Dhandayuthapani moved a Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his address and it was adopted by the Assembly. Fourteen amendments were moved and all of them were either withdrawn or put to vote and lost.

Obituary References and Condolence Resolutions.—A Condolence Resolution on the demise of Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavsinhji, Ex-Ruler of Bhavanagar and a former Governor of Madras was passed in the Assembly on 3rd April 1965. On 3rd November 1965, a condolence resolution was passed on the death in tragic circumstances of Sri Balwanthrai Mehta, the then Chief Minister of Gujarat and Srimathi Mehta as a result of barbarous and dastardly attack by Pakistan.

Obituary references were also made in the Assembly on the demise of the following persons on the dates noted against each :—

(1) Sri R. S. Veerappa Chettiar, a sitting Member of the Assembly.	19th January 1965.
(2) Sri H. C. Dasappa, Union Minister for Industry and Supply.	Do.
(3) Sri T. Kuppuswamy Iyer, former Member of the Assembly.	2nd March 1965.
(4) Mr. W. K. M. Langley, former Member of the Assembly.	28th July 1965.

(5 Sri V. C. Palaniswamy Gounder, former Member of the Assembly.	28th July 1965.
(6 Sri N. Mounaguruswamy Naidu, former Member of the Assembly.	Do.
(7) Sri V. Shanmugasundaram, former Member of the Assembly.	Do.
(8) Sri B. Pocker Sahib, former Member of the Assembly.	3rd August 1965.
(9) Sri K. Venkata Shetty, former Member of the Assembly.	4th November 1965.
(10) Sri K. S. Ramaswamy Gounder, former Member of the Assembly.	Do.

Committees.—The following Legislature Committees were constituted for the year 1965–66 :—

(1) Business Advisory Committee,
(2) Rules Committee,
(3) Committee on Subordinate Legislation,
(4) Committee of Privileges,
(5) House Committee,
(6) Committee on Government Assurances,
(7) Committee on Estimates, and
(8) Committee on Public Accounts.

The reports of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation, Privileges, Government Assurances, Estimates and Public Accounts were presented to the Assembly as and when they were ready.

Financial Business.—On the 19th January 1965 the Hon. Chief Minister presented the Third Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1964–65. The general discussion on the same took place on the 21st January 1965 and Demands for Grants were also voted on the same day. The Appropriation Bill was introduced on 21st January 1965 and passed on 23rd January 1965.

The Budget for the year 1965-66 was presented to the House by the Hon. Chief Minister on 1st March 1965. There was a general discussion on the Budget for six days from 2nd to 6th and 8th March 1965. Voting on Demands for Grants lasted for 17 days from 9th to 13th, 15th to 20th and 22nd to 27th March 1965. The Appropriation Bill which was introduced on 27th March 1965 was considered and passed on 30th March 1965.

The Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1964–65 was presented to the House by the Hon. Chief Minister on 25th

March 1965 and was discussed and voted on 29th March 1965. The Appropriation Bill which was introduced on 29th March 1965 was considered and passed on 30th March 1965.

The First Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1965–66 was presented to the House on 31st July 1965 by the Hon. Chief Minister and was discussed and voted on 3rd August 1965. The Appropriation Bill which was introduced on 3rd August 1965 was considered and passed on 10th August 1965.

The Second Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1965-66 was presented to the House by the Hon. Chief Minister on 8th November 1965 and was discussed and voted on 10th November 1965. The Appropriation Bill which was introduced on 10th November 1965 was considered and passed on the 11th November 1965.

The Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure in the year 1962–63 were presented to the House on 8th November 1965 by the Hon. Minister for Industries on behalf of the Hon. Chief Minister and the Grants were made on 10th November 1965. The Appropriation Bill which was introduced on 10th November 1965 was considered and passed on 11th November 1965.

The Madras State Electricity Board Budget.—On 27th, 28th, 31st of July and 3rd August, the House discussed the Madras State Electricity Board Budget for the year 1965–66 and the Supplementary Financial Statement for 1964–65, which were placed on the table of the House on the 25th March 1965. Forty-two members including the Hon. Minister for Industries participated in the discussion.

Government Motions and Resolutions.—During the period 2 Government Motions and 8 Resolutions were discussed and adopted in the Assembly. The Official Language Policy was discussed in the Assembly.

Statement made by Ministers.—During the period under review 29 statements were made by Ministers on the floor of the House on matters of urgent public importance on their attention being called under Rule 41 of the Madras Legislative Assembly Rules. Two statements were made by Ministers *suo moto* under Rule 82 of the Assembly Rules as shown below :

(i) On 3rd November 1965, the Hon. Chief Minister made a statement regarding the impact of the situation arising from the Indo-Pakistan conflict on the resources and programmes of the State Government.

(ii) On 6th November 1965, the Hon. Minister for Food made a statement in regard to the crop situation in Kanyakumari district.

No Confidence Motion against the Ministry.—On the 2nd March 1965 the Hon. Speaker withheld his consent to the No Confidence Motion against the Ministry tabled by Sri V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Sri Saw. Ganesan, Sri M. Kalyanasundaram and Sri T.L. Sasivarna Thevar as the members had ample opportunities to discuss the policies of the Government and vote it out of office during the Voting on Demands for Grants and in view of the urgency to complete the financial business before the end of March 1965.

Matters of Privilege.—During the year, 3 matters of privilege were referred to the Committee of Privileges, 5 cases were dropped and in one case the Press Gallery pass issued to a weekly was suspended for the whole session. Six other matters of privileges were also raised in the Assembly and all of them were ruled out by the Hon. Speaker as either not involving any matters of privileges or that no *prima facie* case had been made out.

Adjournment Motions.—Twenty-four adjournment motions were sought to be raised during the period. Consent to raise them were either withheld or they were not admitted by the Hon. Speaker.

Non-Official Bills.—During the period the 4 non-official Bills were introduced in the Legislative Assembly, viz., (1) The Madras Agriculturists Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1965, (2) The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1965, (3) The Hindu Marriage (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1965 and (4) The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Bill, 1965.

Three non-official Bills were taken into consideration in the Assembly and in all the three cases the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration was put and lost.

Non-official Resolutions.—During the period, five non-official resolutions were moved and discussed in the Assembly. Of these three resolutions were put to vote and lost. In one case the member who gave notice of the resolution did not press the resolution. In another case, the resolution was withdrawn by the leave of the House.

Ordinance.—The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965 (Madras Ordinance No. 1 of 1965) was promulgated by the Governor during the period

Questions.—Nine hundred and sixty-four Starred questions, 106 unstarred questions, 8 short notice questions and 4 private notices were answered during the year.

Elections.—During the period Sri K. Parthasarathy, Deputy Speaker, Sri G. Rajaram and Sri K. A. Mathialagan were duly elected to the Senate of the Annamalai University. Sri R. Jeevarathnam and Sri V. R. Nedunchezhiyan were duly elected to the Board of Industries.

Party Position.—Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister continued to be the Leader of the House. The party position as on 31st December 1965, was as follows :—

Serial number and name of the party.	*Strength.*	*Name of the Leader.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Congress	138	Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam.
2 Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.	50	Sri V. R. Nedunchezhiyan.
3 Swatantra	8	Sri Saw. Ganesan.
4 Communists ..	2	Sri M. Kalyanasundaram.
5 Independents including one member belonging to Samyukta Socialist and one member belonging to Tamil nad Forward Bloc.	8	....
6. Hon'ble Speaker.	1	
Total ..	207	

The Madras Legislative Council

1. *Strength.*—The Madras Legislative Council comprised of 63 Members including the Hon'ble Chairman. Of these 42 Members belonged to the Congress Party, 7 to the United Party, 6 to the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, 1 to the Muslim League and 7 were Independents.

2. *Sittings.*—During the year there were two Sessions. The Council transacted official business for 37 days and non-official business for 3 days.

3. *Governor's Address.*—The Governor addressed on 18th January 1965 a Joint Session of both the Houses of the Legislature. The address was discussed for 5 days and the Motion of Thanks was adopted without any amendment.

4. *Obituary References.*—Obituary references were made on the death of Sri H.C. Dasappa, Union Minister for Industry and Supply, Sri R.S. Veerappa Chettiar, M.L.A., Sri V.C. Palaniswamy Gounder, former Minister of Madras State, Sri Balvantrai Gopalji Mehta, Chief Minister of Gujarat and Srimathi Balvantrai Mehta, Mr. W.K. M. Langely, Dr. P. J. Thomas, Sri B. Pocker and Sri S. P. Sivasubramania Nadar, former M.L.Cs.

5. *Committees.*—The Business Advisory Committee, House Committee, Committee of Privileges and the Committee on Government Assurances of the Legislative Council for the financial year 1965–66 were constituted. Three Members of the Council were nominated to associate with the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the Assembly for the financial year 1965–66. Five Members of the Council were nominated to associate with each of the Committee on Public Accounts and the Committee on Estimates of the Assembly for the year 1965–66. The Committee on Government Assurances presented two reports and the Committee of Privileges one report.

6. *Financial Business.*—During the period under review, the following items of Financial Business were transacted in the Legislative Council :—

1. Third Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1964–65.

2. Budget for 1965–66.

3. Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1964–65.

4. First Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1965–66.

5. Second Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1965–66.

6. Statement of Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure in 1962–63 ; and

7. Annual Financial Statement for 1965–66 and the Supplementary Financial Statement for 1964–65 of the Madras State Electricity Board.

7. *Government Motions.*—The Government Motions relating to the following subjects were carried in the Council during the year 1965:—

1. Approval of Draft notification issued under the first proviso to Explanation IV to Clause (40) of Section 3 of the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 ;

2. Discussion on the Official Language Policy ;

3. Discussion on the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

4. Setting up of Joint Select Committee on the Madurai University Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 11 of 1965);

5. Setting up of Joint Select Committee on the Madras Medical Practitioners Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 12 of 1965) ;

6. Election of one Member to the Board of Industries ;

7. Approval of the draft of the Madras Land Reforms (Disposal of Surplus Land) Rules, 1965 ; and

8. Setting up of Joint Select Committee on the Madras University (Amendment) Bill, 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 42 of 1965).

8. *Statements made by Ministers.*—During the period under review, 23 statements were made by the Ministers on their attention being called under Rule 42 (1) of the Council Rules on matters of urgent public importance. One statement was made under Rule 82 of the Council Rules on a matter of public importance. One statement was made correcting the answer given to a question.

9. *Adjournment Motions.*—Two adjournment motions under Rule 43 of the Council Rules were raised during the period. For the one regarding 'Anti-Hindi agitation' the Hon'ble Chairman gave his consent for the member to seek leave of the House to move the motion. Leave was granted and the motion was discussed in the Council. For the other adjournment Motion the consent was withheld.

10. *Matters of Privileges.*—A matter of privilege under Rule 157 of the Council Rules regarding the obstruction caused to a member of the Legislative Council while coming to attend the Council meetings was referred to the Committee of Privileges and the recommendations of the Committee were approved by the House. The other matter of privilege regarding the 'Broadway Times Case' was closed.

11. *Resolutions*—(i) *Official.*—During the period under review, the following five Government resolutions were discussed and adopted in the Council :

(1) Constitution of Shervaroys Panchayat Townships ;

(2) Constitution of Kanyakumari and Avadi Township ;

(3) Increasing the maximum amount of guarantee given by Government in respect of Debentures issued by the Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Limited.

(4) Constitution of the Ambattur Township ; and

(5) Condemning the naked and wanton aggression by Pakistan.

(ii) *Non-Official.*—During the period under review, seven non-official resolutions were moved, of which one was withdrawn by leave of the House, four were put and lost and further discussion on the other two were postponed.

12. *Bills*—(i) *Official.*—During the course of the year 37 Bills as passed by the Assembly were received for its concurrence or recommendation as the case might be and they were passed by the Council without any amendment or recommendation. In addition to th above, 3 Bills which are pending from the previous year were also passed with amendments and the amendments were later accepted by the Assembly.

(ii) *Non-official.*—During the period under review, notices for two non-Official Bills were received, of which one was introduced in the Council and the notice for consideration of the Bill was postponed and the other was withdrawn by leave of the House.

13. *Questions.*—Out of 822 starred, 71 unstarred and 26 short notice questions received in the Council during the period under review, 603 starred, 69 unstarred and 11 short notice questions were admitted. 92 starred, 2 unstarred and 2 short notice questions were disallowed, 56 were referred back to Members and 389 lapsed. Of these 683 admitted questions, 528 starred, 30 unstarred and 2 short notice questions were answered on the floor of the House.

14. *Half-an-hour Debate.*—The Hon'ble Chairman permitted an half-an-hour debate under Rule 41 of Council Rules with reference to a question on traffic accidents and the same was discussed in the Council.

15. *Leave of Absence.*—The House condoned the absence of Sri A. Krishnaswamy Vandayar, M.L.C. for the period from 25th March to 15th November 1965.

16. *Official Report.*—During the period under review, 261 speeches were delivered in English and 179 in Tamil.

17. *Papers laid on the Table of the House.*—During the period under review, 687 papers were laid on the Table of the House.

18. *Elections to Statutory Committees.*—(1) Two Members of the Council were declared elected to the Senate of the Annamalai University.

(2) One Member was declared elected to the Board of Industries.

Course of Legislation

During the calender year 1965, 35 Acts were published, of which 12 are substantive enactments and the rest are amending measures. One Ordinance was also promulgated in that year. A brief account of the legislation is given below :—

Madras Act 39 *of* 1964.—The Madras (Transferred Territory) Jenmikaram Payment Abolition Act, 1964 provides for the extinguishment of the right to receive, and the liability to pay Jenmikaram in the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district. The Act relieves the Kudian of his liability to pay Jenmikaram to the jenmis and brings the jenmon lands on a par with ryotwari lands. The Government will suitably compensate the jenmis who are individuals and pay tasdik allowance to jenmis who are religious, educational or charitable institutions for the loss of Jenmikaram. In lieu of the benefit accruing to the Kudiyan by the abolition of the liability to pay Jenmikaram, he will have to pay the Government as contribution an amount equal to ten times the aggregate of the annual amount of Jenmikaram payable to him.

Madras Act 40 *of* 1964.—The Madras Prevention of Begging (Amendment) Act, 1964 amends the principal Act, namely, the Madras Prevention of Begging Act, 1945 (Madras Act XIII of 1945) for the following purposes :—

(i) to make the principal Act applicable to the City of Madras also ;

(ii) to insert a comprehensive definition for the term "begging" to make the offence of begging cognizable and to arrest a person begging in private premises only upon a complaint made by the occupier of the said premises ;

(iii) to amend the principal Act to raise the minimum age of beggars to be dealt with by Magistrates from sixteen to eighteen years and to allow beggars under the age of eighteen years to be dealt with by juvenile courts ;

(iv) to provide for the detention of an able bodied adult accused in a work home for a minimum period of not less than one year and not more than three years and to prescribe the minimum and maximum periods of detention in a special home as one year and three years respectively ;

(v) to prescribe the minimum period of detention of a juvenile offender in an approved school, work home or special home as one year ;

(vi) to insert new sections 13 to 27 in the principal Act to provide for certain additional matters ;

(vii) to confer on Government power to make rules to carry out the purposes of the Act ;

(viii) to repeal sections 71-A to 71-L of the Madras City Police Act, 1888 (Madras Act III of 1888) since the provisions of the principal Act have been made applicable to the City of Madras also.

Madras Act 1 *of* 1965.—The Madras Contingency Fund (Amendment) Act, 1965 amends the Madras Contingency Fund Act, 1954 (Madras Act II of 1954), so as to increase the amount of the contingency Fund of the State from Rs. 1·5 crores to Rs. 5 crores. This Act replaces the Madras Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964 (Madras Ordinance 2 of 1964).

Madras Act 2 *of* 1965. —The Madras Appropriation Act, 1965 was enacted in pursuance of Article 206 read with clause (1) of Article 204 of the Constitution, to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(*a*) the Supplementary Grants made by the Madras Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1964 ; and

(*b*) the supplementary expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State for that period.

Madras Act 3 *of* 1965.—The Madras Places of Public Resort (Amendment) Act, 1965, amends section 7 of the Principal Act, namely, the Madras Places of Public Resort Act, 1888 (Madras Act II of 1888) to the effect that before granting a licence under the principal Act, the authority should satisfy itself after consulting

such authority or officer as the State Government may from time to time by rule direct about the safety, ownership, etc., of the building to be used for the purpose of public resort or entertainment.

Agriculture.

Madras Act 4 *of* 1965.—The Madras Land Improvement Schemes (Amendment) Act, 1965 amends the principal Act, namely, the Madras Land Improvement Schemes Act, 1959 (Madras Act 31 of 1959) so as to—

(i) amend section 8 of the principal Act to enable the Secretary to Government in the Department of Food and Agriculture to function as an *ex-officio* member of the Land Improvement Board and the Director of Agriculture or such other officer as the Director of Agriculture may, with the previous approval of the Government nominate in that behalf as Secretary to the Land Improvement Board ;

(ii) substitute a new section for section 37 of the principal Act providing for the recovery of all amounts payable to or recoverable by the Government, the Board of revenue, the Soil Conservation Board or the Land Improvement Board or any officer of the Government under the Act, from the owner or any other person liable and out of the land in respect of which any work under a scheme or the maintenance or repair of any work has been carried out as if they were arrears of land revenue due in respect of that land ;

(iii) modify the provisions contained in section 44 of the Act relating to the publication of rules made under the Act and the placing of the rules, notifications and orders made or issued thereunder on the table of the Legislature, to give effect to the recommendation made by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

Madras Act 5 *of* 1965.—The Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Act 1965 was enacted in pursuance of Article 204 (1) of the Constitution to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(*a*) the grant made by the Legislative Assembly for expenditure of the State Government for the year 1965–66, and

(*b*) the expenditure charged on the said Fund for that year.

Madras Act 6 *of* 1965.—The Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1965 was enacted in pursuance of Article 205 read with clause (1) of Article 204 of the Constitution to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of the moneys required to meet—

(*a*) the supplementary grants made by the Madras Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1964 ; and

(*b*) the supplementary expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State for that period.

Madras Act 7 *of* 1965.—The Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1965 substitutes certain new items for the existing items and omits items 22, 28, 42 and 52 in the First Schedule to the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Madras Act 1 of 1959). It amends—

(i) item 3 to make it clear that articles adapted for use generally as parts and accessories of motor vehicles and trailers are liable to tax ;

(ii) item 43 to make it clear that refills for vacuum flasks are liable to tax ;

(iii) item 51 so as to include within the scope of " snows " all purpose creams and cold and vanishing creams ;

(iv) item 55 to make it clear that all varieties of tractors and bull-dozers component parts of tractors and bull-dozers and tyres and tubes ordinarily used for tractors and bull-dozers and also articles adapted for use generally as parts and accessories of tractors and bull-dozers are liable to tax.

The Act also inserts a new item 3-A relating to batteries (excluding dry cells) subjecting them to 10 per cent single point tax.

Madras Act 8 *of* 1965.—The Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection (Continuance) Act, 1965 makes the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 (Madras Act XXV of 1955) a permanent Act.

Madras Act 9 *of* 1965.—The Madras Tenancy (Amendment) Act 1965 amends the following Acts :—

(i) The Tanjore Pannaiyal Protection Act, 1952 (Madras Act XIV of 1952) ;

(ii) The Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 (Madras Act XXV of 1955) ;

(iii) The Tiruchirappalli *Kaiaeruvaram* and *Mattuvaram* Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXVI of 1958).

(iv) The Madras Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Act, 1961 (Madras Act 57 of 1961) ; and

(v) The Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act 1961 (Madras Act 58 of 1961) so as to grant certain concessions (such as the right to lease and to sub-let the land and the unrestricted right to resume the land for personal cultivation after discharge or retirement) to members of the Armed Forces, to the widows and other dependents of such members who sacrifice their lives for the defence of the country and also to the Merchant Navy personnel.

Madras Act 10 *of* 1965.—The Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Act 1965 amends the principal Act, namely, Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Madras Act 58 of 1961) so as to —

(1) amend section 19 (1) of the principal Act to the effect that the declaration made by the transferee as to the total extent of lands held by him is necessary only in the case of possessory mortgages at the time of registering a document relating to any transfer of land;

(2) amend section 42 of the principal Act to the effect that the application under the section shall be made only in respect of land proposed to be used for cultivation of sugarcane for use in the sugar factory;

(3) omit the words "within a period of three years from the date of the publication of this Act" in sub-section (1) of section 56 and section 57 as the survey and ryotwari settlement of lands in the transferred territory could not be completed before the 2nd May 1965, that is, within three years from the date of publication of Madras Act 58 of 1961;

(4) keep the provisions of Chapter VIII in force for a further period of three years as the comprehensive tenancy legislation has not been finalised;

(5) amend section 74 to provide that a person can hold land for grazing purposes above the ceiling area; only so long as such land is used exclusively for grazing;

(6) amend Schedule I to correct the name of the village "Valapadi" which has been wrongly given as "Varapadi."

Madras Act 11 *of* 1965.—The Madras Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1965, amends the principal Act, namely, the Madras Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Madras Act 26 of 1963) so as to substitute a new Schedule for the existing Schedule I incorporating the correct names of the villages as given in the relevant inam

title deeds and also to omit the entry relating to Vengalaveli village, as it is not an inam estate. The Act also inserts a new section 72-A in the principal Act so as to confer on the Government powers to include new entries or correct the entries in Schedule I.

Madras Act 12 *of* 1965.—The Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Act 1965, amends the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act 1949 (Madras Act XXVII of 1949) so as to provide for regulating the cutting of reeds in private forests.

Madras Act 13 *of* 1965.—The Madras Public Buildings (Licensing) Act,1965, provides for the inspection and Licensing of public buildings in the State of Madras. Before the passing of this Act, in the City of Madras the grant of a licence for using a place or building for public entertainment or resort or as an eating home, coffee house,etc., was governed by the Madras City Police Act 1888, whereas in the rest of the State the grant of a licence for places and buildings used for public resort and entertainment was governed by the Madras Places of Public Resort Act 1888 (Madras Act 11 of 1888). But the above saidActs do not expresslyprovide that the structural soundness of the building should be a condition precedent for the grant of a licence. The licensing authorities are also different in the case of the two Acts. The main object of the new Act is that officers of the Government should be statutorily empowered to exercise control over public buildings such as schools, colleges, etc. Detailed provisions have been made in the Act for the grant of licences for buildings which are proposed to be used as or which are being used as schools, colleges, hospitals, libraries, hostels, etc., The Act also provides for the cancellation or suspension of a licence already granted if the licensing authority is satisfied that the building will no longer be safe for use by the public. Provisions for appeals and also for revision by the Board of Revenue have been made in the Act.

Madras Act 14 *of* 1965.—The Madras Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1965 was enacted in pursuance of Article 205, read with clause 1 of Article 204 of the Constitution to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys requred to meet—

(*a*) the supplementary grants made by the Madras Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1965 ; and

(b) the supplementary expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State for that period.

Madras Act 15 *of* 1965.—The Madras City Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1965, amends the principal Act, namely, the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 (Madras Act IV of 1919) so as to—

(1) substitute a new section for section 8 of the Act providing for the withdrawal of the Commissioner in certain contingencies, and omit section 14 which provides for the grant of leave to the Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner or the Personal Assistant to the Commissioner ;

(2) amend section 24 extending the 15 days time-limit to thirty days for the Commissioner to make reference to Government in regard to any resolution passed by the Council or a Committee and empowering the Government to grant a further extension of time not exceeding thirty days ;

(3) insert a new section 44-A to empower the State Government to dissolve and reconstitute the Council of the Corporation or supersede the Council for a specified period not exceeding three years ;

(4) amend section 85 empowering the Government to make appointment to any post included in clause 1-A. ;

(5) insert new sections 94, 95, 96 and 97. New section 94 provides for consultation with the Madras Public Service Commission in respect of appointment of certain categories of posts under the Corporation. Under new section 96, the State Government has been empowered to constitute any class of officers or servants of the Corporation into a corporation service. Upon the constitution of any such service the Government will have power to make rules to regulate the classification methods of recruitment, conditions of service, pay and allowances, and discipline and conduct of such service. Under new section 97 Government have power to transfer any officer or servant of the corporation to the service of any Municipality or to transfer any officer or servant of a municipality to the service of the Corporation ;

(6) omit the words " or without previous publication of the application under the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914, and the rules issued thereunder " in clause (i) of the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 142 to dispense with the practice of previous publication of the application for anv loan raised by the Corporation as it causes delay.

Madras Act 16 *of* 1965.—The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1965, amends the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 (Madras Act 22 of 1959) so as to validate all actions taken under the notification issued under section 64 (4) of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951 (Madras Act XIX of 1951), which was held invalid by the Supreme Court in *Sri la Sri Subramania Desika Gnanasambanda Pandara Sannidi* V. *State of Madras* (Civil Appeal No. 560 of 1964) and also all actions taken under the notifications issued under Chapter VI-A of the said Act and to continue in force of the said notification. This Act also replaces the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965 (Madras Ordinance 1 of 1965) and confers the right of suit on the parties aggrieved by the continuance of the notifications.

Madras Act 17 *of* 1965.—The holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) (Madras Amendment) Act, 1965, extends for a further period of two years the life of the principal Act, namely, the Holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) Act, 1950 (Travancore Cochin Act VIII of 1950), in its application to the Kanyakumari district of this State.

Madras Act 18 *of* 1965.—The Madras Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1965, amends section 34 of the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXIX of 1958), and section 14 of the Madras Agricultural Income-tax (Extension to added Territory) Act, 1961 (Madras Act 11 of 1961) so as to extend the benefit of those sections regarding collection of tax applying the composition formula, in respect of the assessment years 1966–67, 1967–68 and 1968–69.

Madras Act 19 *of* 1965.—The Madras District Development Councils (Amendment) Act, 1965, amends section 7 of the Madras District Development Councils Act, 1958 (Madras Act XVIII of 1958) so as to provide that no act or proceedings of a District Development Council shall be deemed to be invalid on the ground only that more than three months have elapsed between one meeting of the council and another. This Act also validates all acts and proceedings done or taken by the District Development Councils before the date of its commencement.

Madras Act 20 *of* 1965.—The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Act, 1965, amends section 1 of the Madras

Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960, (Madras Act 18 of 1960) so as to extend the life of the principal Act for a period of five years beyond the 30th September 1965.

Madras Act 21 *of* 1965.—The Madras Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Act, 1965, amends section 8 of the principal Act, namely, the Madras Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1959 (Madras Act 23 of 1959) so as to provide for the delimitation of the notified area into territorial constituencies for the purpose of conducting elections to the Market Committees. The Amendment Act also makes certain consequential changes in section 29 of the principal Act and incorporates a new provision for the publication and laying of rules on the table of both Houses of the Legislature to give effect to the recommendation of the Committee on Surbordinate Legislation.

Madras Act 22 *of* 1965.—The Madras (Transferred Territory) Extension of Laws Act, 1965, extends to the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district of this State, some more enactments in force, in the rest of the State and repeals the corresponding laws in force in the said district and taluk.

Madras Act 23 *of* 1965.—The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Madras Amendment) Act, 1965, amends sub-section (1) of section 3-C of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Madras Amendment) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXV of 1948) so as to provide that cotton shall be deemed to be watered if it contains cakes or patches and also to lay down a presumption to the effect that a certificate given by the prescribed authority as to the presence of cakes or patches shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to be correct.

Madras Act 24 *of* 1965.—The Madras Appropriation (No. 5) Act, 1965 was enacted in pursuance of sub-clause (*b*) of clause (1) of Article 205, read with cluase (1) of Article 204 of the Constitution, to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of the moneys required to meet—

(*a*) the grants made by the Legislative Assembly to cover the excess expenditure incurred during 1962–63 ; and

(*b*) the excess expenditure charged on the said Fund for that year.

Madras Act 25 *of* 1965.—The Madras Appropriation (No. 6) Act 1965 was enacted in pursuance of Article 205, read with clause (1)

of Article 204 of the Constitution, to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(*a*) the supplementary grants made by the Madras Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1965; and

(*b*) the supplementary expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State for that period.

Madras Act 26 *of* 1965.—The Madras Land Encroachment (Amendment) Act, 1965, amends the Madras Land Encroachment Act, 1905 (Madras Act III of 1905) for the following purposes, namely:—

(1) to empower Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and any other officer authorised by the State Government in that behalf to take eviction proceedings;

(2) to empower the Revenue Inspector and officers of the Highways Department to initiate eviction proceedings;

(3) to dispense with initial notice in the case of repeated encroachments on the same land;

(4) to enable the State Government to make rules or orders in regard to certain matters;

(5) to confer powers of revision on the State Government;

(6) to fix the period of limitation for appeals and revisions as thirty days; and

(7) to extend the principal Act as in force in the rest of the State and as amended by this amendment Act to the territories added to this State from the State of Andhra Pradesh by the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959 (Central Act 56 of 1959) and to repeal the corresponding law in force in the said territories.

Madras Act 27 *of* 1965.—The Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1965, amends the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939 (Madras Act VI of 1939) for the following purposes:—

(i) to amend section 4 so as to specifically empower the Government to make rules for the levy of fee for the grant of registration and for the renewal of registration and to give retrospective effect to the amendments from the 13th March 1959;

(ii) to substitute a new section 5 for the existing section requiring every retail dealer in motor spirit to keep books of account in the prescribed form in respect of each place where he carries on business ;

(iii) to make consequential amendments to certain other provisions of the Act.

Madras Act 28 *of* 1965.—The Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Second Amendment) Act, 1965 amends section 3 of the principal Act, namely, the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939 (Madras Act VI of 1939), so as to enhance the rate of tax on petrol and diesel oil to 10 paise per litre.

Madras Act 29 *of* 1965.—The Madras Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Amendment Act, 1965, amends the principal Act, namely, the Madras Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act, 1962 (Madras Act 4 of 1962) so as to—

(i) insert a new clause (1-A) in section 2 defining the expression " Domestic Bulk Supply ";

(ii) substitute a new clause (*b*) for the existing clause in section 3 (1) for the calculation of electricity tax on the basis of the price of energy (which has been increased) consumed by the consumer.

Madras Act 30 *of* 1965.—The Madras General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1965, amends the principal Act, namely, ths Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Madras Act I of 1959) so as to increase—

(i) the rate of multi-point tax under section 3 (1) and the rate of tax under section 5 (*b*) from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and the rate of tax under section 3 (3) in respect of Component parts from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ;

(ii) the rate of tax in respect of the sale of the goods mentioned in items 1 to 14 of the First Schedule from 10 to 11 per cent ;

(iii) the rate of tax in respect of sale or purchase of goods mentioned in certain other items by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent over the existing rates ;

(iv) the rate of tax on groundnut specified in the Second Schedule from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ;

(v) by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent the rate of tax reduced by notification issued under section 17 (1) ;

(vi) the rate of single-point tax from 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the case of aluminium ingots and from 2 per cent multi-point tax to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent single-point tax at the point of first sale in the State in respect of caustic soda.

Madras Act 31 *of* 1965.—The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Second Amendment) Act, 1965, amends the schedule to the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 (Madras Act 22 of 1959) so as to increase the court-fees for certain documents to the level of the fees prescribed in the repealed Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951 (Madras Act XIX of 1951).

Madras Act 32 *of* 1965.—The Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Continuance) Act, 1965, makes the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949 (Madras Act XXVII of 1949), a permanent Act.

Madras Act 33 *of* 1965.—The Madurai University Act, 1965, provides for the establishment and incorporation of a University at Madurai for the area comprising the districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari in the State of Madras. It applies to the colleges and institutions situated within the University area and affiliated to or approved by the University in accordance with the provisions of the Act or the statutes, ordinances and regulations made thereunder and also to all colleges and institutions deemed to be affiliated to or approved by the University under the Act. The provisions of this Act are more or less on the lines of the provisions contained in the Madras University Act, 1923 (Madras Act VII of 1923).

Some of the special features of the Act are detailed below :—

After the commencement of the Act no college in the University area can get itself affiliated to any other University—*See* section 5. Section 6 confers on the Government powers of inspection, of the University, its buildings, laboratory, library, museum, workshop and equipment and to advise the University of the action, if any to be taken pursuant to the inspection made. In any case where the Senate or the Syndicate fails to take action as directed by the Government the Government have power to appoint some person or body to comply with such directions—*See* section 7. The Vice-Chancellor is to be appointed by the Chancellor from a panel of three names recommended by a committee consisting

of three persons of whom one shall be nominated by the Senate, one by the Syndicate and the other by the Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor will hold office for a period of three years and will be eligible for re-appointment for not more than two successive terms—*See* section 11. Besides the Senate the Syndicate and the Academic Council, the authorities of the University will also include the Finance Committee—*See* section 14. The Finance Committee will consist of the Vice-Chancellor, the Secretary to Government in charge of Education and three members nominated by the Syndicate from among its members. The functions and powers of the Finance Committee are laid down in section 29. Regarding registration of Graduates the Madurai University will follow a new procedure. Under section 49 of the Act every person ordinarily resident within the University area who has been for atleast three years a graduate of any University in the territory of India and every person who is a registered graduate of any such University is eligible for registration as a graduate of the Madurai University. The registration will be in force for a period of five years and is liable to be renewed every five years.

Sections 54, 55 and 56 contain special provisions regarding allotment of certain employees of the University of Madras to the Madurai University, allocation to the Madurai University of certain portions of accumulations in the Provident fund and other like funds of the University of Madras and also payment to the Madurai University of such amount as the Government may determined out of the funds of the University of Madras.

Madras Ordinance.—Madras Ordinance 1 *of* 1965.—The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Ordinance 1965, amends the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 (Madras Act 22 of 1959) so as to—

(i) validate all action taken under the notification issued under section 64(4) of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951 (Madras Act XIX of 1951) which was held invalid by the supreme Court in Sri*la-Sri Subramania Desika Gnanasambanda Pandara Sannidi* v. *State of Madras* (Civil Appeal No. 560 of 1964) and all actions taken under the notifications issued under Chapter VI-A of the said Act ; and

(ii) continue in force the said notification. The ordinance also confers a right of suit on the parties aggrieved by the continuance of a notification.

Elections.

I. *Bye-Elections.*—(*a*) *Madras Legislative Assembly.*—A vacancy occured in the Madras Legislative Assembly consequent on the death of Sri R.S. Veerappa Chettiar elected from Dharmapuri Assembly Constituency and in the election held on 10th April 1966 to fill the vacancy Sri D.N. Vadivelu (Congress) was elected.

(*b*) *Council of States.*—During the period Srimathi Lalitha Rajagopalan was duly elected by the members of the Madras Legislative Assembly to fill a seat in the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) in the vacancy caused by the death of Sri G. Rajagopalan.

No bye-election was held to the Madras Legislative Council or the house of the People.

(*c*) *Election Petitions.*—At the beginning of the year one election petition questioning the election of the successful candidate and one appeal against the order of the High Court on another petition were pending. Of these the election petition was dismissed. The appeal was still pending disposal.

II. *Revision of Electoral Rolls.*—A summary revision of electoral rolls of all the Assembly Constituencies was undertaken during the year 1965 as was done in the previous year. A single combined cyclostyled "nil" preliminary list for all the parts relating to general voters and a separate "nil" list for service voters part were prepared and published along with the final rolls 1964 as draft roll for 1965 on the 15th April 1965. Final list of amendments were prepared incorporating (i) the amendments ordered under sections 22 and 23 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 after the final publication of rolls in 1964; (ii)decision on claims and objections filed during the claims period and ; (iii) the directions of the Electoral Registration Officer if any under rule 21 of the Registration of lectors Rules, 1960. The preparation of both the prelininary and final lists of amendments 1965 relating to Service Voters was attended to centrally in the office of the Chief Electoral Officer. The final publication of rolls of all the Assembly Constituencies was made from 21st July 1965 to 28th July 1965.

2. It was decided with the approval of the Election Commission of India to treat the electoral wards of Municipalities and Town Panchayats as units for preparation of electoral rolls of Assembly Constituencies during the year. To implement the above decision the Municipal Commissioners in the State including the Commis-

sioner, Corporation of Madras were addressed to formulate proposals for readjustment of territorial divisions and delimitation of wards.

3. The Election Commission, India agreed to the proposals of the Government to have in one year, viz., in 1966 intensive revision of electoral rolls for all the 234 Assembly Constituencies in the State as newly delimited with reference to the 1961 census population and also approved the programme to commence the enumeration work by 1st December 1965. As a preliminary step to commence the intensive revision of electoral rolls the checking up of house numbering was taken up as proper and correct house numbering is necessary for the correct enumeration of voters. Arrangements were also made to print and distribute enumeration booklets, Instructions to Enumerators and Supervisors sufficiently in advance as the entire State was taken up for intensive revision for the first time in one single year. The house to house enumeration of all the 234 newly delimited Assembly Constituencies commenced on the 1st December, 1965 as per programme and it was completed before 30th December 1965.

4. According to the procedure, followed hitherto the Service Voters Part of the Electoral rolls was centrally prepared in the office of the Chief Electoral Officer. The Election Commission India, in its latest directions, decentralised the work of preparation of Service Voters part and entrusted it to the Electoral Registration Officers. Hence, the statements received from the record offices of the Service Personnel have been sorted out taluk-wise and Municipality-wise for despatch to the Electoral Registration Officers concerned.

CHAPTER IV

THE JUDICIARY

The Judiciary has been separated from the Executive in the Madras State. All the subordinate Courts, both Civil and Criminal and Tribunals, other than those constituted under any law relating to Armed Forces, continued to function under the direct control and supervision of the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

Civil Justice

High Court.—During 1965, the Madras High Court continued to have 12 permanent Judges including the Chief Justice as in the previous year. The High Court has both Original and Appellate jurisdiction. There was an upward trend in the institution of Appeals, Letters Patent Appeals, Referred Cases, Writ Petitions, Civil Miscellaneous Petitions and Criminal Miscellaneous Petitions, while there was decrease in Writ Appeals, Second Appeals, Civil Miscellaneous Appeals, Civil Miscellaneous Second Appeals, Special Tribunal Appeals, Civil Revision Petitions, Tax Cases, Referred Trials, Criminal Appeals and Criminal Revision cases. On the Original side there was an increase in the Civil Suits and Original Matrimonial Suits whereas Testamentary Original Suits and Insolvency petitions had decreased.

City Civil Court.—There was a decrease in Original Suits, Appeals, Civil Miscellaneous Appeals, Original Petitions and Execution Petitions while interlocutory applications and Small Cause Suits had increased. In the Court of Small Causes, Madras, there was decrease in the Civil Suits, House Rent Appeals, Election petitions and execution petitions and all other items of work had increased.

Mofussil Courts.—The Original Suits in all Superior and Inferior Courts had shown an increase over the previous years whereas the institution of Appeals and Execution Petitions and Insolvency Petitions had decreased. Civil Miscellaneous Appeals had shown an increase.

Estates Abolition Tribunal.—In the District of Ramanathapuram alone a separate Estates Abolition Tribunal is functioning. The District Judge, West Thanjavur has been appointed as Estates Abolitions Tribunal for the entire Thanjavur district. In other Districts the respective District Judges function as Estates Abolition Tribunals.

Labour Courts.—The Industrial Tribunal, Madras held 12 camps during 1965. Both Industrial disputes and petitions under sections 33, 33 (A) and 33 (c) (2) of the Industrial Disputes Act showed an increase.

Criminal Justice

There were 14 Session Divisions in the State as against 13 in the previous year. The increase was on account of the bifurcation of the Salem District into Salem and Dharmapuri districts. The institution, disposal and pendency of cases in these Sessions were respectively 1,605, 1,437and 340 during 1965 as against 1,458, 1,461 and 200 during 1964. Except in the Divisions of North Arcot, Chingleput, Madurai, East and West Thanjavur and Madras City, there had been an increase both in institution of Sessions cases and the Committal of cases to the Sessions.

Magistrates Courts.—On the whole there was a downward trend in the total institution, disposal and pendency of cases in the Magistrates Courts in the State during the year 1965, although there was an increase in the institution of Criminal Cases in North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput, Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli districts. The District Magistrates, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris who are specially empowered to try corruption cases arising within their jurisdiction disposed of 5 out of 6 cases filed before them and all the 5 cases ended in conviction. The Salem district was bifurcated on 2nd October 1965 and the District Magistrate's Court at Dharmapuri was constituted in place of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate's Court there and the territorial jurisdictions of the Sub-Magistrates were properly re-adjusted.

Grave Crimes.—During 1965 the institution, disposal and pendency of cases of grave crimes increased, respectively, to 3,985, 3,749 and 432 from 3,354, 3,267 and 293. There was, however, a slight decrease in the institution of grave crimes in the districts of Ramanathapuram, Salem, Dharmapuri and Thanjavur.

Prohibition and Forest Cases.—There was uniform increase in the institution of prohibition cases in most of the districts including the Presidency Magistrates Courts in the City. Forest cases had increased in a few districts like South Arcot, Kanyakumari, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Dharmapuri and Tiruchirappalli, while in a majority of districts their number showed a decline.

Madras City.—Eight Courts of Stipendiary Presidency Magistrates including that of the Chief Presidency Magistrates continued to

function in the City. The sanctioned strength of Special Honorary Presidency Magistrates for the City was 25, of whom two were ladies. They function in three Special Honorary Presidency Magistrate Courts situated in Egmore, George Town and Saidapet. There were 5 Bench Courts in the City. The Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates are constituted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate once in two months from out of 200 Presidency Magistrates. One Special Court for trial of cases of cruelty to animals presided over by a Special Honorary Presidency Magistrate was functioning in the Mobile Court attached to Egmore. The Juvenile Court continued to be held in the premises of the Madras Government Reception Home for Boys and Girls. Besides these, there are 3 Mobile Courts presided over by Special Honorary Presidency Magistrates. Another Mobile Court for trying exclusively traffic offences which has been sanctioned by Government has not yet started functioning pending formulation of the rules for its functioning. Two Railway Courts, each presided over by one Special Honorary Presidency Magistrate, one at Egmore Railway station and the other at Central Railway station continued to function as usual.

State of File.—During the year 1965, there was a fall in the total institution of cases in all the courts from 306,089 to 281,382. The total number of cases disposed of continued to show an upward trend. On the whole the work turned out by Criminal Courts in the City has been keeping pace with the institutions and the pendency has been kept under control.

General.—There was good co-operation between the various courts and Departmental officers especially, the Police and the Forest Departments which helped in the speedy disposal of cases and in administering justice effectively and fairly speedily.

CHAPTER V

FINANCE

I. State Finance

The figures of Revenue and Expenditure on Revenue Account and Expenditure on Capital Account for the years 1963–64 and 1964–65 are given in Tables I, II and III. It will be observed from Table I that Receipts under all the heads have increased except under "Land Revenue" and "State Excise Duties" and "Education". Under "Education" the significant fall in Receipts is due to provision of free education to all. Under the heads "XXXIV and XXXV—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works"—both Commercial and Non-Commercial, the variations are due to increased receipts in irrigation consequent on enhancement of rates for wet assessment. The expenditure under Revenue Account (Table II) has registered increase under almost all items, the increase being significant under the heads "Education", "Agriculture" and "Industries". In spite of this, there was a net surplus of Rs. 258·47 lakhs in the Revenue Account during the year 1964–65, while there was a net deficit of Rs. 22·97 lakhs during 1963–64.

Capital Account.—The total expenditure on Capital Account (Table III) exclusive of the Outlay on State Trading Schemes and Appropriation to the Contingency Fund amounted to Rs. 24,52·71 lakhs, the main items being Rs. 8,12·18 lakhs under Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, etc., works (Commercial) and Rs. 6,09·75 lakhs under Capital Outlay on Public Works. The total Capital expenditure on the State Trading Schemes amounted to Rs. 2,94·92 lakhs.

The cash balance of the Government of Madras (including all deposits with the Reserve Bank of India) was Rs. 1,82·71 lakhs on the 1st April 1964 and Rs. 7,34·65 lakhs on the 31st March, 1965.

TABLE I.

STATE FINANCE.

Receipts.

Head of Account.	*Receipts during 1963–64.*	*Receipts during 1964–65.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS.	RS.
Part I—Consolidated Fund Revenue—		
IV Taxes on Income other than Co-operation Tax.	11,07,59,564	11,47,64,500
V Estate Duty	38,47,000	59,76,000
IX Land Revenue	6,04,89,122	5,51,04,247
X State Excise Duties ..	40,70,525	40,45,874
XI Taxes on vehicles ..	12,33,58,623	12,99,98,970
XII Sales Tax	27,01,73,238	35,30,14,840
XIII Other Taxes and Duties.	6,73,15,641	8,23,87,613
XIV Stamps	6,68,20,527	7,75,21,361
XV Registration Fees ..	1,51,43,098	1,61,90,095
XVI Interest	11,21,64,996	12,37,46,011
XVII Administration of Justice.	87,02,880	94,89,682
XVIII Jails	41,19,148	45,65,122
XIX Police	31,38,995	43,26,879
XXI Miscellaneous Departments.	38,51,049	39,47,307
XXII Education	1,54,72,397	1,09,93,462
XXIII Medical	94,60,433	1,02,49,807
XXIV Public Health	13,96,827	28,34,117
XXV Agriculture	2,80,74,062	3,30,32,038
XXVII Animal Husbandry ..	16,94,781	19,05,963
XXVIII Co-operation	35,04,341	36,90,246
XXIX Industries	3,46,89,806	4,88,85,980
XXXI Community Development Project, National Extension Services and Local Development Works.	2,56,698	3,80,807
XXXII Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisations,	23,62,366	30,24,024

TABLE I—*cont.*

STATE FINANCE—*cont.*

Receipts—cont.

	Head of Account.	Receipts during 1963–64.	Receipts during 1964–65.
	(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.	RS.
Part I.—Consolidated Fund Revenue —cont.			
XXXIV	Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—Commercial.	1,66,87,218	1,81,45,378
XXXV	Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—Non-Commercial.	1,31,71,604	1,26,08,187
XXXVII	Public Works	1,14,55,550	1,24,34,442
XLIII	Road and Water Transport Scheme.	5,18,73,083	6,23,64,592
XLVIII	Contributions and recoveries towards Pensions and Other Retirement benefits.	24,61,943	25,76,309
XLIX	Stationery and Printing.	43,45,297	54,69,832
LI	Forest	2,59,03,043	3,07,62,421
LII	Miscellaneous	86,35,132	1,29,06,760
LV	States Share of Union Excise Duties.	9,40,43,000	8,80,44,000
LVI	Grants-in-Aid from Central Government.	16,70,30,311	18,97,34,945
LVII	Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State Governments.	1,03,477	85,602
LVIII	Dividends, etc., from Commercial and other Undertakings.	10,07,410	10,95,889
LIX	Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments.	4,175	..
LX	Extra-ordinary Receipts.	89,205	25,24,073
		1,34,76,76,565	1,53,88,27,375

TABLE II.

Statement of Expenditure

Part I.—Consolidated—

Head of Account.	*Expenditure during* 1963–64.	*Expenditure during* 1964–65.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS.	RS.
Part I—Consolidated Fund Expenditure charged to Revenue		
A. Collection of Taxes, Duties and Other Principal Revenues—		
4 Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax.	12,77,036	13,44,064
9 Land Revenue	64,95,326	70,96,627
10 State Excise Duties ..	..	3,545
11 Taxes on vehicles	17,51,073	17,96,349
12 Sales Tax	76,66,045	93,50,388
13 Other Taxes and Duties ..	5,64,515	8,53,492
14 Stamps	31,22,576	31,61,838
15 Registration Fees	50,06,018	55,49,976
Total, A. ..	2,58,82,589	2,91,56,279
B. Debt Services—		
16 Interest on debt and other obligations.	11,28,86,130	12,91,26,913
17 Appropriation for Reduction or avoidance of debt.	1,23,89,800	1,25,95,900
Total, B. ..	12,52,75,930	14,17,22,813
C. Administrative Services—		
18 Parliament and State Legislatures.	20,14,138	27,44,494
19 General Administration ..	6,95,46,296	8,20,71,592
21 Administration of Justice ..	1,67,36,958	1,73,26,927
22 Jails	1,45,37,072	1,72,02,814
23 Police	6,75,83,730	7,53,09,084
24 Miscellaneous Departments.	66,43,695	74,17,188
Total, C. ..	17,70,61,889	20,20,72,099

TABLE II—*cont.*

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

PART I.—CONSOLIDATED—*cont.*

Head of Account. (1)	*Expenditure during* 1963–64. (2)	*Expenditure during* 1964–65. (3)
	RS.	RS
Part I—Consolidated Fund Expenditure charged to Revenue—cont.		
D. Social and Developmental Services—		
27 Scientific Departments ..	6,64,475	7,82,525
28 Education	27,41,46,262	31,73,85,862
29 Medical	8,20,23,643	8,57,72,446
30 Public Health	2,41,40,728	2,89,43,119
31 Agriculture	6,81,89,561	8,42,17,787
33 Animal Husbandry ..	1,89,01,070	2,21,94,785
34 Co-operation	2,29,58,699	2,63,39,436
35 Industries	4,94,86,712	6,30,39,409
37 Community Development Projects, National Extension Services and Local Development Works.	6,68,65,105	6,80,64,798
38 Labour and Employment ..	1,28,93,967	1,50,18,580
39 Miscellaneous, Social and Development Oragani-sation.	4,80,20,900	5,30,44,283
Total, D. ..	66,82,91,122	76,48,03,030
E. Multipurpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity Scheme—		
43 Irrigation, Navigation and Embankment Works—Commercial.	4,39,37,932	4,67,50,650
44 Irrigation, Navigation and Embankment Works—Non-Commercial.	1,76,07,161	1,64,85,853
Total, E. ..	6,15,45,093	6,32,36,503

TABLE II—*cont.*

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE—*cont.*

PART I—CONSOLIDATED—*cont.*

Head of Account.	*Expenditure during* 1963–64.	*Expenditure during* 1964–65.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS.	RS.
Part I—Consolidated Fund Expenditure charged to Revenue—cont.		
F. Public Works (including Roads) and Schemes of Miscellaneous Public Improvements—		
50 Public Works	10,00,33,910	9,60,04,810
G. Transport and Communication (other than Roads)—		
57 Road and Water Transport Schemes.	5,35,81,030	6,50,50,104
I. Miscellaneous.		
64 Famine Relief	58,38,245	72,08,962
65 Pensions and other Retirement benefits.	3,56,16,221	3,39,48,317
66 Territorial and Political Pensions.	59,633	32,527
67 Privy Purses and allowances to Indian Rulers.	3,72,700	2,37,352
68 Stationery and Printing ..	1,65,90,930	1,64,20,668
70 Forest	1,06,14,594	1,26,82,429
71 Miscellaneous	2,82,51,090	3,19,34,611
Total, *I.* ..	9,73,43,413	10,24,64,866
II. Miscellaneous Capital Account within the Revenue Account.		
72 Commutation of Pensions ..	6,08,394	4,46,646
J. Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments—		
76 Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments.	3,94,47,948	4,49,24,556
K. Extra-ordinary Items—		
77 Extra-ordinary Charges ..	9,02,646	30,98,154
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue.	1,34,99,73,964	1,51,29,79,860

TABLE III.

State Finance.

Statement of Expenditure on Capital Account, for 1963–64 *and* 1964–65.

Head of Account.	*Expenditure during* 1963–64.	*Expenditure during* 1964–65.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS.	RS.
Capital Accounts Outside the Revenue Account.		
92 Payment of Compensation to Land-holders, etc., on the Abolition of Zamindary System.	4,63,869	4,88,864
94 Capital Outlay on Improvement on Public Health.	3,42,236	(—) 13,22,746
95 Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research.	3,16,559	24,19,464
95A Capital Outlay on Consumer Co-operatives.	....	12,43,175
96 Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.	1,06,54,301	1,55,59,223
99 Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—Commercial.	6,62,31,198	8,12,17,951
100 Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—Non-Commercial.	2,99,87,010	2,77,43,268
103 Capital Outlay on Public Works.	5,87,12,769	6,09,74,684
109 Capital Outlay on Other Works.	3,24,29,304	3,54,96,771
114 Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes.	1,56,46,499	1,55,49,658
119 Capital Outlay on Forest ..	63,30,474	59,01,114
120 Payments of Commuted Value of Pension.	....	....
124 Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading.	1,52,96,010	2,94,92,221
125 Appropriation to the Contingency Fund.	....	3,50,00,000
Total Expenditure Outside Revenue Account.	23,64,10,229	30,97,63,647

II. Accounts, 1964-65

The Accounts of the Madras State for 1964–65 were briefly as under :—

Revenue.

The total revenue for the year 1964–65, was Rs. 153,88·27 lakhs as against Rs. 147,01·35 lakhs anticipated in the Revised Estimate for the year showing an increase of Rs. 6,86·92 lakhs.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure on Revenue Account in the year 1964–65, was Rs. 151,29·80 lakhs as against Rs. 151,77·20 lakhs anticipated in the Revised Estimate for that year showing a decrease of Rs. 47·40 lakhs. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 2,58·47 lakhs in the Revenue Account as against a deficit of Rs. 4,75·85 lakhs anticipated in the Revised Estimate.

Capital expenditure and loans.

Provision was made in the Budget (Revised Estimate, 1964–65) for Capital expenditure of Rs. 24,54·92 lakhs (excluding State Trading Schemes and Appropriation to the Contingency Fund). The actual corresponding expenditure was Rs. 24,52·71 lakhs. There was a gross disbursement of Rs. 31,61·05 lakhs under loans and advances by the State Government during the year against a gross payment of Rs. 31,86·40 lakhs provided in the Revised Estimate.

Budget, 1965–66.

According to the Budget Estimate, for 1965–66 presented to the Legislature in March 1965, the Revenue Account was expected to close with a deficit of Rs. 6,97·41 lakhs. Provision was made for a Capital expenditure of Rs. 24,27·93 lakhs (excluding State Trading Schemes) and a gross disbursement of Rs. 29,85·39 lakhs on loans and advances.

III. Madras Budget, 1966–67 at a glance

The following table gives a summary of the budgetary position from 1964–65 to 1966–67 :—

(*Figures in lakhs of rupees.*)

	Accounts, 1964–65.	*Budget Estimate,* 1965–66.	*Revised Estimate,* 1965–66.	*Budget Estimate,* 1966–67.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
REVENUE ACCOUNT.				
Revenue Receipts ..	1,53,88	1,63,63	1,64,91	1,88,72
Expenditure on Revenue Account.	1,51,30	1,70,60	1,72,78	1,88,41
Revenue Deficit (—) or Surplus (+)	(+) 2,58	(—) 6,97	(—) 7,87	(+) 31
ALL ACCOUNTS.				
Receipts—				
Opening Balance ..	1,83	40	7,35	40
Revenue Surplus ..	2,58	..	..	31
Loans from the Government of India.	55,37	49,78	56,62	42,81
Open Market Loans ..	14,33	14,00	14,44	14,00
Loans from Autonomous Bodies.	2,46	1,87	23,95	4.76
Ways and Means Advances.	3,10	2,20	65	..
Deposits and Remittances (Net).	12,78	10,01	7,59	13.69
Total ..	92,45	78,26	1,10,60	75,97
Disbursements—				
Revenue Deficit ..	..	6,97	7,87	..
Capital Expenditure ..	30,97	29,05	47,04	27,07
Repayment of Government of India Loans.	26,51	20,88	22,68	23,45
Loans and Advances (Net).	24,36	20,24	31,12	24,23
Loans from Autonomous Bodies.	49	58	60	68
Repayment of Open Market Loans, etc.	2,77	14	89	14
Closing Balance ..	7,35	40	40	40
Total ..	92,45	78,26	1,10,60	75,97

IV. State Borrowings

(1) *General.*—The outstanding public debt of composite State of Madras as on the 30th September 1953 is to be allocated between the Governments of Andhra, Mysore and Madras in accordance with the provisions in the Seventh Schedule to the Andhra State Act, 1953. Consequent on the Reorganisation of States from 1st November 1956, the outstanding debt as on 31st October 1956 is to be further allocated between the Governments of Kerala, Mysore and Madras and the Union Government with reference to the States Reorganisation Act, 1956. The liability for the open market loans shall rest entirely on the present Madras State, but the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala and the Union Government will pay their share of the debt charges to the Madras Government as and when they fall due. As regards the loans taken from the Central Government, each State Government will pay its share of the debt charges direct to the Government of India on the due dates. Pending final allocation of the public debt with reference to the principles laid down in the Andhra State Act, 1953, and the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, provisional payments are being made to the Government of India by the Governments of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala towards their shares of the debt charges in the population ratio.

The liability for the open market loan raised by the former State of Travancore-Cochin rests entirely with the Kerala Government, but the Madras Government will pay their share of the debt charges to the Kerala Government as and when they fall due. In respect of the loans taken from the Centre by the former State of Travancore-Cochin, the Madras Government paid their share direct to the Government of India.

Open Market Loans.—An open market loan of Rs. 14,33·30 lakhs was raised by the Madras Government during the year under review. The total amount of open market loan discharged during the year amounted to Rs. 5,26·37 lakhs. The recovery from the successor States made towards the discharge amounted to Rs. 2,57·10 lakhs. The net increase in liability on account of open market loans was Rs. 11,64·05 lakhs.

Ways and Means advance from the Reserve Bank of India.—A Ways and Means advance of Rs. 310 lakhs from the Reserve Bank of India was outstanding at the close of the year under review.

Loans from the Government of India.—The total loan assistance received from the Government of India during the year for financing the expenditure on various development and other schemes amounted

to Rs. 55,37·10 lakhs. The total amount of the principal of the Government of India loans repaid to them during the year was Rs. 26,50·82 lakhs.

Other Loans.—Besides the loans from the Government of India, etc., mentioned above, the Government received loans totalling Rs. 2,45·59 lakhs for specific purposes from certain autonomous bodies, viz., National Co-operative Development Corporation, Central Warehousing Board and Reserve Bank of India from its National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operation) Fund. The Principal portion of loan repaid to them during the year was Rs. 48·73 lakhs.

V. Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities.	*Liabilities as on 31st March 1965* (RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Loans—	
Due to Government of India	2,33,55·84
Open Market Loans	85,26·64
Special Irredeemable Loans	1·29
Other Floating Loans	3,10·00
Other Loans	13,07·95
Other Liabilities—	
State Provident Fund and Savings Bank Deposits.	15,49·33
Total Liabilities ..	3,50,51·05

Assets.	*Assets as on 31st March* 1965.
Loans advanced (due to Government)	76,30·18
Loans to Electricity Board	* 1,60,58·80
Capital Expenditure	† 1,89,28·08
Cash Balance and investments	11,54·67
Total Assets ..	4,37,71·73
Excess of Assets over Liabilities ..	87,20·68

* Includes an amount of Rs. 71·46 crores roundly, being the Capital Outlay on Electricity schemes to end of June 1957, and a loan of Rs. 40 lakhs roundly shown under Loans to Community Development Programme.

† Pending allocation of Capital Expenditure on certain items consequent on Andhra Partition and on States Reorganisation, the figure represents the approximate share of the present State of Madras worked out roughly on population ratio.

VI. Special Funds

(1) *Famine Relief Fund.*—The Fund was established under the Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936 for being drawn upon to meet the expenditure on relief of distress caused by serious drought, flood or other natural calamities including famine, as well as the expenditure on protective irrigation or other works undertaken for the prevention of famine. The cash balance in the Fund on 30th September 1953 amounted to Rs. 11·79 lakhs. The allocation of the liability for this notional balance was not provided for in the Andhra State Act, 1953. It was settled by mutual agreement. The Governments of Andhra and Mysore agreed to the transfer of the entire notional balance in the Fund on 30th September 1953 to the State of Madras. The balance on 30th September 1953 was accordingly carried over to the accounts of the Madras State. The Closing balance in the Fund as on the 1st October 1956 was Rs. 22·11 lakhs, comprising cash (Rs. 2·38 lakhs) and securities for Rs. 19·73 lakhs (at purchase price). Pending allocation of this balance among the successor States in accordance with the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, the entire balance has been provisionally brought forward to the accounts of the reorganised Madras State. The balance in the fund at the beginning of 1964-65 was Rs. 133·81 lakhs comprising cash (Rs. 113·23 lakhs) and securities for Rs. 20·58 lakhs (at purchase price). A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was transferred to this fund from the Revenue Account during 1964–65. Including the *proforma* allocation of the share of the Madras Government in the Famine Relief Fund of the former Travancore-Cochin State on the population ratio of Rs. 1·27 lakhs and the interest realised on the investments during 1964–65 (Rs. 0·79 lakhs) the balance in the Fund as on 31st March 1965 was Rs. 148·76 lakhs comprising cash Rs. 128·06 lakhs and securities for Rs. 20·70 lakhs (at purchase price).

Zamindari Abolition Fund.—In pursuance of the Government's decision to fund the surplus revenue collected from the Zamindari estates taken over and invest it in the Central Government securities, so that the accumulations might be available for payment of the final compensation when it falls due, a fund called the " Zamindari Abolition Fund " was first constituted in 1951–52. A contribution of Rs. 41 lakhs was made to the Fund and invested in Government of India securities before Andhra partition, i.e., 30th September1953. Including the interest realised on investments, the balance in the Fund on 30th September 1953 amounted to Rs. 42·54 lakhs of which

the share allocated to the Madras State on account of Andhra partition was Rs. 16·10 lakhs. The contribution from the revenues to the fund after Andhra Partition has been made at the rate of Rs. 10 lakhs per annum. The balance in the fund on 1st April 1956 was Rs. 48·26 lakhs made up of Rs. 0·28 lakhs in cash and, Rs. 47·98 lakhs in securities (purchase price). Taking into account the transactions during the period from April to October 1956. the balance on 31st October 1956 amounted to Rs. 49·28 lakhs made up of Rs. 1·19 lakhs in cash and Rs. 48·09 lakhs in securities (purchase price), pending allocation of this balance among the successor States on account of the Reorganisation of the States with effect from 1st November 1956, it has been carried over to the accounts of the reorganised Madras State. The position relating to the gross revenue derived from the ex-Zamindari Estates was reviewed and it was decided to enhance the annual contributions to the Fund to Rs. 75 lakhs on an *ad hoc* basis for the years 1958–59, 1959–60 and 1960–61. As the balance in the fund on the 31st March 1961 was sufficient to make future payment, it was decided to discontinue further contributions to the fund from 1961-62. The balance in the Fund as on the 1st April 1964 was Rs. 157·66 lakhs comprising cash Rs. 108·72 lakhs and securities for Rs. 48·94 lakhs (purchase price), interest on investments was also realised (Rs. 1·85 lakhs) during 1964–65. The balance in the Fund as on 31st March 1965 was Rs. 141 lakhs comprising Rs. 91·90 lakhs in cash an Rs. 49·10 lakhs in securities (purchase price).

Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts

The Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts which was constituted in April 1962 has completed three years. The question of making the Department permanent is under the consideration of Government. Questions regarding fixation of inter-se-seniority of all the gazetted officers selected to the Treasury and Accounts Service, regularization of their service and the declaration of probation have been settled and final orders of Government on these were issued during the year. The Accounts Officers of the Department continued to be given training in the treasuries in the districts to facilitate their inter-transfer. Under a scheme drawn up at the instance of the Public Accounts Committee, the Accounts staff in the treasury organisations and offices of the Heads of Departments in the City and the District officers were being given training in Accounts work. Two hundred and seventy candidates in the City offices and 744 candidates from the districts were given such training during the year.

During the year 1965, the bifurcation of the Treasury organisation in the Salem District as Salem and Dharmapuri was effected. Two new Sub-Treasuries, one at Nagercoil (Kanyakumari District) and the other at Rajapalayam (Ramanathapuram District) were opened on 18th August 1965 and 26th August 1965 respectively. The Government also approved the proposals to open two Sub-treasuries at Panruti (South Arcot district) and Perundurai (Coimbatore District) during 1965–66. They have since been opened.

Important circulars issued by the Director of Treasuries and Accounts were grouped under various subjects and a booklet is being issued to all District Treasuries and Sub-treasuries.

The first departmental examination prescribed for the subordinates of the Treasury and Accounts Department was conducted in May 1965. With a view to facilitate correct compilation of Treasury accounts and minimise audit objections, an important change was effected in the compilation of accounts in the three treasuries at Dharmapuri, Nilgiris and Kanyakumari. Under the revised procedure, the compilation of accounts will be done in the Huzur Treasuries and correspondence pertaining to audit objections on the treasury accounts will be attended to at the level of the Huzur Treasury. To facilitate the compilation of Treasury accounts at the District level, the Sub-Treasuries would send extract of classified lists with the vouchers and chalans daily.

All the Sub-Treasuries in the State were inspected atleast once either by the Director or by Deputy Director or the Treasury Officer during the year. Inspection has served in reducing the number of outstanding Audit objections and simplifying the procedure followed in the Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries.

On the whole, a general improvement has been observed in the working of the Treasuries in the State.

Small Savings

The Directorate of Small Savings continued to be under the charge of the Director of Treasuries and Accounts till 20th September 1965 when a full-time Director of Small Savings took over. Hs is also the Member Secretary of the City Savings Committee and the State Advisory Board on small Savings. The Regional Director of National Savings, Government of India is the Joint Secretary of the State Advisory Board. Thus co-ordination is ensured at all levels between the Government of India's National Savings Organisation and the Small Savings Department of the State.

The Staff of Small Savings Department has been recently increased to facilitate the publicity and collection work. In the City two Women Field Officers have been appointed in the grade of Tahsildars to mobilise small savings collections by door-to-door canvassing particularly among house-wives. Four other Field Officers of the rank of Assistant Inspector of Labour have also been appointed in the City to augment collections under Small Savings.

In so far as Districts are concerned, each Development District has been given one District Savings Officer in the rank of Tahsildar. He is required to tour the area keeping close liaison with the field staff of National Savings Organisation to promote savings collections both in urban and rural areas. Almost all the District Organisers of National Savings have been provided with accommodation in the Collectorates concerned.

Training.—Training camps for authorised agents were conducted in almost all the Districts and in City, with a view to activise the agency force. The District Savings Officers have also been given training to acquaint themselves with the scheme. A scheme of awarding trophy to agents, who top the rank among those who collected more than a lakh in Small Savings securities during a financial year has been instituted. The agents who have secured investment of Rs. 30,000 or over in a year towards National Defence Certificates, Defence Deposit Certificate, National Savings Certificate, etc., are supplied with leather bags and sign boards in recognition of the services rendered by them.

Mail Campaign.—A mail campaign was organised and diaries containing salient features of Small Savings Schemes with Income-tax concessions to Cumulative Time Deposit Investors have been supplied as a complementary article to the profession tax assessees who were paying Rs. 100 and above as profession tax. A mail Campaign is being organised to Income-tax assessees to explain Income-tax concessions on Cumulative Time Deposit.

Publicity.—The programme and method of publicity are chalked out by the Publicity Advisory Committee on Small Savings. The Director of Information and Publicity is the convener of the Committee. Seven pamphlets including two intended exclusively for children have been issued on Small Savings Scheme.

Bachat groups.—With a view to intensify the scheme in rural and urban areas and to cultivate thrift habit among the villagers a small target for forming bachat groups has been required to be fixed for each District Savings Officer.

Pay Roll Savings Groups.—Pay Roll Savings groups have been formed in the various offices of the Government Department and are functioning effectively. A meeting of these group leaders was convened by the Director of Small Savings and instructions issued. Steps have also been taken for the complete coverage of all Panchayat Union institutions for Pay Roll Savings Scheme. Special emphasis is being laid to augment collections under Cumulative Time Deposit through Pay Roll Savings Scheme from the salaried group. Savings Sub-Committees are formed in Municipalities and Panchayats Quarterly meetings are also held to review ways and means to step up the movement. In order to increase the subscription under Cumulative Time Deposits, a scheme to activise the Village officers has been finalised. Special Revenue Inspectors for Small Savings are also being appointed for every group of 20,000 rupees accounts for follow up work in urban areas. This Scheme is on an experimental stage and is being implemented stage by stage.

It has been decided to award shields to the best Pay Roll Savings groups in each of the various sections from this year onwards.

(i) Public Office.

(ii) Public Sector undertaking.

(iii) Private sector undertaking.

(iv) College.

(v) High School.

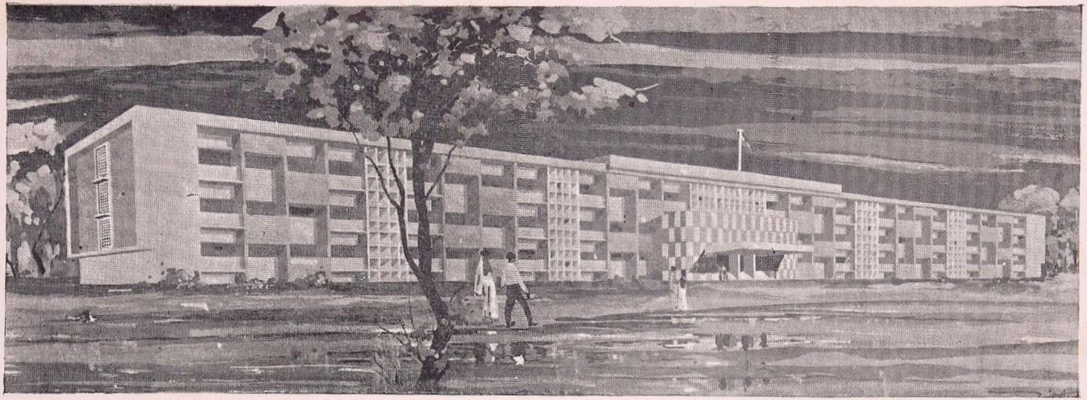
Special features.—Great stress is being laid on field publicity to propagate Small Savings movement. Targets have been fixed for collections during the year for each District. Though the targets are not rigid, the District which has done good performance in Small Savings collections during the financial year is being awarded financial assistance to be spent on some public utility works with special reference to the area which put special efforts in Small Savings collections. Physical and organisational targets are also fixed to District Savings Officers who are responsible for the Small Savings work in the Districts based on the savings potentiality of each area. A scheme towards the award of a rolling shield has been instituted for all-round best performance covering all aspects on Small Savings.

Cultural Programme.—A Small Savings fortnight was celebrated from 31st October 1965 to 14th November 1965. A general committee for the conduct of cultural show was formed with leading

industrialists and cine artistes. Cultural shows were conducted with the help of leading cine artistes, the admission being restricted to those who have deposited Rs. 500 and above towards Small Savings securities. A souvenir was also brought out on that occasion which was released by the Late Prime Minister Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri. An investment of Rs. 2 crores was secured during the period alone both in the City and in the districts.

Collection.—During the Calendar year 1965 an amount of Rs. 11·66 crores as against Rs. 5·22 crores in 1964 was collected in this State. This is a record collection under Small Savings in the State so far.

National Defence Gold Bond Scheme.—To augment foreign exchange facilities, the Government of India introduced a new scheme, viz., National Defence Gold Bond Scheme, 1980. The City was divided into 5 circles and circle committees were formed to augment collections towards gold bonds. A mobile van with State Bank of India staff for collection of gold on the spot was moved on all parts of the City. In the Districts, the Collectors were asked to implement the scheme with the help of commercial tax and other departmental officers. The District of Tirunelveli occupies the first rank in the collection under gold bond scheme, with a total collection of 2,63,555 grams. About 18,39,113 grams of gold have been collected under this scheme in the entire State.



PROPOSED ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING AT DHARMAPURI.

CHAPTER VI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Seasonal Conditions

The Progress of the Monsoon (South-West and North-East Monsoons) in the Madras—1965.

Seasonal Conditions—South-West Monsoon Period.—The rainfall during the South-West Monsoon period from June 1965 to September 1965, was on the whole 28·2 per cent below the normal and 53·5 per cent below the rainfall for the corresponding period of the previous year.

North-East Monsoon Period.—The rainfall during the North-East Monsoon period from October, 1965 to December, 1965 was bordering on the normal for the State as a whole. It was 10·9 per cent above the rainfall during the corresponding period of the previous year.

On 31st December 1965 a cyclonic storm centred in the Bay about 620 kilometres east of Pamban resulting in moderate to heavy rainfall in the coastal districts of Madras State.

The table below gives district-wise particulars of normal and actual rainfall and the percentage departure from the normal separately for the South-West and North-East monsoon periods.

Table showing the district-wise rainfall in (m.m.) during the South-West and the North-East Monsoon Periods in the Madras State.

Districts.	*South-West Monsoon June to September 1965.*		*Percentage of increase or decrease.*	*North-East Monsoon October to December 1965.*		*Percentage of increase or decrease.*
	Normal.	*Actual.*		*Normal.*	*Actual.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras	365·7	428·2	+ 17·1	795·3	828·0	+ 4·1
Chingleput	397·7	584·2	+ 46·9	691·0	550·7	— 20·3
South Arcot ..	391·8	442·0	+ 12·8	627·8	672·0	+ 7·0
North Arcot ..	440·1	530·5	+ 20·5	385·5	431·6	+ 12·0
Salem	360·8	329·7	— 8·6	296·5	315.4	+ 6·4
Coimbatore ..	199·9	307·6	+ 53·8	332·1	258·0	— 22·3
Tiruchirappalli ..	310·6	300·7	— 3·2	390·0	496·2	+ 27·2
Thanjavur ..	286·0	311·6	+ 9·0	663·5	739·6	+ 11·5
Madurai	233·2	201·0	— 13·8	409·0	301·6	+ 26·3
Ramanathapuram	185·4	154·3	— 16·8	455·5	418·9	— 8·0
Tirunelveli ..	109·5	90·6	— 17·3	485·8	549·1	+ 13·0
The Nilgiris ..	1061·3	723·3	— 31·8	513·6	426·2	— 17.0
Kanyakumari ..	546·2	332.9	— 39·1	564·0	680·6	+ 20·7
State Average ..	307·7	220·9	— 28·2	450·4	452·1	+ 0·4

Adverse Seasonal Conditions

A reference to the rainfall table of the State will show that while more districts were affected by the failure of South-West Monsoon than by the failure of the North-East Monsoon, the districts of the Nilgiris, Madurai and Ramanathapuram received inadequate rains during both the monsoons. The failure of rains affected the crops in almost the entire district of the Nilgiris, Srivilliputtur and Rajapalayam sub-taluks of Ramanathapuram district, Nanguneri Shencottah, Sankarankoil and parts of Ambasamudram and Tirunelveli taluks of Tirunelveli district, Hosur taluk and the Veppanappally Panchayat Union area in Dharmapuri district and the second crops in Thanjavur district. Besides the usual seasonal remissions allowed under the Board Standing Orders, the Government granted several special concessions by way of postponement of collections of land revenue, loan instalments, adoption of a 'go slow' policy and non-resort to coersive measures, remission of water cess.

In addition, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was sanctioned for taking up relief works to provide employment for landless agricultural labourers in the affected areas in Dharmapuri district. Fodder loans were also granted to the ryots in those areas. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh was also sanctioned for providing 100 drinking water wells in Harijan colonies in the District. Government sanctioned an advance of Rs. 15 lakhs to the Nilgiris District Co-operative Credit Bank to enable the bank to postpone the recovery of loan dues to Co-operative societies for the potato growers in the district. In Thanjavur district, the inadequate water supply in the channels was made good by the quick installation of pumpsets, filter points and rapid supply of oil engines to the needy ryots. The Public Works Department, Revenue and Agriculture Departments took vigorous steps to save the standing crops. In order to provide work to the agricultural labourers in affected areas in Ramanathapuram district, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs for starting road works and tank works and a sum of Rs. 1 lakh for deepening drinking water wells. Similar relief works at a total cost of Rs. 25 lakhs were undertaken in the affected areas in Tirunelveli district for the benefit of the ryots there.

Crop condition (July 1965—December 1965).

The condition of the standing crops was generally fair in all the districts of the State except in Udumalpet, Dharapuram, Pollachi of Coimbatore district, Cheyyar, Polur and Wandiwash taluks of North Arcot district, Chidambaram taluk of South Arcot district and Elayangudi sub-taluk of Ramanathapuram district, where the standing paddy crop was reported to have been affected for want of water supply. Standing 'Kar' paddy crop in Nanguneri, Shencottah, Srivaikuntam, Tirunelveli and Ambasamudram taluks of Tirunelveli district and in the land situated at the tail end of channels in Kanyakumari district was reported to have withered due to the failure of the South-West monsoon and inadequate water supply from the irrigation sources. Potato and wheat crops in the Nilgiris district have been affected due to insufficient rains. Standing varagu crop, ripe for harvest in Tiruvadanai taluk of Ramanathapuram district was affected due to inundation. Potato crop in the Nilgiris district was also affected by 'Late Blight' besides want of sufficient water resulting from the failure of the South-West monsoon.

Pest attack.—During the period from July 1965 to December 1965, pest attacks on the following crops were reported in the areas specified :—

Crop affected by pest.		*District and areas affected.*
Paddy	..	Thanjavur, Kodavasal, Arantangi, Tranquebar.
2 Plantains	..	Thanjavur, Kumbakonam taluks.
3 Potato ..	..	The Nilgiris, in parts of the district.

Necessary remedial measures were taken by the Agriculture department.

Cyclone and Floods

Although there was a general decrease in the rainfall during 1965, there were heavy and widespread rains during the end of November and early December 1965 which resulted in the flooding of rivers and tanks in the districts of South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and also parts of Ramanathapuram district. In South Arcot district, due to the heavy rains from 3rd December 1965 to 10th December 1965, the rivers Vadavar, Musukunda Nadhi and Cadilam were in spate. Parts of low lying slum areas

in Cuddalore and Chidambaram towns were waterlogged. The floods of Musukunda Nadhi caused a serious breach to the big irrigation tank " Rajasundram Eri " in Kallakurichi taluk resulting in some damage to standing crops by sand casting over an extent of 102·42 acres of the ayacut lands. Eighty-eight houses near the tank also got damaged by the breach. More breaches also occurred to several other tanks and channels. Breaches in roads wherever they occurred were repaired and communications restored promptly. Cash grants amounting to Rs. 39,983 and other necessary relief were given to the people whose houses were damaged by the heavy rains and floods. There were fortunately no serious damages to the standing crops in the districts.

Thanjavur district received on an average as much as 491·9 m.m. of rainfall during the period from 24th November 1965 to 7th December 1965. Thiruthuraipoondi and Nagapattinam were the worst affected by these rains. Arantangi taluk was also badly affected due to the breaches in tanks and jungle streams like the Vellar river. In all about 44,000 acres of lands were submerged suddenly for a period of 3 to 4 days, while 1,747 houses were totally destroyed and 2,793 houses were partially damaged. Some of the low lying habitations were so completely surrounded by water that the inhabitants had to be evacuated by country crafts and catamarans. Besides providing immediate relief by way of food and alternative accommodation in public buildings, etc., the affected people were also given cash grants amounting to Rs. 40,594.

The heavy rains of December resulted in breaching 48 tanks in Pudukkottai Division and 25 tanks in Ariyalur Division in the Tiruchirappalli district 602 houses in these divisions were damaged. A sum of Rs. 9,420 was sanctioned to the affected victims to enable them to rebuild their houses.

In Ramanathapuram district, the cyclone and the heavy rains in November-December 1965 took the toll of two lives and one person was injured due to the collapse of a house. Seventy-eight houses were fully damaged and 986 houses partially damaged. A sum of Rs. 3,575 was granted to the victims by way of relief. The breaches in the roads were attended to promptly by the Highways Department and communications restored.

Land Revenue for Fasli 1374 (1-7-64 to 30-6-1965)

The demand under Land Revenue including additional assessment and additional water cess and Inam assessment for Fasli 1374 (arrear and current) amounted to Rs. 14,07,21,363 of which a sum of Rs. 12,13,05,744 was collected leaving over a balance of Rs. 1,94,15,619 comprising both arrear and current. Out of this balance, the collection of an amount of Rs. 22,97,944 was suspended or postponed. The percentage of net collectable balance to demand works out to 12·16 per cent. The collection work was reviewed month by month and instructions were issued to Collectors to set up the tempo of collection by launching an intensive drive to collect the arrear and the progress of collections was watched by obtaining weekly reports from the Collectors.

Court of wards

All the estates which were under the superintendence of the Court of Wards were handed over to the proprietors of the estates concerned. In respect of Marungapuri and Sivagiri estates only, some amounts relating to private and Trust properties or Devasthanams remain to be handed over. The result of the suits filed by the parties was being awaited.

Old Age Pension

In G.O. No.73, Finance, dated 22nd July 1962 the scheme relating to the payment of old age pension was approved for implementation in this State. The object of the scheme was to grant pension to old persons who had no means of subsistence and who had no relatives bound to support them by custom or usage. Pension at Rs. 20 per mensem is payable to such destitutes aged 65 years and above and to destitutes of 60 years and above who are incapacitated to earn their livelihood due to blindness, leprosy, insanity, paralysis or loss of limb.

The total number of persons sanctioned old age pension up to the end of the year 1965 was 66,130 as indicated below: —

Name of the districts.	*Number of persons to whom old age pension sanctioned.*
1. Madras	1,515
2. Chingleput	2,706

Name of the districts.	*Number of persons to whom old age pension sanctioned.*
3. South Arcot	3,894
4. North Arcot	4,311
5. Thanjavur	7,871
6. Tiruchirappalli	4,333
7. Madurai	5,966
8. Ramanathapuram	4,566
9. Tirunelveli	7,198
10. Coimbatore	7,282
11. Salem	6,275
12. Nilgiris	573
13. Kanyakumari	4,348
14. Dharmapuri	5,302

After allowing for deaths and other causes and weeding out of ineligible cases, etc., the total number of pensioners actually on the roll as on 31st December 1965 was 44,816. The total expenditure incurred in the year 1965 was Rs. 80,74,834·48 and upto the end of the year since the inception of the scheme was over rupees nine hundred and seventy-one lakhs.

Assignment of lands to landless poor

Assignment of land to landless poor persons is being made under the provision of Boards' Standing Order 15 . The order of priority for assignment is given below :—

1. Families of servicemen who have been killed or disabled in action.
2. Persons in active military service.
3. Ex-servicemen.
4. Goldsmiths displaced on account of Gold Control Order; and
5. Other landless and poor persons (including Harijans).

The extent of land assigned in favour of Harijans, Servicemen and Ex-Servicemen and displaced Goldsmiths during the year 1965 and the number of applications disposed of are given below :—

Harijans.		*Servicemen and Ex-Servicemen.*		*Displaced Goldsmiths.*	
Number of applications disposed of.	*Extent assigned.*	*Number of applications disposed of.*	*Extent assigned.*	*Number of applications disposed of.*	*Extent assigned.*
	A. C.		A. C.		A. C.
7,095	10,601·57	6,346	2,580·33	804	322 28

Agriculture Income-tax

The Commissioner of Agricultural Income-tax is in charge of the administration of the Madras Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955 (Madras Act V of 1955) and the Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1950 (Travancore-Cochin Act XXII of 1950). There has been a fall in the revenue derived from Agricultural Income-tax. The total revenue derived during the period from January to December 1965 is Rs. 1,39,90,102·65 as against Rs. 1,53,67,344·57 derived during 1964. This was because the collections during 1964 included heavy arrears of tax for previous years.

Stamps.

The receipts under Judicial and non-Judicial stamps during the year 1964 and 1965 were as follows :—

		1964.	1965.
		RS.	RS.
Judicial stamps ..	...	1,55,73,862·22	1,68,79,104·33
Non-judicial stamps	...	6,52,23,226·29	6,39,42,611·34

The increase in Receipts may be attributed to increase in litigation and large number of suits filed in Courts. The total sale of stamps both judicial and non-judicial stamps during 1965 shows an increase to the tune of Rs. 24,627·16.

Settlement of Estates

The year under report is the 16th year after the formation of Settlement Parties for the Ryotwari Settlement of Estates taken over by the Government under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948. The introduction of settlement in the estate areas taken over by Government under this Act has almost been completed. The details of total area for settlement, area settled so far and the balance to be settled are as follows :—

	Number of Estates.	*Area in Square miles.*
(1) Area for settlement	4,984	11,575·95
(2) Area settled up to fasli 1374.	4,965	11,350·68
(3) Balance area programmed for settlement in fasli 1375.	19	225·27

Total number of estates notified under the new Acts up to 31st December 1965 is as follows :—

	Number of Estates.	*Area in Square miles.*
Act XXVI of 1963	1,915	1,125·09
Act XXVII of 1963	12	29·26
Act XXX of 1963	1,21,527 (Title deeds)	1,525·53

A total amount of 'Compensation' and 'Interim Payment' under Act XXVI of 1948 deposited for the estates settled so far are Rs. 6,20,63,100 and Rs. 1,99,89,000, respectively. No perambulation work was done during the year. During the year eight inam estates were notified and taken over by the Government under section 1 (4) of the Estates Abolition Act.

The re-settlement operations in the Pudukottai merged area in Tiruchirappalli district were solely attended to by the Assistant Settlement Officer, Pudukottai under the supervision of the Setlement Officer, Thanjavur. The work has been completed in the entire area of 1,077·61 square miles. The work relating to the introduction of ryotwari settlement in the territories in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk transferred to this State from the old Travancore-Cochin State is in progress.

The establishment charges incurred for the office of the Director of Settlements and the Settlement Parties were Rs. 14,47,506·55.

Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land)

The Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 fixes a ceiling on the holding of agricultural land and provides for the acquisition of surplus lands. The ceiling area for a person and for a family consisting of not more than five members is 30 standard acres. For bigger families consisting of more than five members, an additional five standard acres is allowed for each member in excess of five, subject to a maximum of sixty standard acres for a family. The implementation of the Act practically commenced on 2nd October 1962.

2. The Act was struck down as unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in March 1964 and was revalidated by the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Act in June 1964. During this interim period of four months, all statutory action under the Act was held in abeyance and the Authorised Officers were instructed to proceed with enquiries which did not involve the public. From July, 1964, the Act is being implemented vigorously and no difficulties have been met within its implementation.

3. The number of cases exceeding 30 standard acres taken up for detailed verification was 10,445 out of which returns were furnished by the land owners in 3,951 cases. One hundred and twenty-four cases were referred to the Madras Land Board and the Madras Sugar Factory Board. Final statements were prepared in 369 cases involving a surplus of 5,573 acres. Under section 18 of the Act, possession was taken over in 62 cases involving 984 acres, In 1,020 cases, a total extent of 26,733 acres was found to be covered by exemption under section 73 of the Act. In 385 cases an extent of 19,827 acres was found to be eligible for exemption under section 74 of the Act.

4. In 800 cases covering an extent of 10,837 acres enquiry under section 22 of the Act was made and the transactions were declared void by the Authorised Officers.

5. The number of cultivating tenants who were attracted by the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Act was 1,365 out of which returns were furnished by 1,068 cultivating tenants. In 96 cases, orders were passed under section 62 of the Act involving an extent of about 152 acres.

District Gazetteers.

The work of re-writing the District Gazetteers was continued by the State Editor with the help of the special establishment sanctioned for the purpose. The Coimbatore District Gazetteer has since been published. The Text portion of the Salem District Gazetteer was under print. In regard to the Kanyakumari District Gazetteer, the scrutiny report of the Government of India on the approved draft Gazetteer has been examined and the improvements suggested by the Government of India have been carried out. The District Gazetteers of Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Tiruchirappalli and Nilgiris Districts were at several stages of compilation. The work of preparing the Gazetteers of North Arcot and Chingleput Districts has been taken up and it is in the preliminary stage. Central Grant of Rs. 6,000 per Gazetteer has been received for the Gazetteers of Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram Districts.

Survey and Maintenance of Revenue records and Registration

There were in all five Survey Parties, seven Re-survey Parties and five ranges besides the City Survey Party and the Central Survey Office attending to the various items of survey work in the entire State. The work turned out by the various survey units was as follows :—

(*a*) *Survey Parties—(No.* I *Survey Party, Sivaganga).*—This party continued to attend to the pending items of Survey of Estates taken over by the Government under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948. The survey work under the Madras Inam (Assessment) Act, 1956 in Sivaganga Tiruppathur and Tiruvadanai taluks has also been completed except for a few units under stay orders of the Courts. This party is now mainly concentrating on the survey of Estates taken over under the Madras Acts 26 and 30 of 1963. An extent of 110·86 square miles under location and 33·71 square miles under measurement has been completed in Ramanathapuram and Madurai districts under these Acts. The expenditure incurred on account of this party was Rs. 3,31,206.

No. II Survey Party, Salem.—This party attended to the supplemental Survey correction work necessitated by settlement operations in the Ex-Zamindari under-tenure and Inam Estates in Salem and Tiruchirappalli districts. The re-survey operations

in Bhavani and Gobichettipalayam taluks of Coimbatore district were also attended to by this party. The survey of the areas coming up in pursuance of the Madras Acts 26, 27 and 30 of 1963 has also been attended to by this party in the districts of Salem and Dharmapuri. An area of 161·25 square miles under location and an area of 54·94 square miles under measurement was realised during the year under report.

No. III Survey Party, Ramanathapuram.—This party attended to the post-settlement survey correction work in the Estates taken over by the Government under the Estates Abolition Act in the taluks allotted to it inRamanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts. In addition, this party attended to the survey of the areas coming up in pursuance of the Madras Acts 26, 27 and 30 of 1963. The Survey of the Estate, viz., Pagaivandi of Paramakudi taluk (Ramanthapuram) taken over under the Estates Abolition Act was also done by this party and the records of this village have been supplied to the Settlement Department.

No. V Survey Party, Pattukottai.—This party attended to the Survey of Estates notified and taken over by the Government under the Estates Abolition Act in the various taluks of Thanjavur and Chingleput districts. The remnants of work relating to Chingleput district were subsequently transferred to the Survey and Land Records Range, Madras. The Survey of Estates notified and taken over under the Madras Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 in Thanjavur district has also been attended to by this party. An area of 59·62 square miles under location and an area of 9·66 square miles under E and F was completed under this Act during the period. Cost rates were worked out for all the villages and a sum of Rs. 797·26 being the Ryot's share of charges was also collected.

No. VI Survey Party, Pudukkottai.—This party attended to the correction work necessitated by the Inam Settlement operations in all the three taluks of Alangudi, Tirumayam and Kulathur of Pudukkotai Division, Tiruchirappalli district. Besides this, four villages of Kulithalai taluk of Tiruchirappalli district have also been attached to this party. Supplemental Ayan Survey and Initial Inam Survey in all these taluks have been completed and records for all the villages have been supplied to the Settlement Department. An extent of 124·19 square miles in Tiruchirappalli district and 54·06 square miles in Arantangi taluk of Thanjavur district has been allotted to this party under the Madras Inam Estate

(Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963. Out of this, an area of 103·85 square miles under location and 9·94 square miles under E and F has been completed. Cost rates were worked out for all the Ayan lands sent to the Collector for collection. A sum of Rs. 79,297 had so far been collected against the demand sent. The expenditure incurred on account of this party was Rs. 4,04,363.

Re-survey Party I, Nagercoil.—This party continued to attend to the resurvey of the lands in the transferred territory of the entire Agasteeswaram and Thovala taluks and a portion of Kalkulam taluk of Kanyakumari district. An area of 2·52 square miles was realised under Town Survey in respect of Nagercoil and Padmanabapuram towns. Records for 32 villages with an area of 187·67 square miles were handed over to the Settlement Department. The expenditure incurred on account of this party was Rs. 2,99,781.

Re-survey Party II, Nagerçoil.—This party continued to attend to the re-survey of the lands in the transferred territory in Vilavancode taluk and a portion in Kalkulam taluk of Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district. An out-turn of 21·20 square miles under location and 18·61 square miles under measurement was realised by this Party. The town survey of Shencottah, Colachel, and Kuzhithurai towns was also attended to by this party and an area of 1·47 square miles was completed under measurement. Records for an area of 41·93 square miles have been supplied to the Settlement Department. The expenditure incurred on account of this party was Rs. 4,28,464.

Re-survey Party, Erode.—This party continued to attend to the re-survey work in Erode taluk of Coimbatore district. An out-turn of 71·99 square miles under location and 61·50 square miles under measurement was realised by this party. Records for 38 villages for an area of 94·81 square miles were received in office for office processing.

Re-survey Party, Cuddalore.—The general re-survey under Metric system sanctioned was attended to by this party. All the eight taluks of South Arcot district had been notified for re-survey under metric system. The measurement work in Cuddalore and Tindivanam taluks was in progress. An area of 281·69 square miles under location and 237·16 square miles under measurement was realized.

Re-survey Party, Ootacamund.—With reference to the priority for re-survey taken up from 1st April 1963, the re-survey of the Nilgiris district was taken up simultaneously with that of South Arcot district. A skeleton staff was attached to the Range Office, Survey and Land Records, Coimbatore for this work. This party was brought to full strength with effect from 25th October 1964. The re-survey of Coonoor and Ootacamund taluks was taken up. A compact block of 107·11 square miles in Dharapuram taluk of Coimbatore was also attached to this party for survey as seasonal adjustment. An area of 52·93 square miles was realised under measurement.

Re-survey Party, Madurai.—According to the programme of survey drawn up already, the re-survey of Madurai district was to be started from 1967–68. But in view of compelling reasons, the re-survey of Kodaikanal taluk was taken up from 1964–65 ahead of the programme. A compact portion of 19 villages of Dharapuram taluk of Coimbatore district comprising an area of 152·07 square miles was also allotted to this Party as seasonal adjustment. An area of 71·16 square miles (184·32 square kilo metres) under location and 3·71 square miles (9·60 square kilo metres) under measurement was realized during the year. Karnams' copies of F. M. Books for 10 villages in Srivilliputhur taluk and 22 villages in Tenkasi taluk were prepared. The expenditure incurred on account of this Party was Rs. 3,12,124.

Re-survey Party, Vellore.—This Party was formed with effect from 1st March 1965 to attend to the general re-survey of North Arcot District under metric system. The re-survey of Vellore and Tiruvannamalai taluks was taken up first. An area of 261·18 square miles (676·97 square kilo metres) under location and an area of 18·04 square miles (46·66 square kilo metres) under measurement was realized by this party during the year.

City Survey Party, Madras.—This party was formed with effect from 21st April 1965 to attend to the Town Survey of the 22 villages in Madras City Extended Area. The survey is being done under metric system. Out of an area of 13·30 square miles (3,443·87 Hectares) for survey, measurement work was completed for an area of 1,545·55 Hectares.

(b) *Survey and Land Records Ranges—Coimbatore Range.*—This Range continued to attend to the regular items of survey work entrusted to it, such as town survey in Municipal areas and

street survey in Panchayat limits in Coimbatore, Madurai and Nilgiris districts. An area of 100 square miles in Dharapuram taluk of Coimbatore district was also attached to this Range for Re-survey under metric system. This Range has also attended the survey of the Estates notified and taken over by the Government under the Madras Inam Estates (A and C into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 in Coimbatore district. During the year under report, 44·23 Linear Miles of street survey was completed. The expenditure incurred on account of this Range was Rs. 91,440.

Ramanathapuram Range at Madurai.—This Range continued to attend to the regular items of survey work such as town survey in municipal areas and street survey in Panchayat limits in Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts. Stray cases of Supplemmental Sub-divisions due to A-3 memoranda consequent on the revision enquiries by the Settlement Officers in Ex-Estate areas were also attended to. During the period under report 9·16 linear miles (F. P. system) and 60·20 kilo meters of street survey were completed. Street survey records for 10·83 linear miles were received in office for processing. Besides the regular items of work, this Range attended to the ad hoc items of work relating to the survey of roads connected with the L.D. Scheme in Ramanathapuram district. The expenditure incurred on account of this Range was Rs. 1,98,855.

Cuddalore Range.—This Range continued to attend to the regular items of survey work such as town survey in Municipal areas and street survey in Panchayat limits in the districts of South Arcot, Salem and Dharmapuri and special items of work connected with the assignment and acquisition of lands entrusted by the concerned District Revenue Officers. This Range has also attended the survey of the Estate taken over under the Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 in South Arcot. Measurement work has been completed in 3 Panchayats in Salem district and 2 Panchayats in Dharmapuri district. An area of 3·07 square kilo metres was completed under E and F in respect of Inam Estates. The mobile staff of this Range measured 28,357 sub-divisions and renewed 17,360 survey stones during the year. The total expenditure incurred on account of this Range was Rs. 1,41,771.

Tiruchirappalli Range.—This Range continued to attend to the regular items of survey work entrusted to it such as town survey

in Municipal areas and Street survey in Panchayat limits in Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur districts. Field work was completed for 14 Panchayats in Tiruchirappalli district and 9 Panchayats in Thanjavur district. The town survey work of Tiruchirappalli and Srirangam towns is in progress. Besides this, the clearance of accumulated arrears under renewals of missing survey marks in Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli districts was also done. The mobile staff of this Range renewed 92,356 survey stones in the two districts. The total expenditure incurred on account of this Range was Rs. 1,70,270.

Madras Range.—This Range continued to attend to the regular items of survey work entrusted to it in the districts of Chingleput and North Arcot. The Town Survey of the ryotwari portions of the Madras City Extended Area was also being attended to by this Range till the formation of a separate survey party for this purpose. During the period under report, 1·75 kilo meters of street survey, 2·27 square miles of Cadastral survey were completed final check operations were completed for 8 localities in North Arcot district.

(c) *Central Survey Office, Madras.*—This office attends to a portion of the work relating to Andhra Pradesh too, pending formation of a full-fledged Central Survey Office there. The main items of work relate to the preparation and printing of maps under various categories. The work is based on the programme approved by the Board. Revision and Re-printing of village Maps, Taluk Maps, District Touring Maps, Town and Panchayat Maps were taken up during the year. Final scrutiny of village maps relating to the Estate Survey received from the Survey Parties and Survey and Land Records Ranges in Madras and Andhra Pradesh States was done and sent to press for printing. Preparation of Karnam's copies of F. M. Books and preparation and supply of three sets of F. M. Books for the roads transferred to Highways and Rural Works Department were also taken up during the year. Besides these, several special items of work such as preparation and furnishing of extracts from the maps and records to other departments local and statutory bodies were undertaken by this office. The printing of the final copies of the Tamil Shorthand Manual was also done by this office.

Cost of work.—(*a*) The aggregate value of departmental and extra departmental maps printed during the year was Rs. 8,02,517,

(*b*) The amount realized by the sales of maps to Government and statutory bodies by adjustment bills was Rs. 19,584·31.

(*c*) The amount realized from the Private parties towards the printing and supply of maps, etc., was Rs. 1,309.

The total expenditure incurred on account of the Central Survey Office was Rs. 10,76,649.

II. *Revenue Records and Registration.*—Transfer of Revenue Registry falls under the following heads.—

(i) Transfer made with reference to application and notices received from the Sub-Registrars ;

(ii) Transfer effected on application and intimations received from the Registered holders, village officers and others.

The average percentage of disposals of these applications was fair in all the districts. The total number of applications for Transfer of Registry under the above categories including the number pending disposal at the beginning of the year was 187,527, of which 96,786 were disposed of during the year. Of the total number of applications disposed of, 121,541 were accepted, 24,684 were rejected and the rest were transferred for final disposal by the Deputy Tahsildars, etc. The causes of rejection were defect in title or lack of documentary evidence in support of the title.

The average percentage of sub-divisions check measured during the year was also fair in all the districts. Steps were taken to clear outstanding items. The total amount paid as moiety to the Karnams for the sub-division work was very little, compared to the sub-division fees collected in most of the districts, which showed that the amount due to the Karnams were not being promptly paid by the Tahsildars concerned. The Board is watching the progress of these payments through a quarterly periodical report received from the Collectors/District Revenue Officers to ensure prompt payment.

Stone maintenance.—Sixty per cent of the prescribed number of survey stones in the ryotwari villages was inspected by the Karnams. The Board is reviewing the progress of work turned out in this regard every quarter, besides watching the progress of maintenance, mobile and ad hoc survey works in the districts every month. The Board has also made necessary arrangements for the clearance of arrears accumulated under this item by posting the requisite number of surveyors from the Survey and Land Records ranges.

Maintenance of surveys in municipal and panchayat areas.—Town Surveyors were working in all the town surveyed municipalities and panchayat surveyors in the street surveyed panchayats. In Madras City, a revised maintenance rule was being followed. Two thousand and five hundred subdivisions were sanctioned during the year.

Revenue Survey Advance.—The discrepancies noticed between the departmental figures and the figures furnished by the Accountant General, Madras, in the half-yearly Survey Advance Account were being reconciled by the respective Collectors/District Revenue Officers. Except in North Arcot, Madras, Kanyakumari and Nilgiris, an upper division clerk was employed solely for the purpose in each of the other districts.

General.—Inspection of the taluk offices was being made by the District Inspector and the Range Officer, Survey and Land Records by turns under the existing set up. The Deputy Director of Survey and Land Records conducted the annual inspections of the various survey unit offices in the State and checked also the mobile, maintenance and ad hoc survey works during the year under report.

Registration

This Department is now under the control of an Inspector-General of Registration in senior I.A.S. Cadre. During the year 1965, consequent on the constitution of the bifurcation of the Salem district as Salem and Dharmapuri districts, a new registration district known as the Dharmapuri Registration district with headquarters at Krishnagiri was formed. Besides, new sub-registry offices were opened at (i) Tiruvottiyur in Madras-Chingleput district, (ii) Gandhipuram in Coimbatore district, (iii) Nainarkoil in Ramanathapuram district, (iv) Pappireddipatti in Salem district, (v) Thandarambattu in North Arcot district and (vi) Sethiathope in Chidambaram district.

2. In the table of fees payable under the Registration Act, new clauses (xl), (xli) and (xlii) were added to Article 1 (*k*) with a view to enabling security bonds executed by Indian Nationals returning from Burma for getting loans from Government for rehabilitation purposes and certain other documents to be registered without payment of fees.

3. In the table of fees, a new article 10 was introduced (in the place of the previous Article 10) to enable in the case of registration offices in Madras City the levy of process fees for summoning executants and witnesses and payment of remuneration for such executants and witnesses, on the same scales as those prescribed in respect of registration offices in the mofussal.

4. The Government have granted certain special concessions in matter of payment of registration fees in favour of the co-operative societies in the State. In the case of Scheduled Castes persons who were members of co-operative societies, the Government have granted further concessions by remitting all the fees payable by them up to 30th June 1965. Certain special concessions were granted to land mortgage banks regarding fees for grant of encumbrance certificate.

5. The Registration Department is also in charge of the administration of the Madras Chit Fund Act, 1961. The provisions of this Act have been extended to Madras City from 1st August 1965. The officers of the Department have been delegated with the powers under the various provisions of the Act to administer the Act wherever it is in force.

6. The Department was also in charge of the administration of the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (Central Act XXI of 1860) and the Travancore-Cochin Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies Act, 1955 and the Travancore-Cochin Document Writers' Licence Rules, 1955, which are applicable to the merged areas of the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk in the Tirunelveli district.

7. *Registrations, income and expenditure.*—The number of documents registered, the income and expenditure during 1965 as compared with 1964 were as under :

	1964	1965
Number of documents registered ..	10,22,318	9,84,819
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
Income	150·80	170·69
Expenditure	53·51	63·64

Forest panchayats

Forest panchayats are functioning only in Madurai district. There are two forest panchayats in Madurai West Development

district comprising an area of 1,923·29 acres and three forest panchayats in the Madurai East Development district covering an area of 2,080·14 acres. Proposals to transfer these panchayat forests to the Forest Department for proper maintenance are under the consideration of Government.

Excise and Prohibition

The overall administration of the Madras Prohibition Act, the Opium Act, the Dangerous Drugs Act and the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, etc., was vested in the Board of Revenue. Prohibition continued to be in force throughout the Madras State. The Inspector-General of Police was in charge of the enforcement of Prohibition throughtout the State. The State Khadi and Village Industries Board was attending to the resettlement of ex-toddy tappers by the formation of jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies for providing employment to the ex-tappers and by issuing licences for tapping 'neera' or 'padani'. The officials of Revenue Department continued to attend to the supervision and checking of the various types of licences and permits issued under the Madras Prohibition Act, Opium Act, etc., and the proper realisation of the revenue thereunder.

2. The Madras Liquor (Licence and Permit) Rules, 1960 (which came into force on 1st October 1960), regulated the grant of personal permits, authorities and licences for dealing in foreign liquor, Indian-made foreign sprits and medicated wines and other matters incidental thereto. Permits for personal consumption of liquor were granted to non-Indians including tourists and to Indians, on medical grounds, on application subject to limits laid down from time to time.

From 1st September 1964, foreign tourists were being granted a quota of six units per month. The Director/Assistant Directors of the Government of India, Tourist Offices are authorised to issue tourist temporary permits for a period of three months at a time. The permits for Indians were granted only on production of certificates issued by the Government Medical Officers not below the rank of Civil Surgeons. Permits to Indian visitors from other States, where prohibition was in force, were issued on the strength of the health permits obtained by them in their native States Visitors from wet areas were granted permits only on medical

grounds on the production of medical certificates issued by paid Civil Surgeons in this State or by paid Civil Surgeons in the State to which the visitors belonged. The quantity of liquor allowed to Indians was subject to a maxium of four units per month. There were 27 Form F.L.I. (formerly Form X) licensees at the end of the year for sale of bottled liquor to permit holders and clubs and 7 Form F.L.3 (formerly Form X-A) licensees for possession of foreign liquor and Indian-made foreign spirits by hotels run on western style for supply to foreign tourists and foreigners resident in India holding permits.

3. Consequent on the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures in alcohol industry with effect from 1st April 1961, the rate of duty on Indian-made foreign spirits, Indian-made wine and Indian-made rectified spirit was revised from Rs. 35 per proof gallon to Rs. 8 per proof litre. The rate of duty of Rs. 12·50 per proof gallon levied on imports by the canteen stores depot was changed to Rs. 3 per proof litre. Duty on beer was also fixed as 20 P. per bulk litre. The rates of gallonage fees levied on liquor sold in retail were revised as follows:—

1. Spirits, liquors, etc.—Rs. 2 per bulk litre.
2. Wines of all other kinds—Re. 1 per bulk litre.
3. Beer—Thirty-five paise per bulk litre.

The rate of sales-tax continued to be 50 paise per rupee on the price of imported foreign liquor sold to permit holders and licensed clubs.

4. Manufacture of medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol and levy of duty thereon were governed by the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 and the Rules made thereunder, which came into force in this State on 1st April 1957. Consequent on the introduction of metric system, the rates of duty leviable under the Act were amended with effect from 1st June 1961. These rates were revised twice, once from 1st March 1963 and again from 1st March 1964. Inter-State movement of medicinal and toilet preparations capable of being misused as substitutes for alcoholic beverages was governed by the rules framed by the State Government under the Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Act, 1955, which came into force on 2nd September 1957.

The notification issued under section 16 of the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937, imposing certain restrictions on the preparations

capable of being consumed as substitutes for alcoholic beverages continued to be in force.

The duty on essences levied under the Madras Spirituous Essences Rules, 1959 was revised from Rs. 17·50 per proof gallon to Rs. 4 per proof litre from 1st April 1961, consequent on the introduction of metric system and the revised rate continued during the year.

5. The following rules continued to be enforced :—

(i) The Madras Denatured Spirit, Methyl, Alcohol and Varnish (French Polish) Rules, 1959, which regulated the transaction in denatured spirit and varnish.

(ii) The Madras Chloral Hydrate (Chloral) Rules, 1959 which govern the transactions in Chloral Hydrate.

(iii) The Madras Distillery Rules, 1960, framed under the Madras Prohibition Act which govern the establishment and working of Distilleries and the manufacture, issue, transport and export of spirits including denatured spirit therefrom.

(iv) The Madras Rectified Spirit Rules, 1959 which control the import, possession and use of rectified spirit and absolute Alcohol.

(v) The Madras Molasses Control and Regulation Rules, 1958.

6. Metric System was introduced from 1st April 1962 in the issue of Opium from taluk offices to permit holders and licensees and in the issue of Ganja to licensees from the State Forensic Science Laboratory, Madras. Consequent on this, the issue price (including duty) of opium sold to registered addicts was revised from Rs. 512 per seer to Rs. 550 per kgm. Consequent on the introduction of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise and Duties) Act, 1955, duty on opium issued to licensees for manufacture of medicinal preparations was given up from 1st April 1957. On the introduction of metric system from 1st April 1962, the issue price in such cases was revised, cost price plus Re. 1 per kgm. and this rate was in force till September 1963 when it was enhanced to cost price plus Rs. 4 per kgm. Issue of opium to old addicts and to new applicants was made only on the strength of medical certificates. Indents for the supply of Ganja to licensees for manufacture of medicinal preparations were continued to be met from the confiscated stock stored at the Excise and Prohibition Wing of the State Forensic Science Laboratory. In view of the provisions of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955, no duty was levied on such issues. Consequent on the introduction of metric system, cost price collected in respect of all such indents was revised from Rs. 22·40 per seer to Rs. 24 per kgm. from 1st April 1962.

7. The total number of cases reported in the State under the Madras Prohibition Act, Opium Act and the Dangerous Drugs Act for 1965 was 1,61,143 as against 1,35,504 in the year 1964. There was an increase by 18·48 per cent in the total number of cases reported as compared with that reported in the previous year. The increase was specially noticeable in the cases under the heads, possession of I.D. Spirit, unlicensed possession of liquor and other Miscellaneous cases.

Commercial Taxes

The Commercial Taxes Department functions under the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes who is a Member of the Board of Revenue and is in charge of the administration of the following Acts :—

(1) Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959.
(2) Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.
(3) Madras Entertainment Tax Act, 1939.
(4) Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939.
(5) Madras Betting Tax Act, 1935.
(6) Madras Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961.

In order to ensure effective supervision and achieve better revenue, during the year 1965, the strength of the Commercial Taxes Department was augmented by bifurcating the districts of Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari and three new posts of Commercial Tax Officers were created. The strength of Appellate Assistant Commissioners was also increased by 4. In all at the end of 1965 the Department had, besides the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, 5 Deputy Commissioners, 17 Appellate Assistant Commissioners and 25 Commercial Tax Officers.

Commercial Taxes continued to be the most important source of the State's revenues. During the year 1965 the Department had to face a serious setback on account of the adverse decision of the High Court declaring as invalid the provisions under the General Sales Tax Act relating to the powers of inspection, search, seizure and confiscation. Adverse seasonal conditions, control and distribution of foodgrains, power cut, etc., combined to present a bleak and gloomy prospect for revenue in commercial taxes during the year. However, a sum of Rs. 2,103·53 lakhs was derived during the period from 1st April 1965 to 31st December 1965 as against Rs. 1,824·65 lakhs during the corresponding period of the previous year. This represents an increase of 15 per cent in General Sales

Tax alone. Similarly in the other taxes collected by this Department, viz., Central Sales Tax, Entertainments Tax, surcharge under the Local Authorities Finance Act and the Betting Tax, the Department was able to achieve increased collection to the tune of 16 per cent, 12 per cent, 21 per cent and 15 per cent respectively. In the Motor Spirit Taxation Act, there was a slight fall of 5 per cent in the revenue received. With the increase in the rates of tax 10 Paise per litre on petrol and diesel oils ordered from 1st December 1965, the collections under this head also are bound to go up in the coming years.

General.—During May, 1965 a conference was held presided over by the Minister for Industries, Labour and Co-operation, in which all Commercial Tax Officers and Deputy Commissioners of Commercial Taxes took part. Various measures to increase the revenue and the action to be taken as a result of the High Court's adverse decision were discussed. It was decided that big cases of assessees with a turnover exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs will be critically investigated by the senior officials themselves. With effect from 1st December 1965 there was an increase in a number of cases by ½ per cent to 1 per cent in the rates of tax levied under the General Sales Tax Act, 1959. The Government invited Dr. P. S. Lokanathan to review the working of the Madras General Sales Tax Act with particular reference relating to the tax structure of single point goods and the difficulties of the trade.

The Government constituted a sub-committee of the State Sales Tax Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner, Commercial Taxes to go into the question of simplification of procedure under the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959, the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 and the rules framed thereunder. The Sub-Committee invited suggestions from various Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations.

The reports of Dr. P. S. Lokanathan and the Sub-Committee appointed by the Government have since been received by the Government and are receiving their attention.

Madras Sales-Tax Appellate Tribunal

The Madras Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal at Madras and its Additional Bench at Madurai continued to hear Appeals, etc., under the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 and Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. The Main Bench at Madras hears appeals under the Madras Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1955 and the Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1950 also.

During the year 1965, 1,762 appeals and 28 applications for review under the Sales Tax Law were disposed of by the Tribunal as against 1,909 appeals and 6 applications during the previous year. At the end of the year there were 2,447 appeals and 5 applications still pending.

Under the Madras Agricultural Income Tax Act and Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income Tax Act, 67 appeals were pending at the beginning of the year. Two hundred and ninety-four appeals and two Reference applications under section 60 of the Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1950 were registered including three Reference applications remanded by the High Court, Madras and two cases restored to file. One hundred and two appeals and five Reference Applications were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 261 cases at the end of the year.

CHAPTER VII

PUBLIC SERVICES

Madras Public Service Commission

During the year 1965, direct recruitment was made by the Commission to 56 classes of posts. It also held competitive examinations for recruitment to the following categories of posts :—

Category of posts.	*Number of qualified candidates admitted to the examination.*	*Number of vacancies.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i) Group I Services and Deputy Superintendent of Police (Master's degree standard).	552	16
(ii) Group II Services (Bachelor's degree standard).	1,366	336
(iii) Group III Services (Pre-University standard).	643	124
(iv) Group V Services (Audit Clerks in the Local Fund Accounts Department—Bachelor's degree standard).	78	100
(v) Group VI Services (Forest Apprentice in the Madras Forest Subordinate Service).	76	12
(vi) Group VII Services (Executive Officers, Grades I, II and III in the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Subordinate Service—Bachelor's degree standard).	144	80
(vii) Group VIII Services (Executive Officers, Grade IV in the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Subordinate Service—S.S.L.C. standard).	137 (held in February 1965).	19
	45 (held in December 1965).	4

Besides these, the Commission held two special written tests of the Bachelor's degree standard for the purpose of shortlisting the applicants for recruitment to posts of Labour Officers, Grade II, and District Employment Officers and a competitive examination comprising a written test for recruitment of clerks, typists, etc., in the Madras Ministerial Services, the Madras Judicial Ministerial Service and the Madras Secretariat Service. There were 18,007 qualified candidates for admission to the examination. This competitive examination as in the previous years, was open also to persons already in service who did not possess the minimum general educational qualification. The number of such persons admitted was 1,030.

The Commission dealt with 59 references relating to the State Services and drew up approved lists of officers of the corresponding Subordinate Services who were qualified and suitable for appointment to the State Services or advised on the suitability of the officers nominated for such appointment.

Apart from the recruitment of candidates by direct recruitment and by transfer. the Commission conducted Half-yearly examinations and Language Tests for officers of the All-India Services and State Services, Bank Officers, etc., in January and July 1965. It also conducted during May and November 1965, Special and Departmental Examinations for State Government Servants numbering 18,386 and 23,064 respectively in all.

The Commission advised the Government on 122 cases relating to appeals, memorials, petitions, proposals for disciplinary action, grant of extraordinary pension, gratuity, alteration of date of birth and legal assistance to Government servants.

Civil Services Joint Council

The Madras Civil Services Joint Council was established in 1955 on the lines of the Whitley Councils functioning in the United Kingdom. The Council is only a recommendatory body. The Chief Secretary to the State Government and the Assistant Secretary, Public (Services) Department are the ex-officio Chairman and Secretary of the Council respectively. The Deputy Secretary, Public Department, also attends the meeting by special invitation. To start with, the Secretariat, Revenue, Forest, Medical and Public Works Departments are participating in it.

2. The Council is to meet once in 3 months. Due to National Emergency it meets once in 6 months. During 1965, one meeting was held. The recommendations of the Council were submitted to the Government and the decisions taken thereon by the Government were communicated to the Council.

Cost of Public Services

The expenditure on Public Services in the State excluding salary of the Governor, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Chairman,

Deputy Chairman, M. L. As. and M. L. Cs., during the year 1964–65 was, as shown in the statement below :—

Particulars.	Salaries.		Pension.	
	Total number of posts.	*Cost in 1964–65.*	*Total number of posts.*	*Cost in 1964–65.*
(1)	(2)	(3) (RUPEES IN LAKHS).	(4)	(5) (RUPEES IN LAKHS).
I.C.S. including High Court Judges.	18	354·42	22	343·95
I.A.S. Direct recruits ..	98			
I.A.S. Promotees	28		59	
Other All-India Services ..	63			
State Higher Judicial Service.	32			
State Criminal Judicial Service.	62			
Other State Service	7,178		2,106	
Subordinate Ministerial and Superior Service (excluding village establishment).	179,235	2,133·50	24,234	
Village Establishment ..	47,502	167·64		
Government contribution payable under I. Family Pension Rules.	..	..		
Contribution payable to Central Revenue towards the Pension, etc., of Military officers in respect of Civil Employment.	..	..		
Total ..	234,216	2,655·56	26,421	343·95

The total salaries and pensions in 1964–65 was Rs. 2,999·51 lakhs as against Rs. 2,766·38 lakhs during the previous year The salaries for Gazetted officers alone was Rs. 354·42 lakhs as against Rs. 320·72 lakhs during the previous year. Although the expenditure has increased in both the cases as compared to last year actually. the percentage of the expenditure on the total State Budget on Revenue Account has decreased from 20·49 during 1963–64 to 19·83 during 1964–65 and in the case of salaries of Gazetted Officers, from 2·37 to 2·34.

Vigilance and Anti-Corruption

I. Vigilance Commission.—Following the recommendation of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption under the Chairmanship of Sri K. Santhanam, the Central Vigilance Commission was constituted by the Government of India in February 1964, with jurisdiction over Central Government employees. Similar Vigilance

Commissions on the Central model were set up in most of the State. A Vigilance Commission was constituted in Madras State also and Sri T. A. Varghese, formerly Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, was appointed as the State Vigilance Commissioner with effect from 10th November 1965. The State Vigilance Commission started functioning from that date.

2. The main purpose of the Commission is to advise the Government on the major administrative problem of prevention of corruption in Public Services in general and the manner in which ndividual cases of corruption brought to light, should be dealt with.

II. Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption.—As a first organized measure towards tackling corruption in public administration, the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-corruption was set up in 1964. Preliminary enquiries into complaints of corruption in cases except the heads of departments, District Collectors and Members of the All-India Service, are conducted by the Directorate. In deserving cases, detailed enquiry is conducted by the Directorate with the approval of the appropriate authority where necessary. The final reports of such detailed enquiry are routed through the Vigilance Commission which advises the Government on the further action to be taken in each case.

2. Up to the end of December 1965, 1,547 petitions were received by the Directorate containing allegations of corruption by the Government servants. During the period from 1st January 1965 to 31st December 1965, 267 cases were taken up for preliminary enquiry and 198 cases for Detailed Enquiry. Out of 159 cases in which the Directorate sent final reports, the allegations were substantiated in 113 cases which works out to 71 per cent. At the end of December 1965, 135 cases were pending before the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings and Departmental Heads.

3. Forty-nine trap cases were registered and successfully investigated by the Directorate during 1965. Of the total 84 trap cases (35 relating to 1964) dealt with during 1965, 32 ended in conviction and only in six cases, action was dropped or the Government servant concerned was acquitted. The remaining trap cases were under various stages of enquiry, trial or departmental action.

Thirteen Government servants were dismissed or removed from service, two were compulsorily retired and ten others received various punishments like reduction in pension, pay or rank, etc.

The departments which figured prominently in the petitions received by the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption were Revenue, Police, Rural Development and Local Administration, Medical, Education, Forest, Highways and Public Works.

Tribunal and Disciplinary Proceedings

During 1965, with a view to speed up disposal of cases against public servants, the Government constituted an additional Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings, with headquarters at Madurai and fixed the jurisdiction of the two Tribunals on territorial basis. The Tribunal at Madras dealt with cases relating to public servants in Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and Tiruchirappalli districts, while the Tribunal at Madurai dealt with cases relating to public servants in the remaining six districts. The Tribunals deal with cases of corruption of Government servants drawing a pay of Rs. 200 and above and also such other cases of corruption or otherwise relating to Government servants drawing less than Rs. 200 which are specifically referred to them by the Government.

The Tribunal at Madras had on its file as on 1st January 1965, 63 cases and received 26 new cases and three cases for *de novo* trial during the year. Of these, action in a batch of 14 cases was dropped under the orders of the Government. Eighteen cases were transferred to the newly constituted Additional Tribunal at Madurai. The Tribunal completed enquiries in 19 cases and submitted its final reports. Forty-one cases were pending as on 1st January 1965.

The Additional Tribunal at Madurai started enquiries into cases from July 1965 when it got its full complement of staff including one Prosecutor. In addition to the 18 cases transferred to its file from the Tribunal at Madras, it received 37 new cases during the year. By December 1965 the Additional Tribunal was able to complete enquiries in 4 cases leaving a pendency of 51 cases.

Both the Tribunals camped within their respective jurisdiction and conducted enquiries.

During the year, final orders were passed by the Government on the reports of the Tribunal in 25 cases. Recommendations of the tribunal were accepted in 23 cases. They were modified in two cases only. Seven officers were dismissed, three removed and one compulsorily retired. The pension of one officer was cut, three others were censured and the remaining 10 cases ended in acquittal.

Official Language Committee

1. *Implementation of the Official Language Act.*—The implementation of the Official Language Act in various Government offices is proceeding according to programme. The ' Full Tamil Scheme ' has been introduced in all the Government offices below the level of heads of departments. The first stage of the 'Partial Scheme' of Tamil correspondence was introduced in all the offices of heads of departments and Regional offices in 1963 and the working of the scheme was found satisfactory. In March 1965, the second stage of the 'Partial Scheme' of Tamil correspondence has been introduced in these offices. Under this stage, the heads of departments are required to correspond in Tamil with the subordinate offices and other district offices on simple and routine matters and in respect of specified subjects.

The first stage of the ' Partial Scheme ' of Tamil correspondence has been introduced in the departments of Secretariat except Law and Finance and Legislature Secretariat from 1st May 1966.

2. *Tamil instruction and training classes.*—For the benefit of Government Servants whose mother-tongue is not Tamil and who do not possess adequate knowledge in Tamil an In-service Training Scheme has been in operation from June 1963. In the first two courses nearly 1,500 Government servants were given training. For the year 1965–66, 584 Government servants are undergoing training.

During the course of inspection of the offices in Kanyakumari district by the Director of Tamil Development, it was found that the Government servants in that district have not got adequate knowledge in Tamil to put up reasonably good notes and drafts in Tamil. Orders have been obtained from the Government to start special classes in Tamil for these Government servants in Kanyakumari district. Classes have also been organized for giving

instructions to the Secretariat staff in noting and drafting in Tamil. These classes are of the nature of an orientation course for two months. One batch of 80 trainees has already completed the course of training. The second batch is now undergoing training.

At the instance of the Accountant-General, Madras, a scheme is being implemented for giving similar training in Tamil to the staff in his office.

A subsidy scheme for training all the Government typists, in Tamil typewriting in private institutes has been in operation from 1960. Under this scheme, private institutes which train the Government typists in Tamil typewriting are paid a lump-sum of Rs. 50 per trainee as fee for the whole course. In addition stipends are paid at Rs. 25 per candidate who passes the Higher Grade Examination in the first attempt.

3. *Publications.*—A Tamil Shorthand Manual prepared and printed under the direction of the Official Language Committee was released for sale by the Chief Minister on 16th September 1965.

Supplementary Glossaries of Special Terms relating to 43 departments have so far been printed and supplied. Supplementary Glossaries relating to three more departments are under print. In order to bring about an uniformity in the use of Tamil equivalents for designations of various departments and officers, it is proposed to bring out a special Glossary for designations.

A Supplementary Glossary of Special Terms relating to Secretariat departments is under compilation.

So far, the Official Language Committee has translated five Acts, nine Rules, eight Codes and twenty-seven Manuals. The translations of the four volumes of the Board's Standing Orders are under print. Model Notes and Drafts relating to various departments have also been translated and printed.

4. *Inspection of offices.*—The Special Officer (Inspections), Official Language Committee, has been inspecting the Government offices below the level of heads of departments to see how far the offices are implementing the Official Language Act. From December 1964,he has also been assisting the Board Members in their inspection of Collector's Offices so far as the Tamil Scheme is concerned. The Secretary, Official Language Committee, has been inspecting offices in the City of Madras one day in a week. In December 1965, the

Government have permitted the Special Officer (Inspections) to inspect all the Regional Offices also.

During the period from August to November 1965, the Director of Tamil Development visited all the districts in the State except Chingleput, North Arcot and Madras City and after inspecting a few offices in each district in regard to the implementation of the Tamil Scheme, held high level conferences with all district officers and pinpointed the shortcomings in the existing level of adoption of Tamil for official purposes and exhorted them to take more sustained interest in the matter.

Out of 1,409 offices inspected in 1965, the progress in 418 offices has been classified as " Good, " that in 431 offices has been classified as " Fair " and that in 560 offices has been classified as " Poor". The offices which have not shown good progress are visited more frequently to induce them to implement the Official Language policy of the Government more satisfactorily.

It is seen from the inspections made by the Special Officer (Inspections) and the Secretary and from the reports received from the Heads of Departments that the implementation of the Official Language Act is proceeding, on the whole, satisfactorily.

CHAPTER VIII

POLICE, PRISONS, VIGILANCE HOMES, FIRE SERVICES,ETC

Madras State Police

Strength.—During the year 1965 the strength of the Police force was increased to meet the growing requirements. More important posts sanctioned are those of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police, five Superintendents of Police, one Additional Superintendent of Police, and seven Deputy Superintendents of Police. Salem district was bifurcated into two districts, viz., Salem and Dharmapuri districts. A separate Superintendent of Police was appointed to Dharmapuri district. The strength of the Madras Police as on 31st December 1965 excluding Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police was 198 Officers and 33,412 non-gazetted officers including 352 Inspectors, 1,503 Sub-Inspectors and 31,099 Head Constables and Constables.

Incidence of crime.—There has been a slight increase by 2·1 per cent in the total volume of property crimes including murders during the year 1965. The increase was noticed under all the heads of crimes except murder and minor thefts which recorded a decrease compared to the previous year. The increase in crimes was spread over in the Railway Police, Chingleput, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Coimbatore, Dharmapuri and the Nilgiris districts.

Percentage of detection.—Of the 22,532 cases reported this year, 12,092 cases ended in conviction in courts. The detection works out to a good percentage of 53·7 as against 52·3 in 1964.

Juvenile delinquency.—One thousand, six hundred and twenty-eight Juvenile delinquents came to notice in property offences in 1965 as against 1,498 in 1964. The increase was noticed mainly in the Railway Police, Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot, Chingleput, Madurai North, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Coimbatore, Dharmapuri and the Nilgiris districts. The Juvenile Aid Police Unit and the Juvenile Guidance Bureaux served as useful adjuncts in dealing with the juvenile delinquents. The 27 Boys' Clubs in the State run by the Police functioned satisfactorily.

Prohibition.—As a result of vigorous and sustained drive by the Police, 138,518 cases were detected during 1965 as against 113,486

in 1964, thus showing an increase of 22·1 per cent. The increase is spread over in all the districts except Madurai Urban and the Railway Police.

District Intelligence Bureau.—These Bureaux continued to function effectively and did useful work in collecting and disseminating intelligence about crimes and criminals and advising the investigating staff in handling professional crimes. In as many as 172 instances, culprits were located through the scene-of-crime prints during the year as against 126 in 1964. The State *Modus Operandi* Bureau attached to Crime Branch, C.I.D. worked in close liaison with the District Intelligence Bureaux. One more Single Digit Finger Unit has been added to Salem town. By intensive training courses of instruction, circulars, seminars, Police journals, etc., there had been a steady toning up of the quality of investigation. The Village Vigilance Committees and the public have rendered valuable assistance to the Police in the prevention and detection of crimes.

Law and Order.—The year 1965 was a year of challenge to the Police in the matter of maintenance of law and order. The State-wide disturbances which followed the decision of the Union Government to make Hindi as the Official Language of the Indian Union took many ugly turns and resulted in loss of life and damage to property. The students abstained from schools and colleges. Political parties and Goonda elements took advantage of the situation and indulged in burning of Hindi "demons", took out huge procession conducted public meetings and compaigns against the Government. The Police have been the victim of violent attacks in many places. Police stations were raided, policemen burnt and beaten to death in a few instances and public institutions like the Post office and other utility services were subject of their vandalism. A regular war of attrition was waged by frenzied mobs in several places in the State. The Police acted with courage, determination, initiative and loyalty in dealing with the situation. They had to open fire in as many as 42 occasions during the anti-Hindi riots alone. In all these cases magisterial enquiries were held.

Several instances of labour unrest were noticed following the Bonus Commission's Report which came out during the year. The factions between the Left and Right Communists, each of which tried to exercise its influence over the various groups of workers also contributed to the disturbances to normal life.

Besides, there were a number of strikes and disputes by the kisans of Thanjavur, rubber plantation workers of Kanyakumari district, Hotel workers in the City, Beedi workers of North Arcot, Handloom workers of Anandapuram (South Arcot), textile workers of Coimbatore, Tannery workers of the North Arcot and Transport services in the City and Goldsmiths in protest against the Gold Control Order. In all these instances Police acted with tact and firmness and successfully maintained law and order. The Police made effective bandobust arrangements during the Panchayat elections which were held from 28th January to 2nd February 1965.

Conferences.—The Seventh Madras State Police Officers' Conference was held at Ootacamund from 17th to 19th May 1965. The Chief Minister presided. The Conference discussed many subjects of the departmental and general importance. The deliberations were useful.

Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police.—There are 3 Battalions of Malabar Special Police and 4 Battalions of Special Armed Police in the State. Of these, one Battalion of Special Armed Police is now in Jullundur Cantonment on deputation to Government of India.. One Battalion of the Malabar Special Police is on duty with the Government of India in NEFA. The services of the Special Armed Police were utilised usefully during the anti-Hindi agitation in the State.

Improvements—Police Housing Scheme.—During the year under report, quarters for 2 Inspectors, 5 Sub-Inspectors, 21 Head Constables and 261 Police Constables were completed and occupied. Also quarters for 1 Subedar-Major, 1 Subedar and 81 Non-Commissioned officers and other ranks of the Malabar Special Police, Tiruchirappalli and also quarters for 276 Non-Commissioned officers and other ranks of Special Armed Police, Avadi were completed and occupied. Several new works have been sanctioned for the construction of quarters for the Police staff in the districts of Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli, Thanjavur and Chingleput districts. The progress under the Police Housing Scheme on the whole was satisfactory. Government have also sanctioned provision of electric street lights and flush-outs in several Police lines in the mofussil and in the City at a cost of about Rs. 2 lakhs.

Telephones.—During the year Government have sanctioned installation of telephones in 26 more Police stations in the State.

Madras Police Benevolent Fund.—This fund receives annual grants from the Government equal to the amount realised by voluntary subscriptions from the members of the fund. During last year, a sum of Rs. 50,000 was granted to this fund by the Government. A sum of Rs. 1,49,969·35 was spent out of this fund for the welfare of its members by way of educational aid including awards and scholarships, relief to families of deceased Police officials, treatment and nourishment to the Police officers and their dependents, funeral expenses, etc.

Recruitment and Training.—During the year three Probationery Deputy Superintendents of Police completed their training and were posted in-charge of sub-divisions. Two more were posted for practical training in the districts, three Probationery Deputy Superintendents of Police joined the Police Training College, Vellore for training. Three Assistant Superintendents of Police completed their training and were posted for practical training in the districts. The Government sanctioned the recruitment of 145 Sub-Inspectors, of which the first batch of 75 have already been selected and they have commenced training from November 1965. Seventy Head Constables were under-going training in the Police Training College, Vellore. Four Assistant Sub-Inspectors have commenced practical training in the districts as Sub-Inspectors. Six Sub-Inspectors were deputed to undergo training in scientific aids and improved methods of investigation at the Central Detective Training School, Calcutta and 7 others deputed for a similar training at the Central Detective Training School, Hyderabad.

Police Radio Branch.—There are at present 15 Static and 18 Transportable Radio Stations attached to the Madras State Police Radio Network. All District Headquarters except Chingleput are linked with Radio communication with Madras which has 3 Controls, viz., Southern, Central and Western. Besides these, there are 4 Static and 18 Transportable wireless stations with the Malabar Special Police, two Static and 10 Mobile with the Special Armed Police, two V.H.F. and 20 mobile stations with the Madras City. 17 H.F. Radio stations at Tiruchirappalli and Madurai, 15 V.H.F. sets at Madurai and Coimbatore. All these wireless stations functioned satisfactorily and did useful work. They were mainly used in connection with the maintenance of law and order. They were particularly useful during the State-wide anti-Hindi agitation riots.

Sports.—The Madras Police has taken part with credit in the XIV All-India Police Games Meet organised by Maharashtra State Police at Poona from 31st January to 7th February 1965. After a tough fight, the Madras Police Football team lost the Finals to Punjab. Our team won one first place, two second places and six third places in the several Athletic events conducted at the meet. The Madras Police team won in Football beating the strong Andhra Police team for the second consecutive year in the South Zone Tournament of the XV All-India Police Games held at Trivandrum during the year.

Police Medals.—The Police of the State received more than a fair share of the medals awarded by the President of India during the Republic and Independence Day Celebrations 1965. The President's Police and Fire Services medal for distinguished services were received by five officers of the State. Fifteen officers of the State received Police medals for meritorious services. The President's Police and Fire Services Medals for gallantry were bagged by two officers of the State, while three Head Constables and one Police Constable received Police medal for gallantry. The Police medals were presented to the recipients of this State by the Governor of Madras at an impressive parade held on 10th December 1965 at the Rajarathnam Stadium, Egmore.

General.—The morale of the Madras Police Force continued to be excellent. They faced the greatest challenge during the anti-Hindi agitation and came out triumphantly.

Madras City Police

The Police force in the City has a separate organisation headed by the Commissioner of Police. It had a strength of four Deputy Commissioners, one Additional Deputy Commissioner, one Additional Superintendent of Police who is also the Adjutant of the Madras Home Guard, 14 Assistant Commissioners and 5,081 other ranks including Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, etc.

Law and Order.—1965 was an eventful and trying year to the City Police so far as the law and order problems were concerned. The students' Anti-Hindi agitation against the decision to make Hindi as an Official Language of the Indian Union from 26th January 1965 was taken advantage of by the goonda elements

and miscreants with the result there were many violent disturbances. The Police had to open fire once on 12th February 1965 resulting in simple injuries to three rioters. The Police rose to the occasion and dealt with the situation effectively with courage, initiative and loyalty.

The year under report also witnessed several instances of stay-in strikes, demonstration by workers, etc., on account of labour disturbances. There were also lightning strikes by the drivers of the taxis and auto-rickshaws and cycle rickshaws. On every one of these occasions the Police acted with good deal of tact and vigilance and prevented several possibly ugly situations. The Police acquitted themselves creditably during the visits of the V.I.Ps. and High Dignitaries notably during the visit of the late Prime Minister Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri, who as the victorious leader of Indo-Pakistan war received tumultuous welcome from the people of the City.

Crimes.—The total volume of crimes showed a slight increase from 4,118 in 1964 to 4,307 in 1965. The increase was mainly reflected under thefts, while offences like criminal breach of trust and cheating registered a fall There was one case of murder for gain during the year. This was promptly investigated and the offender is now facing trial.

Percentage of detection.—The percentage of detection of property crimes in 1965 was 78 per cent, i.e., an increase of four per cent over the previous year's and that of recovery of property, 66 per cent. As many as 81 per cent of the house-breaking cases were detected. These improvements can be, attributed to the improved techniques adopted by the Police, better sources of intelligence and good co-operation from the public. Analytical study is made of each pattern of crime every week and every month with reference to factors influencing each pattern and suitable counter measures adopted to combat such crimes. By such analytical study of cases, use of scientific methods and by externing all 'non-local' from the City, the Crime in the City had been kept well under control.

Record Section.—The Record section attached to the City Police office continued to do very useful work in the detection of crimes. During the year 1965 the history sheets maintained in this section were made up-to-date and there are now 773 history sheets current. Three hundred and three new 'A' cards were opened during the

year. Forty old 'A' cards were destroyed and another 33 were brought to History sheets category. Eighteen History sheets were transferred to 'A' card category. There are now 1,713 'A' cards current in the Record section. One thousand two hundred and ninety-three 'B' cards were opened during the year after weeding out 720 of them under the 10 year rule. One hundred and thirteen personal sheets were maintained for habitual offenders. Nine hundred and forty Advisory Memos. were issued during 1965 as against 663 during the previous year. Of these 22 Advisory Memos. proved to be useful. During the year under report, nine out of the 12 stolen cycles were traced with the aid of the property index kept in this section. Twenty-eight criminals were identified by the victims and witnesses from the photographs maintained in the Record section. During the year 1,762 photographs of pre-trial criminals and 1,560 finger prints of history sheeted criminals, 87 corpses and 169 accidents scenes were added to the Record section.

Single Digit Finger Print Section.—The Single Digit Finger print section continued to function as a part of the Crime Branch of City Police and contributed its part in the detection of crime. During the year the Finger Print experts visited S.O.C. in 381 cases, 24 calls being from Chingleput district and traced 613 prints in 206 cases, of which 320 prints were identified with 120 inmates. Ninety-nine prints were identified with those of 29 criminals in 43 cases. Identifications were made in eight cases by direct search, in 14 cases by *interse* comparison, in six cases by comparison with the Finger Prints of M.O. criminals and in 13 cases with the Finger Prints of given suspects. Identification of the 29 criminals in 43 cases established their complicity in 107 cases. Two hundred and eighty-two prints remained unidentified at the end of the year. Six thousand five hundred and seventy-nine Finger print slips of persons arrested under suspicious circumstances were compared with the scene of crime prints in this section which method was very useful for locating the new offenders whose finger prints were not on record.

Police Control Room.—This unit which is popular in City has attended 2,658 calls during the year under review as against 2,332 calls during the year 1964. During the time of Anti-Hindi agitation, the Control Room rose to the occasion and did commendable work.

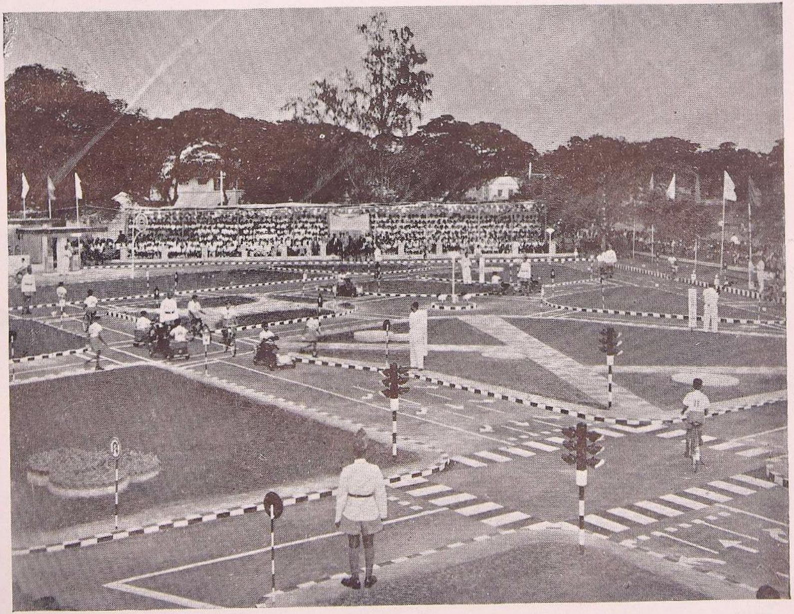
Police Dog Squad.—At the beginning of the year 1965 there were six dogs and two pups in the Dog squad, against the sanctioned strength of nine dogs. During this year four dogs were condemned as they were found unfit for police work. At the close of the year the strength of the Dog squad was raised to eight dogs. During this year the dog squad attended 108 calls, of which 29 calls proved to be useful in the detection of cases. The total successfull calls include 21 for murder, two for dacoity and robbery and six for house-breakings. Training was given to the dogs belonging to Andhra Pradesh Police and Madras Port Trust during the year.

Juvenile Aid Police Unit.—This Unit deals with juvenile destitutes under section 29, M.C. Act and investigate cases of 'Missing Children' below the age of 14 years. This unit has restored 1,305 run-away children to their parents.

Traffic.—There are 1,882 taxis and 186 auto-rickshaws running in the City. Two thousand and fifty-nine cycle rickshaws, 3,469 hand-pulled rickshaws, 431 jutkas, 218 single bullock carts and 10,151 hand-carts have been registered till 31st December 1965 under the Hackney Carriage Act. Though the total number of accidents in the year was 2,887 as against 3,308 last year, the total number of fatal accidents was 107 as against 88 last year.

An outstanding and rare instance of service rendered by a member of the public during the year under review is the prompt help rendered by a working class woman Srimathi Lakshmi to the victims of a motor cycle accident on 15th May 1965 on Mount Road. In spite of the collection of a crowd, none came forward to render the injured any aid or remove them to the hospital. Srimathi Lakshmi, who was on her way to her work spot, took them to the Hospital in a taxi for necessary medical treatment promising to pay the taxi hire by pledging her nose-screw. Though the motor cyclist died half an hour later, the pedestrian was saved. Her timely action at the scene of accident was praiseworthy. Rewards were received by her from the public and the Government also have awarded her a grant of Rs. 500 in appreciation of her humanitarian service. Her name has also been recommended for Prime Minister's Life Saving Medal.

Thirty-two permits of transport vehicles and five of contract carriages were cancelled for infringement of permit conditions. Besides, 132 permits of contract carriages and 276 of goods vehicles



CHILDREN'S PARK.

were suspended for varying periods for infringement of permit conditions. Disciplinary action was also taken against 49 drivers of contract carriages for infringement of the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules.

Vigorous propaganda for educating the public, especially motorists on road safety continued throughout the year under review. During the year under review, a total number of 132,921 traffic cases were put up as against 150,289 traffic cases in 1964 and a fine of Rs. 5,14,942 was collected as against Rs. 4,08,232 the previous year. Besides, an amount of Rs. 30,215 has been realised towards compounding fees on disciplinary action from permit holders of transport and public service vehicles for violation of permit conditions as against Rs. 20,890 collected in 1964. A number of works on the traffic engineering side like widening of roads, marking lanes, pedestrian crossings, provision of parking lots, etc., were done at a number of places in the City. Automatic traffic signal lights have also been installed at the Gemini and Eldams Road intersections, to regulate the ever increasing traffic in these places.

Prohibition.—There has been a pronounced increase in the number of prohibition cases from 22,021 of last year to 27,681. Of these 26,844 cases ended in conviction.

Home Guards.—Sri S. Govinda Swaminathan continued to hold charge as Area Commander for Madras City. Out of the total sanctioned strength of 38 companies including 4 Women's companies, 33 companies of Men's wing have already been formed and the Women's wing has now a strength of 168 members which is equal to 1½ company. The recruitment for the remaining 1 company of Men's wing and 2½ companies of Women Home Guards is in progress.

The relationship between the Home Guards and the local Police continued to be cordial. They assisted the Police personnel in the discharge of their duties. During the Anti-Hindi Agitation the entire Home Guards were called out and were utilised for assisting the Police.

Welfare.—The various welfare schemes initiated to augment the family income of Policemen through small scale and cottage industries started in the several police lines continued to function satisfactorily under the direct supervision of the Police Officers.

The Woman Medical Officer of the Police Hospital visited the Police lines once a week accompanied by the wife of a Gazetted Police Officer and gave suitable medical assistance to the families of the Policemen. Financial relief is given from the Madras Police Benevolent Fund to the needy and those suffering from chronic disability like T.B., cancer, etc. A total sum of Rs. 16,515·15 was given away for this purpose during 1965. Madhar Sanghams are functioning in Kilpauk, Pudupet, Kondithope, Mannady, Washermanpet, Egmore Cochin House and Vyasarpadi. A tailoring section in Pudupet Armed Reserve Lines is functioning with 26 sewing machines. There are 28 members working in this section. They undertook the stitching contract of khaki uniforms, for the Madras City Police Armed Reserve and white coats for Traffic men of this year's requirements. Total wages of Rs. 18,869·40 were disbursed to the members of the unit during this year. In Vyasarpadi Madhar Sangam 10 women are working. This unit has undertaken to make 5,000 kullahs for the City Police on contract. A sum of Rs. 675 was disbursed as wages to the members during this year. Scarf making unit is functioning at Cochin House and 25 women are working. They have earned total wages of Rs. 5,068·59 during this year.

State Forensic Science Laboratory

This Laboratory consists of a Chemical Examiner's Unit, Document wing and the Excise and Prohibition wing.

The work carried out in the Chemical Examiner's Unit comprised examination of articles for poison (human and cattle poisoning cases), examination of articles for blood in homicidal and hurt cases, examination of articles for semen or semen and blood in cases of rape and other unnatural crimes, miscellaneous medico-legal and chemico-legal examinations such as examination of firearms and bullets in cases of shooting of bombs, of fireworks and other explosives, of bones, of hair, of stolen wires, and general analysis of various articles for Government Departments including scientific photography. Medico-legal and chemical-legal examinations were carried out as usual for Central Government Departments including the Defence and for the neighbouring States of Mysore and Kerala.

The Document wing continued to undertake the examination of documents for identification of handwriting and typewriting and for the detection of alterations and erasures, etc., the examination of counterfeit coins and forged currency, and the examination of foot-prints including photography.

The work carried out in the Excise and Prohibition wing relate to the Madras Prohibition Act, Distillery Manual, Medicinal and Toilet Preparation (Excise Duties) Rules, Spirituous Essence Rules, 1959, Dangerous Drugs Act and Opium Act and also to confiscated articles which were disposed of under the orders of the Board of Revenue.

During the year under report the work of this Laboratory has shown an all-round increase.

Prisons

The Inspector-General of Prisons is the head of the Jail Department. The post of Assistant Inspector-General has been upgraded as Deputy Inspector-General and a Gazetted Assistant has been sanctioned in the headquarters for Inspector-General. There were 7 Central jails, 1 district jail and 1 state jail for women, and 123 subsidiary jails and 5 special subsidiary jails.

Population and accommodation.—The daily average number of prisoners of all classes in the jails of the State excluding subsidiary jails during the year under review was 13,236·38. Thirty thousand nine hundred and eight prisoners convicted for prohibition offences were admitted during the year as against 33,236 during the previous year.

Prison Offences.—During the year 364 offences were committed by prisoners as against 421 in 1964. Of the 364 offences, 357 were dealt with by Superintendents and 7 by criminal courts. Of the 7 dealt with by criminal courts, 1 was for assaulting a prisoner, 5 were for escape from lawful custody and the remaining one was for consuming alcohol. Five of the prisoners who escaped were recaptured, during the year. There was no jail sneak as such. The conduct and health of the prisoners on the whole were satisfactory.

Education.—Literary education under the adult education scheme was given to selected prisoners in all the jails. Of the 4 prisoners who appeared for the E.S.L.C. Examination during the year, 3 came out successful. One prisoner appeared for the Matriculation Examination, but did not pass. Out of the 11 prisoners who appeared for the Hindi Examinations, 10 were successful. One prisoner appeared for the Hindi Prevesika Examination and the result is awaited. One prisoner took the Intermediate (1 part) examination and passed. Two prisoners took the Tamil Vidwan course examination and 1 passed. Fifteen prisoners went for the entrance test to the Oriental Title Examinations. Two made the grade. Prisoners continued to receive necessary coaching for the examinations to be held in 1966. They were also given religious and moral lectures by visiting honorary lecturers and the jail teachers.

The number of books in the jail libraries at the beginning of the year was 9,190. One thousand one hundred and eighty-eight books costing Rs. 2,345·51 were purchased and added during the year. One hundred and twenty-four books were condemned during the year leaving 10,254 books at the end of the year.

Release under the Advisory Board Scheme.—The Advisory Boards constituted to review the sentence of prisoners in jails considered the cases of 919 prisoners during the year. The Boards recommended the release of 70 prisoners. Government ordered the release of 41 prisoners and ordered the resubmission of 176 cases after some time. The release of 37 prisoners under the scheme was declined by Government. Orders of Government in respect of 45 cases were awaited at the end of the year.

Borstal School.—The Borstal School at Palaymakottai, the only one in the State, had a daily average population of 138·03 (inmates 137·00; detenus 1·03—138·03) as against 114·09 in the previous year. The inmates in this school were given literary education for 2 hours and vocational training for 5 hours every working day. Two inmates appeared for the Tailoring Technical Examination, Higher Grade in May 1965 and passed. One inmate took the Weaving Examination Lower Grade and passed. Three inmates appeared for the Tailoring Technical Examination in December 1965. The result is awaited.

The inmates were also given Industrial training according to their aptitudes in tailoring, book binding, blacksmithy, cotton weaving, carpentry, agriculture and masonry.

Besides literary education and industrial training, the inmates were given training in First-Aid, Ambulance and Scouting also.

The number of offences and punishments inflicted on the inmates of the school was 4 as against 10 in 1964. The conduct of the inmates of the Borstal School on the whole was quite satisfactory.

One inmate was discharged on licence during the year under report. The Central and District Committees of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continued to render every possible help to the discharged inmates during the period under review.

Finance.—The total expenditure on the department from 1st January 1965 to 30th November 1965 excluding the outlay on jail buildings and the charges in England amounted to Rs. 156·29 lakhs as against 123·83 lakhs for the corresponding period of the previous year.

The total receipts of the department from 1st January 1965 to 30th November 1965 amounted to Rs. 39·31 lakhs as against Rs. 38·37 lakhs for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Rehabilitation of Koravas.—The scheme was sanctioned in Government Memo. No. 94984/H.W. III-61-32, Home, dated 19th February 1964. The scheme was made known to the Korava prisoners confined in the jails and they were asked to offer their willingness for settling in Vaduvarpatti. Applications were prepared for those prisoners who have their willingness and they were sent to the Collector of Ramanathapuram at Madurai. During the year 12 petitions were forwarded to the Collector of Ramanathapuram by the Superintendents of Jails.

General.—Government have ordered allotment of rent free quarters and uniform allowance to the Welfare Officers drawn from the executive cadre. A separate Lady Superintendent has been appointed as Superintendent of the State Jail for Women, which was hither to under the control of the Superintendent, Central Jail, Vellore.

Government have sanctioned rain coats with hoods for issue to convict warders on duty in place of cudgeon umbrellas in all the Central Jails and District Jail, Pudukottai and State Jail for Women, Vellore.

Superintendents of Jails are now empowered to purchase dietary articles and other miscellaneous articles up to a limit of Rs. 10 at a time for a particular item subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 per mensem.

Government have authorised the Jailors in Jails to grant casual leave to the warder establishment and to award minor punishment. Government have directed that the Modified Earning Scheme now in force in the textile factory at the Central Jail, Coimbatore and in the carpentry and weaving industry and in the boot and tailoring sections of the Central Jail, Vellore, be extended as a permanent measure to all workshop in all the Central Jails and District Jail, Pudukkottai.

Government have enhanced the monetary limit of Rs. 200 fixed in rule 973 (2) of M.P. & R.M. Volume II up to which Superintendents of Jails are empowered to purchase raw materials, livestock tools and plants to Rs. 500 subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 per annum.

The post in the tailoring section in the Jail Department which was on a pay scale of Rs. 90-3-105-4-125 may be classified as Tailor Foreman, Grade I and that the other posts carry lesser pay may be classified as Tailor Foreman, Grade II. Government have revised the pay scales of the Spinning Master, Warping Master and Assistant Tent Maistry.

Visual education by exhibition of films was given to prisoners in the District Jail, Pudukkottai, thrice during the year.

A flour mill has been installed in the District Jail, Pudukkottai, during the year for grinding millets, wheat and condiments requied for consumption by prisoners.

A gauze cloth workshop has been sanctioned to the State Jail for Women, Vellore. A post of Reserve Head Warder has been sanctioned to the State Jail for Women, Vellore. Aid on discharge for purchasing cows for the inmates of the Borstal School, Palayamkottai who were trained in dairy has been sanctioned by Government. Sanction has been accorded for screening 16 m.m. Talkies for the inmates of the Borstal School, Palayamkottai. Half of the amount credited to common Fund will now on be divided equally among the inmates participating in the band performances.

Probation Branch

This Branch of the Jail Department comes directly under the Chief Probation Superintendent who is assisted by 7 Regional Probation Officers. There were 55 Probation Officers at the begin-ing of this year working in the Branch.

The Probation Branch is in charge of the work of probation, After Care and allied subjects under the Probation of Offenders Act (Central Act), Madras Children Act, the Madras Borstal School Act, the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, etc. The Probation Officers are also incharge of the supervision of ex-convicts released under the Advisory Board Scheme. The Courts in the City of Madras utilised the services of the Probation Officers in settling maintenance cases coming under Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Orientation and Pre-discharge work.—The Regional Probation Officer, Madras City, continued to attend to the orientation and pre-discharge work at Central Jail, Madras, during the year. The Regional Probation Officer, Tirunelveli, did similar work at the Borstal School, Palayamcottai during the second half of 1965. In addition, the Probation Officers in the State have conducted pre-discharge work pertaining to pupils and inmates and submitted reports to the Institutions enabling them to send the pupils and inmates to the parents or relatives after discharge. The Regional Probation Officers, Tirupattur, Chingleput, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli also did similar work in respect of Central Jails, Vellore, Cuddalore, Madurai, Pudukkottai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli respectively. The Welfare Officer at Central Jail, Madras, has been doing welfare work in that institution, in addition to similar functions at Stri Sadana and the Government Vigilance Home and Girls' Approved Schools. The Welfare Officers in the other Central Jails have also been attending to similar welfare work in those institutions.

During the year the Probation Branch was able to secure employ-ment for 337 wards and rehabilitate 264 otherwise successfully.

Approved Schools

The Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service is entrusted with the custodial care, reformation, training and rehabilitation of the children (destitutes and uncontrollables)

and youthful offenders placed in the institutions under the provisions of the Madras Children Act, 1920 while the Police department is in charge of the enforcement of the Act.

Number of Institutions.—There are five Government approved schools—four for boys and one for girls. Of the four institutions for boys, two are Senior Approved Schools intended for the reception of youthful offenders and uncontrollables while the other two are Junior Approved Schools intended for destitutes and delinquent children. The Government Girls' Approved Schools at Madras receives both Senior and Junior Approved Girls. Besides the above five Government Approved Schools, there are 14 Government Aided Private Junior Approved Schools in the State.

There are also ten Reception Homes for Boys and Girls including the two annexes to the Government Approved Schools at Chingleput and Thanjavur for temporary custody during the period of trial and investigation of their cases.

There are two long-stay After-Care Institutions opened during the Second and Third Five Year Plans under the After-care Programme, one for women at Vellore and the other for Boys at Chingleput.

The After-care Home for Women, Vellore, is intended to give shelter and further training to the dischargees from correctional institutions, viz., Girls' Approved Schools, Government Vigilance Iustitutions, etc. There is an industrial unit attached to the After-Care Home, Vellore, to impart training to the inmates of the home in garment and holdall making.

The After-Care Home for Boys at Chingleput receives boys discharged from Approved Schools and imparts vocational training in blacksmithing and book-binding at present.

There are also three Juvenile Guidance Bureaux at Madras, Madurai and Vellore which help the respective Juvenile Courts in the places by giving their suggestions and recommendations on the problem cases referred to them.

Psychology Study Circles.—The Psychology study circles in all Government Approved Schools met every month to discuss about the newly admitted pupils and evolve suitable treatment training programme for each of them. The problem cases were also taken up and studied by the circle and special attention was paid to such

cases as advised by the psychologists. The psychologists also attended the meetings of these study circles whenever they visited the institutions and offered their guidance and help to the custodial and teaching staff in the schools. Hardened types of pupils are kept under the personal observation and treatment of the psychologist.

Education and Vocational Training.—All the pupils in the Approved Schools except those who were mentally defective and children below 5 years were given general education up to VIII Standard. Those who had already attained higher standards of education than that provided for in the schools before their admission and who showed aptitude for further studies were admitted in the local High Schools as day-scholars with Government scholarships.

Twelve pupils appeared for the S.S.L.C. Examination from the Approved Schools and of these seven had passed and the results of three more were awaited. Forty pupils appeared for VIII Standard Examination and 38 came out successful.

Vocational Training.—Besides general education, vocational training is also given to all the pupils according to their aptitude and choice. The following trades are taught in the Government Approved Schools :—

Carpentry, Weaving, Tailoring, Metal work, Blacksmithing, Book-binding, Mat-weaving, Spinning, Masonry, Gardening, Agirculture, Dairy Farm, Poultry-keeping, Embroidery work, etc. Band music is also taught to the boys in all the Government Approved Schools.

The health and conduct of the children in the Approved Schools were on the whole quite satisfactory.

Finance.—The total expenditure for the year 1965 on account of Government Approved Schools, Government Aided Private Approved Schools, Government and Private Reception Homes, Juvenile Guidance Bureaux, After-care Homes amounted to about Rs. 34,22,000.

The receipts during the year amounted to about Rs. 1,72,000.

General.—Several distinguished visitors including Foreigners visited the Approved Schools and Rescue Homes and found the institutes rendering satisfactory service in affording care, treatment, and training to the juveniles admitted into them.

Vigilance Institutions

The Vigilance Institutions come under the control of the Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service. There are three types of Vigilance Institutions, viz., (1) Rescue Homes, (2) Vigilance Homes and (3) Vigilance Rescue Shelters Reception Centres.

Rescue Homes.—Rescue Homes are intended to receive, reform and rehabilitate girls below 21 years of age rescued from brothels under the provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act and those who are exposed to moral danger in Society and require care and protection in the institutions. Girls and women with illegitimate pregnancies are also admitted in the institutions for shelter and protection. There are three such Rescue Homes in this State, of which one is managed by private organisation with aid of Government Grant. There were 112 adults and two children at the end of the year 1965.

Vigilance Homes.—Girls and women convicted under the Act are admitted into these Homes. There are two such Homes in the State, of which one is run by a private organisation and the other by the Government. There were 148 adults and two children at the end of the year.

Rescue Shelters/Reception Centres.—They shelter for a short period women and girls during investigation or under trial of cases. There are five Independent shelters/centres and two annexed to the two Vigilance Homes in the City.

There are Special Schools, viz., the Government Stri Sadana Special School Madras, and the Meenakshi Sadanam Special School at Madurai in which the girls of Vigilance Rescue Homes are educated up to the VIII Standard. The inmates of these institutions are also given suitable vocational training in Spinning, Weaving, Tailoring Embroidery, Needle-work, Cotton—cone making, Tag making, etc.,

The total expenditure on all these institutions during the calendar year 1965 was Rs. 3,26,095·26 while the total receipts from the various industrial sections, etc., of the institutions was Rs. 17,470·79.

Fire Service

The Inspector-General of Police is also the Officer-in-charge of the Fire Services in the State. There are 11 Fire stations in the Madras City. Under a scheme approved by the Government,

four more fire stations are to be opened in the City. Of these, a building is under construction for opening a Fire station at Kodambakkam. The remaining three Fire stations are to be opened at Sembiam, Tondiarpet and Royapuram as soon as suitable sites are acquired. There are 43 Fire stations in moffussil stations. Government have already approved a programme for establishing Fire stations in 30 more towns.

Fire Calls.—During the year the Madras Fire Service responded to 4,471 calls as against 3,846 in 1964. Of these 71 were false alarms and 345 were emergency and rescue calls. Of the 4,055 actual fires, 1,812 occurred in urban areas and 2,243 in rural parts. Out of the 4,055 actual fires, 68 were serious involving loss of life or loss of property exceeding Rs. 50,000 in each case, 109 were medium fires involving loss of property exceeding Rs. 10,000 but not exceeding Rs. 50,000 and 3,878 were small fires involving loss of property worth Rs. 10,000 and below in each case. The estimated value of property lost or damaged by fire throughout the State was Rs. 116·3 lakhs and the estimated value of property saved from destruction was Rs. 675·2 lakhs. The number of human lives lost in fire accidents was 78 and the number injured was 225.

Ambulance Service.—In addition to the Fire Units, ambulances are attached to Fire stations on a suitable scale for each town. Cases of accidents in public places and inside private or business premises where loss of life is apprehended are attended to free of charge. There are 51 ambulances distributed among the Fire stations in the State. The Ambulance service attended 22,774 calls during the year as against 21,932 calls in 1964. Of these, the number of accidents, indigent and other free calls was 776 and the number of paid calls was 21,998. A total sum of Rs. 1,73,394 was realised on account of the paid ambulance calls as against Rs. 1,63,986 in 1964.

Special Services Rendered.—Standbys of Fire Units to afford fire protection and private pumping in special circumstances were also undertaken by the service. The number of standbys and private pumping jobs undertaken during the year was 204 and a sum of Rs. 14,894 was collected as standby and pumping charges. The Fire Units were also lent for supply of drinking water to the public in water scarcity areas and for pumping out water in flooded areas, and a total sum of Rs. 6,619 was realised.

Emergency Breakdown Van.—The Emergency Breakdown Van attached to Madras City is equipped with special accessories. It is utilised for lifting and towing crashed vehicles involved in accidents, removing debris in rescue work, rescuing animals from depths, etc., and is directed to any fire or emergency requiring the use of special appliances. It is also available to the public on payment of the prescribed charges. It attended to 28 calls during the year and a sum of Rs. 1,223 was realised. The corresponding figures for 1964 were 87 and Rs. 4,212 respectively.

Fire Prevention Work.—In addition to their duties connected with fire fighting, officers of this service contributed to the prevention of fires by inspecting places licensed or to be licensed under the various Acts and giving advice on fire precautionary measures. The number of such inspections carried out during the year was 9,628 as against 8,782 in 1964. Officers of this service also conducted half-yearly inspection of Government buildings to suggest fire prevention measures and to advise the officers concerned regarding the maintenance of fire equipment.

Organisation of Village Fire-Watching and Fire-Fighting Squads.—The Village Fire-Watching and Fire-Fighting Squads formed in State continued to render useful assistance to the Fire Service in fighting fires in rural areas. They rendered assistance on 197 occasions during the year.

Workshops, Repairs and Maintenance.—There is one departmental workshop at Madras under the control of the Chief Fire Officer, Northern Region for attending to repairs to departmental vehicles in the State. Two hundred jobs costing Rs. 62,519 were executed in the workshop during the year. In the moffussil, there are Mobile Repair Squads formed in each of the six Divisional Headquarters. The value of repairs carried out to the vehicles by these squads during the year amounted to Rs. 41,091.

Training.—The Madras Fire Service State Training School in Madras City under the charge of a Station Officer assisted by a Sub-Officer and a Leading Fireman imparts training to Officers and Firemen recruits. Three courses of training of three months duration each for Firemen recruits were held during the year and 154 Firemen underwent the training. Also, a short course of training in Rescue for Home Guards was held at the school during the year.

A District Fire Officer of the Department has attended the Seminar for Senior officers conducted by the National Fire Service College, Nagpur, from 6th to 10th December 1965.

Four Sub-Officers were deputed to undergo the "Station Officers" and "Instructors" course at the National Fire Service College, Nagpur, which commenced on 22nd December 1965.

Apart from training departmental officers and men, this Department imparts training in elementary fire-fighting to select staff of the permanent offices and offices which are likely to continue for a considerable time belonging to both the Central and the State Governments free of charge in view of the National Emergency. Two thousand and two hundred and forty-one officials were trained during the year.

In addition, 201 leaders of the Village Volunteer Force were given training in fire-fighting in various fire stations in the districts during the year.

Staff of private firms and brigades were also given training in elementary fire-fighting at fire stations. Ninety persons were given training during the year, and a sum of Rs. 920 was collected as fees for the training.

The services of Sub-officers and leading Firemen of this Department were lent for giving training in basic fire-fighting to the members of the Home Guards.

Rewards.—During the year 344 Fire service personnel were awarded cash rewards amounting to Rs. 2,184 out of Government funds for exhibiting extraordinary courage and devotion to duty at considerable risk to their person, while rescuing life and property from destruction by fire.

Madras Fire Service Benevolent Fund.—The Madras State Benevolent Fund-*cum*-Welfare Organisation is intended to give relief to the members of the force in distress and for promoting the welfare of the personnel. The total number of members on rolls at the close of the year was 2,246 and the total amount of subscriptions collected from them during the year was Rs. 3,591. A matching grant of Rs. 3,367 was sanctioned by Government to the fund during 1964–65. Grants amounting to Rs. 3,285 were sanctioned from the fund towards relief to the members of the force during the year.

[illegible] Fund, [illegible] The [illegible] Regents, [illegible]

[illegible] accident [illegible]

[illegible] young [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Fund.—The Kansas State [illegible] is intended to give [illegible] and for providing [illegible] members on [illegible] to the [illegible]

CHAPTER IX.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICINE.

Vital Statistics

Public Health—Vital Statistics.—The vital statistics for the year 1965 was compiled in the same manner as in the previous years. The estimated population of the State on the basis of the previous Census figures works out to 35,233,000, which is an increase of 43·5 per cent over the population in 1931. There were 879,575 births, 344,320 deaths, 58,347 infant deaths and 3,012 maternal deaths, showing a slight decrease rate of 0·2 per cent, 1 per cent, 5·4 per cent and 0·1 per cent respectively over the 1964 figures. There were 16,283 still births also showing a slight increase of 1·7 per cent over the 1964 figures.

From 1966 the Vital Statistics Bureau will be adopting new methods for the compilation and tabulation of the vital statistics. They include a sample registration scheme for which the pilot study has already been completed and the mechanical tabulation scheme which would compile mechanically the required data in respect of each birth and death.

Administration of Special Acts on Births, Deaths and Marriages

The number of births and deaths registered under the several special enactments as seen from the returns filed in this respect are 36 births and 18 deaths in 1965 as against 22 births and 15 deaths during the previous year. The number of marriages registered under the enactments in force for special marriages were 8,284 in 1965 against 6,855 in 1964.

During the year 18 deaths of foreigners were reported. Reports in respect of these deaths were forwarded to the Consular Officers concerned. Returns of births and deaths of European British subjects were sent as usual to the Commonwealth Relation Officer.

Control of communicable diseases

Cholera.—Cholera which showed an increase in the latter part of the year 1964 specially in Madras City continued during the first quarter of 1965, but on a considerably lesser scale. The infection was practically brought under control by the end of March 1965. In Madras City, however, the incidence continued to prevail even during the last quarter of 1965 inspite of the intensive preventive measures taken by the Public Health Department.

Small Pox.—There were 3,054 attacks and 724 deaths due to Small pox in the whole State, of which Madras City alone reported 739 attacks with 151 deaths. The incidence of Small pox was mostly sporadic in nature. When compared to the previous years the incidence during 1965 was considerably low. Under the National Small Pox Eradication Programme, a total of 1,234,497 primary vaccinations and 8,590,945 re-vaccinations were performed during the year. The Government have sanctioned a programme for the extension of mass vaccination of the attack phase to all the districts to achieve hundred per cent coverage in the State.

Plague.—The State was practically free from this pestillance during the year under report. Preventive measures were continued to be taken vigorously in all the endemic areas as well as in all suspected cases of rat falls.

Dengue like Fevers in Madras City.—In the first week of October 1965, Madras was in the grip of acute febrile illness. There were a number of fever cases. Intensive mosquito control and other preventive measures were taken promptly and the spread of the disease was checked.

Mobile Epidemic Units.—There were 6 Mobile Epidemic Units functioning at the end of the year 1965 as against two units at the end of Second Five-Year Plan. All the six units were fully utilised for affording quick mobility to the staff and equipments and for prompt transportation of cases to the Infectious Diseases Hospital or sheds for isolation and treatment.

Leprosy.—Sixteen Health Inspectors, 5 Sanitary Inspectors and 3 Health Assistants were trained during the year in leprosy prevention and control work in the two leprosy institutions located at Tirumaṇi and Tirukoilur.

Malaria Control.—The National Malaria Eradication Programme implemented in the year 1958–59 continued to function with 32 odd units extending over the whole State including Pondicherry and Karaikal areas. Out of these units, 24 unit areas with the exception of certain pockets entered into the maintenance phase of the programme. Several officials of other States and an independent Appraisal Team constituted by the Government of India visited the units to assess the progress achieved in the National Malaria Eradication Programmes.

Filaria.—The four National Filaria Control Programme Units at Chingleput, Chidambaram, Kumbakonam and Vellore continued to function satisfactorily. In order to find out the infection rate among other things dissection of mosquito and night blood surveys of school children of the age-group 5–15 years were carried out. A number of preventive measures and intensive propaganda were carried out by the department to successfully control the spread of this disease. The Government have also sanctioned grants-in-aid as an incentive to the Local Bodies on the basis of the expenditure incurred by them to check the spread of this disease.

Guineaworm Eradication Programme.—Under this programme, 8,447 villages were surveyed and it was found that 335 of these villages were endemic for this disease. In these villages 3,031 persons were found to be infected with the Guineaworm disease. While permanent measures to prevent the spread of this disease such as providing protected water-supply in all the villages could not be undertaken in view of the prohibitive costs involved, adequate temporary measures such as chemical treatment of drinking water in infected villages and Health education among the villagers have been taken to check the spread of this infection.

Yaws Eradication Programme.—Under this programme the work is being done in the Coimbatore District with adequate staff and equipment to treat all affected cases. During the year 1965 a total of 133,609 houses in 854 villages covering 482,957 persons were examined and 585 cases of yaws were given treatment. Health education work was undertaken to educate the people on the mode and spread of the disease and measures to be adopted to prevent it.

Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus.—Up to 30th October 1965 a total of 24,870 children have been completely immunised and 126,129 inoculations were made with triple vaccine. It is a matter of regret that many of the children who were given the first doze did not turn up for the subsequent two dozes of this triple vaccine. However, every effort is being taken to educate the public on the importance of this preventive measure.

Epidemiological Unit.—At the Directorate of Public Health this unit was busy throughout the year with the study of control of such infection as Cholera, Plague, Yaws, infective Hepatitis, etc. The Unit has also collected number of statistical data regarding the various communicable diseases.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—Nineteen Maternity and Child Welfare Centres with 4 sub-centres attached to each were functioning in the Backward areas of the State. The entire expenditure on these centres and sub-centres was borne by the Government. The Panchayat Union Councils were running as on 1st January 1965, 2,277 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. Government have paid in 1965 a sum of Rs. 5,05,448 as Grants to Local Bodies and voluntary organisations for maintenance of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. Under a scheme sponsored by the Central Government Thayis are being trained in maternity and child welfare work. So far 5,423 such Thayis have been trained.

School Medical Inspection.—Government have sanctioned the implementation of a School Medical Inspection Scheme in 12 selected Primary Health Centres, one in each district. Under the scheme the Medical Officer in-charge of the Primary Health Centre will inspect school children in the age-group of 6–11 years. The progress of the scheme will be watched before it is extended to other areas.

UNICEF Gifts.—A quantity of about 9·25 lakh pounds of skim milk powder was distributed in the State with the assistance received from the UNICEF to 69,000 persons and children in the age group of 14 years and expectant and nursing mothers. During the year UNICEF released 50 D.D.S. packages for distribution to the UNICEF assisted Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and 133 packages for Primary Health Centres in addition to a quantity of 21,250 vials of Pencillin which were distributed to the deserving cases through the Primary Health Centres.

Nutrition and Diet.—The Nutrition Laboratory attached to the Public Health Department had conducted extensive analysis to a number of samples of food served including the food served in the different hotels at Madras and at various jails and hospitals and has given valuable advice to improve the nutritive value of food. The Laboratory has undertaken surveys in various institutions and given its results.

Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.—Up to November 1965, 16,443 samples of food received from Local Bodies were analysed by the Government Analyst's Laboratory, Guindy. Of these, 4,533 samples representing 27·5 per cent were found adulterated. The persons responsible were prosecuted. The cases ended in conviction and punishment with imprisonment and/or fine. A sum of

Rs. 76,898 was realised as fine. Panchayat Union Councils have been now declared as "Local Authorities" to enable them to take action under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

Water Analysis.—This department continued to periodically analyse samples of water from Rural Water-supply Schemes, etc., to maintain hygienic quality of public drinking water.

Health Unit, Poonamallee.—This Unit covers a population of 77,000 persons in 39 villages. The work of the Unit included Maternity and Child Welfare, providing medical and public health assistance by way of inoculations, vaccinations, etc., and Family Planning. The Unit also trains Sanitary Inspector students and House Surgeons.

Rural and Urban Sanitation.—During 1964–65 provision of sanitary facilities was made in 45 schools at a total cost of Rs. 75,312. The Panchayat Unions are implementing a programme for the provision of sanitary facilities on all their schools by persuasion and propaganda and by enforcing the penal provisions of the Madras Public Health Act. Provision of sanitary facilities in both rural and urban areas is being pushed through.

Health Education.—The Health Education Bureau has been functioning in this State since 1960. During the year under report this Bureau had done active work in training in Health Education health workers, in conducting studies and spreading information regarding other health activities on Small pox, and by field studies and demonstration of D.P.T., Leprosy, Maternity and Child Welfare, etc. Two journals, viz., Madras Health Education (English) and Arogya Margam (Tamil) were being issued regularly by this Bureau. Besides these, a number of leaflets, posters and booklets on various Health Education subjects were brought up. The Bureau has a collection of 364 films on Health Education in its film library. It has participated in a number of exhibitions and Radio rural programmes to increase Health Education consciousness among the public.

Research-cum-Action Project and the Orientation Training Centre, Poonamallee.—The object of this project is to promote soil sanitation in rural areas by promoting environmental sanitation, i.e., the installation of low cost hand-flushed, water seal leach pit, sanitary individual house latrines, school latrines, etc. Under the

Orientation Scheme Doctors, and auxiliary health workers are re-oriented in the philosophy of rural health work to enable them to be of better service in the rural health centres. A total of 135 health personnel including Medical Officers, Health Visitors, etc., were trained during the year. Prominent visitors from other States and abroad have visited the Orientation Training Centre and evinced keen interest in its activities.

Primary Health Centres.—During the year under report 170 Primary Health Centres were functioning. Government have approved the opening of another 120 Primary Health Centres in the areas entering into the maintenance phase of the National Malaria Eradication Programme. Of these, 23 centres have already been established up to the end of December 1965.

Third Five-Year Plan Schemes.—Out of 20 schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan, 17 schemes were under implementation during 1965. The estimated expenditure for 1965–66 on these schemes was Rs. 137·08 lakhs.

General.—In spite of the shortage of qualified and trained Health Officers and staff, the Health Department has rendered a very creditable account of itself in a number of programmes it has undertaken which was largely responsible for the satisfactory state of Public Health in the State.

Medical Department

The Director of Medical Services was in-charge of the Medical Services, Nursing Services, Drugs Control and Medical Education in the State. Proposals were under consideration for integrating the Public Health and Medical Services and for reorganising the two Departments. These have been given effect to during the year 1966.

During the year 1965, the strength of the Medical Services was increased by one Additional Director of Medical Services, one State Tuberculosis Officer and two Superintendents of Hospitals in the grade of Civil Surgeons. The post of Resident Medical Officer, Raja Mirasdhar Hospital, Thanjavur was upgraded to that of Civil Surgeon. One post of Administrative Officer in the grade of Deputy Collector was created and two posts of Lay Secretary, Grade II were upgraded in the Government Stanley Hospital, Madras. A number of additional posts of nursing staff in different categories were also sanctioned in the various Government Hospitals in the State.

Improvements.—The bed strength of the various hospitals in the State was increased by 1,128 as shown in the statement below :—

Serial number and name of hospital.	*Present number of beds.*	*Increased number of beds.*	*Total number of beds.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai.	1,110	200	1,310
2 Thanjavur Medical College Hospital, Thanjavur.	..	538	538
3 Government Headquarters Hospital, Nagapattinam.	120	30	150
4 Government Headquarters Hospital, Vellore.	274	100	374
5 Government Headquarters Hospital, Kancheepuram.	131	96	227
6 Government Ranee Hospital, Pudukottai.	..	20	20
7 Government Hospital, Arni ..	8	40	48
8 Papayee Achi Hospital for Women and Children, Valayapatti.	12	20	32
9 Government Hospital, Kovilpatti ..	14	64	78
10 Government Hospital, Srirangam.	50	20	70
Total ..		1,128	

The following buildings were completed :—

A new Out-patient block in the Government Hospital, Mettupalayam, a 20 bed ward in Government Ranee Hospital, Pudukottai, buildings for Thanjavur Medical College and new Thanjavur Medical College Hostel and Hospital, additional hostel blocks for 150 men and 50 women students in the Madurai Medical College, additional buildings for Madurai Medical College, Hostel for 50 women students in the Stanley Medical College, Madras, principal laboratory for development of Public Health at Coimbatore and a hostel for girl students for the College of Indian System of Medicine, a 100 bed Maternity ward attached to the Government Headquarters Hospital, Palayamcottai ; and a new Infectious Diseases Hospital at Austinpatti, Madurai district.

The construction of the undermentioned buildings which were taken up during the year or earlier were under progress :—

(1) New buildings for Government Hospital, Bodinayakanur.

(2) Post operative ward of 60 beds and improvements to water-supply at Government Headquarters Hospital, Salem.

(3) Air-conditioning of operation theatres at the Government Hospitals at Royapettah and Vellore.

(4) Maternity ward of 60 beds in the District Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore (Lion's Club).

(5) A new Paediatric block and Superintendent's quarters in the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore.

(6) Out-patient block for acute cases in the Government Mental Hospital, Madras.

(7) New buildings for Tirunelveli and Chingleput Medical Colleges.

(8) Additional hostel blocks in Thanjavur and Kilpauk Medical Colleges.

(9) Nurses' quarters in the Government Hospital, Cumbum and Uthamapalayam.

(10) Chest clinic at District Headquarters Hospital, Dindigul.

Indian Systems of Medicine.—The Men's Hostel of the College of Indian System of Medicine was temporarily located in the buildings which were occupied by the Women and Children Hospital, Vannarpet, pending construction of new buildings for the college at Courtallam. The Government have sanctioned the construction of 100 beds of maternity ward at a cost of about Rs. 4 lakhs in the new Headquarters Hospital, Palayamcottai and on completion of this building, the buildings of Maternity Hospital would be released for the College of the Indian System of Medicine.

During the year 1965, 5 Medical institutions were provincialised and 4 of them were taken over by the Government. The Municipal Hospital for Men and Kothai Achi Municipal Hospital for Women and Children at Karaikudi which were ordered to be provincialised in the year 1964 were taken over on 2nd October 1965.

During October 1965, thirty students were admitted in the Siddha Branch of the College. No candidates for Ayurveda and Unani Branches were forthcoming for admission. All the 30 students were given stipend of Rs. 75 per month. three Lecturers, Grade II with L.I.M. qualifications and 4 Assistant Lecturers (Siddha) were appointed. There was a proposal of starting a 200 bed hospital at Arumbakkam near Madras.

Drugs Control.—The Director of Medical Services as the Drug Controller is responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetic Acts, 1940 and the Drugs and Magic Remedies

(Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954 and the rules made under those Acts. She is assisted by the Assistant State Drugs Controller, 5 Senior Drugs Inspectors and 13 Drugs Inspectors in the administrative wing of the Drug Control branch and by the Government Analyst for Drugs Special in the King Institute, Guindy, in the Testing Wing of the Drug Control Branch. A seminar was held in the Madras City for a period of 3 weeks for giving training to Drugs Inspectors in the enforcement of various rules and other administrative matters connected with Drugs control administration by the Assistant State Drugs Controller, the Government Analysis (Drugs and Drugs Special), the Assistant State Prosecutor and the Deputy Superintendent of Police in-charge of prohibition, Intelligence Bureau, Madras. The Drugs Control Department issued Essentiality Certificates to the actual users of pharmaceutical industries in the Import Trade Control Policy for import of drugs from rupee payment countries and general area. This Department co-ordinated with the Excise Wing of the Board of Revenue in the fixation of quota of Narcotic drugs to various M1 licences and also with regard to the grant and renewal of M1 and M 2 licences. This Department also rendered technical advice regarding issue of Poison Licences under the Poisons Act, 1919. The Assistant State Drugs Controller inspected a number of Drugs Inspectors' offices, various manufacturing concerns, hospitals, etc., during the year. Six thousand and six hundred and eighty-nine sales concerns and 654 manufacturing concerns were also inspected. Ninety-three sales concerns which were found stocking and selling drugs without requisite licences were warned. Two thousand and forty-five new and 3,187 renewal licences for sales were issued. Seventy-four new and 74 renewal licences for manufacture were also issued. Four applications each, for sales and for manufacturing of drugs were rejected. Four hundred and thirty-nine samples were taken for analytical report and it was found that 55 of them were not of standard quality.

Medical Stores.—The Medical Stores Depot functions under the Deputy Assistant Director-General (Medical Stores), Madras. Fourteen new institutions including Government, Municipal and Local Fund were enrolled with the Medical Stores Depot, Madras, for the supply of medicines, etc.

Leprosy Control.—There was rapid expansion of the leprosy control programme in the State during the year 1965 with the establishment of 44 more Survey, Education and Treatment units and one additional training centre at Polambakkam. As on 31st December 1965, there were 21 control units, 60 Survey, Education

and Treatment Units and 3 training centres as against 21 control units, 16 Survey, Education and Treatment Units and 2 training centres in 1964. So far 181 candidates have completed training as Para-Medical workers successfully and out of them, 136 have been absorbed in Government services. The All-India Leprosy Workers' Conference was held at Madras during January 1965. Social workers' camps for the education of village leaders about leprosy were held at Tirukoilur. The Government Voluntary Organisations in the State covered a population of 4,254,236. They examined 2,989,245 cases for leprosy (by survey) and detected leprosy patients numbering 63,415. Of these, 58,879 patients of leprosy were brought under treatment. A number of new schemes for leprosy control and for establishing Rehabilitation and Re-settlement centres for ex-leprosy patients were under the consideration of the Government.

Tuberculosis.—The chest clinics attached to the Government Headquarters Hospital at Cuddalore, Salem and Tiruchirappalli, Erskine Hospital, Madurai and Government Hospital, Tuticorin were upgraded as District Tuberculosis Centres and one tuberculosis Centre was established at the Government Hospital, Nagercoil. All these centres have five B.C.G. Teams attached to them. X-ray and laboratory equipments were received from the UNICEF for the District Tuberculosis Centres at Tuticorin. One publicity van unit with its staff was attached to the District Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli for tuberculosis control work. Four teams of key personnel have been trained at the National Tuberculosis Institute, Bangalore for posting to the various District Tuberculosis Centres in the State. At the State level, a separate State Tuberculosis Officer has been appointed to assist the Director of Medical Services in execution of tuberculosis programme.

Rehabilitation Schemes.—Inter Departmental Committee for the physically handicapped met on 3rd May 1965 under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Public Health and recommended various measures for the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped. One of those measures was the creation of the post of a State Rehabilitation Officer in the rank of Civil Surgeon. But this proposal for the creation of the post was deferred. Dr. Huleik, Chief of the Rehabilitation Scheme of the U.N.O.visited the Rehabilitation Centres in the State and gave useful suggestions for further improvement of the work done in the State. Government have sanctioned the constitution of a Special Medical Board for examining the physically handicapped. Rehabilitation centre for the blind

and the optical aid evaluation clinic started functioning at Madurai during this year. A proposal for the establishment of a Prosthetic manufacturing unit for the manufacture of artificial limbs, etc., in the State was under consideration of the Government.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme.—The Employees' State Insurance Scheme continued to work satisfactorily in all the implemented areas in the State. Panel system under the scheme was in vogue in Coimbatore area. The total number of Insurance Medical Practitioners, serving under the panel system was 59. The panel system was extended to Perur Chettipalayam village in Coimbatore Town covering about 75 workers. The Government also propose to extend the scope of the Employees' State Insurance Act to the employees of commercial establishments in the Madras City also. Preliminary survey for the purpose has been undertaken. The following buildings were under construction :—

1. Third floor over the Employees' State Insurance Hospital, Madras ;

2. Five hundred bedded Employees' State Insurance Hospital at Coimbatore ;

3. Conversion of the Infectious Diseases Hospital as Employees' State Insurance Hospital at Madurai and construction of additional buildings therefor ;

4. Thirty-two bedded Employees' State Insurance Ward in the Government Hospital, Koilpatti.

Government have sanctioned construction of 208 units of additional staff quarters at an estimated cost of Rs. 16·80 lakhs, a twin operation theatre block with a ward of 66 beds at a cost of rupees ten lakhs at Madurai and a Dispensary at Triplicane at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 lakhs. The Government have also sanctioned the construction of a new building for the Employees' State Insurance Dispensaries at six more places at a total cost of Rs. 35·22 lakhs. Twenty new buildings were under construction and all these buildings were expected to be ready by the end of February 1966. Sites have been acquired for construction of 35 more dispensaries, 9 hospitals and 4 Tuberculosis Sanatoria under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme.

Government Mental Hospital

As in the past, there had been a continuous increase in the daily average strength of in-patients treated at the Government Mental Hospital, Madras. The daily average number of patients during

the year was 1,938 (Males 1,402, females 536) as against 2,268 (males 1,639, Females 629) in the previous year. 247 patients recovered and 533 improved, while 11 cases did not show improvement. Fifty-five patients died as against 77 during the previous year. Psychological stresses and strains, previous attacks, hereditary predisposition, infections like syphilis and epilepsy were the main causes noticed for mental illness.

2. *Treatment.*—Facilities were available in the out-patient department for drug treatment, Physical method of treatment—Electro convulsive Therapy, Abreactive procedures, Psychotherapy of supportive, explanatory, re-educative or re-assuring types and Occupation Therapy. Modern trends in Psychiatry stress more on out-patient treatment and this service was improved considerably here. The out-patient department functioned on all days of the week from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and specially qualified medical officers are posted to attend to the cases, so that intensive and proper treatment given in time will obviate the necessity for admission. The team in the out-patient department consists of the Psychiatrist Consultants, Medical Officers, Psychiatric trained Nurse, Psycho logist, Psychiatric social worker and clerical personnel. Patients who require active treatment and who were unmanageable at home or who could not adjust adequately in home surroundings were kept here for the day. They received necessary treatment (tranquilisation—psychothereapeutic—recreational or occupational) as was required and were returned home in the evening. Thus, without admission the patients got benefits of institutional treatment and simultaneous care by relatives and this method was found to help quicker recovery.

Child Guidance Clinic.—The Child Guidance Clinic of this hospital functions on every Tuesday between 2 and 4 p.m. with Psychiatrist, Medical Officers, Nurse, Psychiatric Social worker and Teachers (one male and one female). Two hundred and twenty-one new cases were seen and an average of 35 cases per week were reviewed.

Seizure Clinic.—This clinic functions on every Thursday between 9 and 11 a.m. with 4 Medical Officers to examine and review Epileptic cases. During the year 176 new cases were seen and on an average 55 cases were reviewed.

Neurology Clinic.—This was functioning on every Monday from 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Fifty cases were seen during the year. A visiting Neuro-Surgeon from Government General Hospital visited the clinic on every Monday.

In-patient Services—Diagnostic.—The following facilities were available :—

1. X-ray Department.
2. Electro-encephalography.
3. Laboratory, and
4. Psychology Department.

3. *Therapeutic facilities.*—All modern methods of treatment in Psychiatry were adopted :—

1. Physical methods .. (*a*) Electro-convulsive Therapy Straight and Modified.
   (*b*) Insulin Coma Therapy.
   (*c*) Psychosurgery in collaboration with Neuro-Surgery Department, Government General Hospital.
2. Drug Treatment.
3. Psychological methods of treatment :
   Narcoanalysis, psychoanalysis (by other methods) deconditioning therapy, individual and group psychotherapy.

Recreation Therapy.—Out door and in-door games, Music, Dance and Dramatic performances form part of the Therapeutic programme for patients during their stay in this hospital. The section is functioning under the charge of 2 Recreation Therapists separate for Male and female sections. Facilities are available for Reading, film shows, etc.

Occupation Therapy.—This department was under the immediate charge of the Occupation Therapist. The following departments engage patients in the respective occupations :—

(*a*) Weaving.
(*b*) Spinning.
(*c*) Carpentry.
(*d*) Blacksmithy.
(*e*) Book binding.
(*f*) Korai Mat weaving.
(*g*) Gardening.
(*h*) Laundry.
(*i*) Poultry, Duck and Rabbit Farming.
(*j*) Tailoring.
(*k*) Embroidery.
(*l*) Knitting, etc.
(*m*) Masonry.
(*n*) Basket Making.

Visiting Specialists.—A Neuro-Surgeon from Government General Hospital and a T.B. Specialist from the Chest Institute continued to visit this hospital once a week to give specialist treatment to those requiring the same.

Children's Department.—There are 50 boys and 24 girls. Children are taken out for a drive in the hospital ambulance with proper escorts on Saturday afternoon in batches of 20.

" Childrens' Day " was celebrated during the year.

4. *Teaching Work.*—As usual, the students of the Medical Colleges in the State attended the hospital for their clinical training in Psychiatry. The students of the Public Health, Nursing Course also attended the lecture demonstration. The Medical staff of this hospital delivered lectures to the students of the Orientation Training Centre, Poonamallee. The students from Madras School of Social Work, Red Cross Society, Loyola College, Stella Maris College and students of Diploma course in Criminology attended this institution for their field work and lectures in Psychiatric social work. Refresher courses in Psychiatry of 3 days duration for the benefit of Medical Officers and General Practitioners were conducted in this hospital twice during the year in June and December.

5. *Other Clinics.*—The Child Guidance Clinics run by the Paediatric Departments of Government General Hospital and Government Stanley Hospital continued to be attended by the Medical Officers of this institution. One of the Assistant Surgeons of this hospital was deputed once a week to examine and treat those inmates of the Government Care Camp, Melpakkam, Avadi, Madras who require psychiatric services. Psychiatric Clinics started functioning at Government Hospital, Tirupattur and District Head-Quarters Hospitals at Coimbatore and Dindigul during the year, under Medical Officers who were intensively trained in the Mental Hospital. There is a proposal for opening of 3 Psychiatric Clinics at the District Headquarters Hospitals at Salem, Tirunelveli and South Arcot. Psychiatric facilities continued to be available at R. M. Hospital, Thanjavur and Erskine Hospital, Madurai.

6. *New Building Schemes.*—The construction of the New Out-Patient Block is in progress. The other building schemes sanctioned during the year were a kitchen block, a new 'C' Block ward two T. B. wards to accommodate 50 patients and a 20 bedded ward inside the female enclosure for leprosy patients.

7. *General.*—The Monthly Committee of visitors constituted under section 29 of the Indian Lunacy Act met regularly and transacted business as usual. The Advisory Committee met

once during the year and offered their suggestions for improvement of the hospital. The following new posts were sanctioned during 1965 :—

Four Assistant Surgeons, two Clinical Psychologists, one Telephone Operator, one Cook, one Artist Photographer, one Librarian, one Cane and Bamboo Instructor, one Lower Division Clerk, two Physiotherapists Grade II.

The total receipts including the fees from paying patients amounted to Rs. 36,51,727 as against Rs. 31,06,331 during the previous year.

Family Planning

The Director of Medical Services is assisted by an Assistant Director of Medical Services (Family Planning) in the Family Planning Scheme coming under the control of Director of Medical Services. That State Family Planning Officer is functioning under the administrative control of the Director of Public Health and is attending to the Family Planning Programme in rural areas through the Primary Health Centres also. The number of Family Planning Clinics and Surgeries functioning on 31st December 1965, was as follows :—

1. Urban Clinics—15.
2. Rural Clinics—83.
3. Full-time Surgeries—28.*
4. Part-time Surgeries—144.

* Include 12 opened during 1965.

The Madras City Police Hospital has been reorganised as an approved surgery for the conduct of Vasectomy and Salpingectomy operations. In the Primary Health Centres 29,422 Family Planning Operations were performed during the year 1965 as against 3,737 during the previous year, which represents an increase of 8 times. In all, 112,027 Vasectomy and 4,897 Salpingectomy operations were performed. A sample survey of 1,000 vasectomy fathers were conducted during the year 1965 and the findings of the survey showed that there was no adverse effect. Government continued the grant of incentives by way of cash awards to popularise sterilisation operations. Sterilised Government servants were permitted to canvas cases for sterilisation operations and to receive a sum of Rs. 10 per each successful operation. The Medical Officers in the part-time approved surgeries were allowed an incentive of Rs. 3

per case, which is over and above Rs. 50 paid to them for the first 30 cases. The Private Practitioners were ordered to be paid a sum of Rs. 10 per case referred by them to approved surgeries and successfully operated.

Vasectomy camps were held in all the taluk and non-taluk hospitals. To decide whether the IUCD(Loop) scheme should be implemented in a large scale in this State, clinical trials were conducted at the Erskine Hospital, Madurai, Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, Raja Mirasdar Hospital, Thanjavur and Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras. Till 31st December 1965, 1,034 cases were inserted with IUCD at these institutions and findings of the clinical trials indicated that the schemes might be implemented in all the hospitals where the services of Women Assistant Surgeons were available.

A scheme of re-organised family planning programme will shortly be introduced in all districts in 125 blocks in the State. Arrangements have been made for upgrading the existing Family Planning Training Centres under the Medical Department and for the establishment of a Regional Family Planning Training Centre under the Public Health Department for training the staff engaged in the Family Planning work.

For the second time in succession, Madras, was awarded the National Award (1962–63) for standing first in the field of Family Planning.

King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, Madras

This Institute is one of the oldest and premier research laboratories of Public Health and Medicine in India. It has nine main sections, besides the Blood Bank, School of Laboratory Technology and the First-Aid Centre and Dispensary attached to it.

1. *Solution Section.*—The manufacture of Sterile Solutions like 25 per cent Glucose, Normal Saline, Calcium Gluconate, etc., and supplies of the products to State Hospitals, Local Fund, Municipal and other private medical institutions were continued. Special Solution like Ringer-Eactate, Darrowe's Solution 1 per cent Methylene Blue, etc., have also been prepared and supplied to the indenting institutions. Over 6 lakhs of ampoules of various sterile solutions and 2,70,00,000 ml. of intravenous fluids in transfusion bottles were manufactured and supplied.

2. *Clinical Section.*—A total number of 10,516 specimens were examined during the year from 1st January to 31st December 1965 in the Clinical Section. The various examinations done is broadly grouped as follows :—

Serial number and name of tests.	*Number of specimens examined.*	*Remarks.*
1 Bacteriological examinations.	7,777	
2 Stool cultures for V. Cholera.	1,781	631 Positive (ogawa 595, inaba, 36).
3 Plague smears	52	Positive 3 (rat smear 2, patient smear 1).
4 Physical, chemical and microscopical examinations of urine and motion.	336	
5 Haematological examinations.	570	
Total ..	10,516	

3. *Prophylactic Vaccine Section.*—The quantities of Vaccines produced and issued by this section were as under—

Serial number and name of vaccine.	*Quantity of vaccine manufactured in c.c.*	*Quantity of vaccine issued in c.c.*
1. Cholera Vaccine ..	1,08,47,480	1,00,03,825
2. T.A.B. Vaccine ..	1,80,128	1,46,142

4. *Diagnostic Section.*—Manufacture and supplies of Vaccines, Bacterial Suspensions, etc., by this section were as under—

Serial number and name of the item.	*Quantity manufactured.*	*Supplied.*
1 Stock Vaccines ..	19,183 doses.	15,210 doses.
2 Bacterial Suspensions.	2,01,515 c.c.	1,95,410 c.c.
3 Auto-Vaccines ..	346 doses.	346 doses.
4 High Titre sera ..	1,803 c.c.	1,541 c.c.
5 Live cultures ..	..	385 tubes.
6 Old Tuberculin for Mantou and V.P. Test.	17,442 doses.	17,163 doses.

5. *Anti-Toxin Section.*—Anti-Sera production with about 100, horses accommodated in the stables constructed in the King Institute premises under the Second Five-year Plan was commenced. Thirty-five young horses were purchased. Most of the horses in King Institute were utilised for the preparation of Anti-Tetanus Serum (prophylactic and thereapeutic). A few were assigned for the manufacture of Anti-Gas Gangrene Serum (Perfringens).

All the old horses (65) and the new horses (35) were under progressive immunisation against Tetanus.

The new horses started yielding immune blood during the end of the year. With the addition of the new horses, it is expected to double the production.

The manufacture of Tetanus Toxoid was augmented considerably and the entire State demands were fully met. Due to the realisation of the inherent dangers, the cost of Serum therapy and the popularisation of the innocuous and effective toxoids, the demand for the latter increased several-fold during this year.

All other aspects of work like Biological standardisation of antigens and anti-bodies, investigation of samples for clostridal contamination, chemical and safety tests on antisera (manufactured and purchased) were carried on as usual.

6. *Serology Section.*—This section mainly deals with the serodiagnosis for syphilis by the standard VDRL. KAHN and WR Tests.

On all specimens received from the hospitals, standard VDRL and KAHN tests were done and only those which were KAHN or VDRL positive, a WR test was done; but for the private Medical Practitioners if they required all the three tests or any two tests, it was done with normal charges. Specimens of CSF were also tested for VDRL and Lauges' tests. Generally, a qualitative test on VDRL, KHAN and WR and quantitative test on all VDRL positive specimens were done. Thirty-nine thousand four hundred and thirty-two specimens in all were tested.

A few sera of patients suspected of infectious monomucleosis sent for Paul-Bunnel test were also tested.

In addition to these routine tests, the manufacture of the reagents for these tests except VDRL test was continued in this section and the supply of these reagents was also continued. The preparation of anti-sheep amboceptor (Haemolytic Serum) was also continued.

7. *Drugs.*—The Institute continued to function as the Standards Control Laboratory for (1) Drugs samples falling into the category of Schedules C and C1 Drugs under the Drugs Act, 1940; (2) the biological products and other parenterals manufactured in the Institute; and (3) similar preparations received from (*a*) Government Hospitals throughout the State, (*b*) Private Practitioners and private firms, etc.

The popular diagnostic test, the Male Frog Test for pregnancy continued to attract a large number of specimens for disposal. Two thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine specimens of wine were received for this test from Maternity Hospitals and Private Practitioners. The total number of specimens received under all heads were 15,628.

A sum of Rs. 7,625 was realised as fees towards tests done for private individuals or institutions.

Social Work.—As in the previous year, the Department carried out collaborative assay on another Provisional National Reference standard referred by the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta for tetracycline and furnished the results in the manner prescribed.

8. *Vaccine Lymph.*—This section was engaged in the manufacture of both glycerinated and dry smallpox vaccine.

Manufacture and supply.—The mass manufacture of freeze dried smallpox vaccine commenced from June 1965 with the shelf drier and two sets of Centrifugal driers. 3,994,525 insertions of the freeze driedv accine were manufactured during the year under report. The freeze dried vaccine was supplied to the corporation of Madras and Chingleput district for the National Small-pox Eradication Programme from the middle of October 1965 to the end of February 1966. The quantities supplied to them are 800,000 insertions and 379,085 insertions, respectively.

A. *Freeze Dried Small-Pox Vaccine.*—A shelf drier and Automatic filling and sealing machine gifted by the UNICEF for the production of freeze dried smallpox vaccine installed in March 1965. The World Health Organisation short-term consultant Dr. C. Kapalan was here for a fortnight from 15th March 1965 to demonstrate the use and handling of the new equipments. The demonstration course held by him at King Institute, Guindy, was attended by the Bacteriologists and Engineers from other institutions i.e., Hyderabad, Belgaum and Patwadanagar.

The new block for the manufacture of Freeze dried vaccine was completed and was occupied in March 1965.

B. *Small-Pox Liquid Vaccine.*—The manufacture of liquid Lumph was carried on a very restricted scale as the demand was very low, as Russian freeze dried smallpox vaccine and the King Institute Freeze dried vaccine was being utilised in the field for the National Smallpox Eradication Programme. The supply of liquid vaccine was mainly to the Railway, private Practitioners and to Military Hospitals at Avadi and Bangalore.

During the year under report, only 95 buffaloe calves were used and 6,244 gms. of crude pulp were manufactured ; 288,690, doses glycerinated liquid vaccine were supplied, of which 167,935 doses to Defence, Railway Hospital, 16,620 doses to private Practitioners and the rest were supplied to local bodies.

9. *Media Section.*—Douglas Agar Slopes Buffer salt solution and Sterilised Wasserman ampoules were supplied to the D.H.O., M.H.O., H.O., Commissioner H.I. and S.I. and to various District Public Health Laboratories in Madras State.

The following media were supplied to Water Analyst Departments which is now under the control of the Public Health Department. A, B, C and D Macconleys Broth tubes, Glucose Phosphate Citrate, D.E.C. Medium plates, Aronsons medium plates, sterile urine bottles and faeces tubes. Certain articles received from Water Analyst section were sterilised and issued to them.

The following media such as douglas agar slopes, blood smear Agar slopes, Superimposed blood agar slopes, Pot tellunite tubes, Malachidl green egg medium, exbile medium, Macconkeys agar plates and sugars sterlised articles such as sterile urine bottles, test tubes, Faeces tubes and throat swabs were supplied to the various Government Hospitals of Madras State.

A total quantity of 35,736·8 litres of various media and 1,447,855 various sterilised articles were manufactured in this section during the year.

10. *School of Laboratory Technology.*—During the year, there were 16 candidates selected fresh from those who had completed Pre-University course. Along with these, there were 30 candidates selected from the Madras Medical Services who had passed the laboratory attendants course and were working as Grade II Technicians in different Laboratories of the Medical Colleges and Hospitals in the State and one candidate deputed by the Employee

State Insurance Hospital for training for six months. All the candidates completed their training successfully. In addition, there were 12 candidates, 3 fresh and rest from the Service, undergoing training as Technician, Grade II. This course was started on 1st April 1965 and will end by 31st March 1966.

11. *Blood Bank.*—The Central Blood Bank at this Institute manufactured Blood Grouping Sera (35,385 × $\frac{1}{2}$ c.c. ampoules) and Wet Plasma (678 bottles of 500 c.c. each) and distributed them to State Hospitals and private institutions. Blood Grouping, Haemoto-serological tests, etc., concerned with Blood Transfusion were carried out in this section in 2,609 cases. Experimental observation and research work also were being done in addition to the routine work. Central Blood Bank is supplying essential Blood Bank Equipment to all 28 State Blood Banks in the State. The Mobile Blood Bank Team was deputed to collect blood from the inmates of the Central Jails in Madras State. The team is also deputed to accept voluntary blood donations from the personnel of private companies periodically and also at the Blood Donors' Club, the Indian Red Cross Society, Madras State Branch. The Freeze drying plant was commissioned on 20th October 1965 and the production of Freeze dried plasma was in progress. Propaganda for promotion of voluntary blood donations were also carried out. Training was given to 15 Medical Officers in the technique of blood transfusion and Resuscitation work.

12. *First Aid Dispensary.*—The dispensary is situated in the centre of the Institute campus and a portion of School of Laboratory Technology building is used as the First Aid Room.

The First Aid Room and Dispensary caters to the needs of the employees and their families in respect of any illness or accidents. One of the Medical Officers of the Institute is in part-time additional charge of the First Aid Room and Dispensary with a qualified Pharmacist and a Laboratory Technician to assist the Medical Officer.

All preventive inoculation except Yellow Fever Inoculation are given at this centre daily between 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. The Yellow Fever Inoculation being given on Fridays at 11 a.m. in the Director's Laboratory. On an average 55 to 65 persons attend daily in the First Aid Room Dispensary. Serious cases are given First Aid and sent to hospitals for further treatment. Bacteriological Examination of the persons attending the First Aid Room are done in the

Clinical Section after being advised by the Medical Officer-in-charge. Injections are given and dressings are carried out in the First Aid Room. Outside the working hours, urgent cases and snake bite cases and scorpion stings are attended to by the Medical Officer resident in the campus.

Sanitary Engineering Circle

The Sanitary Engineer's Circle deals with the investigation, design including preparation of detailed plans and estimates and maintenance of water-supply and drainage projects of local bodies (other than the Corporation of Madras) in the Madras State. The Sanitary Engineer is assisted by two Executive Engineers, one in charge of Designs works and other in charge of Investigation works.

Twenty-eight water-supply projects and 3 drainage projects in stages were in different stages of design in the sanitary Engineer's office and detailed plans and estimates for 22 water-supply projects and 1 drainage project (in stage) at a total cost of Rs. 259·33 lakhs were submitted to the Chief Engineer (Public Health Engineering and Municipal Works), Madras, for technical sanction during the year 1965.

The Executive Engineer (Public Health), Investigation and Maintenance Division. Carried out periodical inspections of waters-supply and Drainage projects maintained by the local bodies in the State besides investigations of such projects. Thirty-eight water-supply projects and 14 drainage projects were under various stages of investigation during the year 1965.

The water-supply and drainage pumping installations maintained by the local bodies were periodically inspected by the mechanical expert of Sanitary Engineer's office and wherever necessary the concerned local bodies were given suitable advice for the proper upkeep of the machinery. Similarly, suitable advice was continued to be given to the local bodies to secure a chemically and bacteriologically safe drinking water-supply to the public based on the water analysis reports of the Director, King Institute, Guindy.

The Special Water Resources (Public Health) Division which was constituted specially to investigate the possibilities of meeting the water-supply needs of industries was wound up on 28th February 1965 after the completion of the work. A Research Unit was working at the College of Engineering, Guindy. The Kodungaiyur

Sewage Reclamation Research Unit carried out pilot studies for reclamations of sewage water for industrial purposes. The Government Experimental Filter Station at Kilpauk continued to work under the control of the Sanitary Engineer.

The Madras Municipal Engineering Service comes under the immediate control of the Sanitary Engineer. The strength of the service in the I Grade, II Grade and the III Grade was 8, 17 and 29 respectively.

The Sanitary Engineer also scrutinizes designs, estimates, grant statements, loan applications, etc., pertaining to grant-in-aid water-supply and drainage works of Madras Corporation. Proposals in respect of water-supply and drainage schemes receiving financial aid from the Union Government under the Five-Year Plans were also examined and suitable recommendations made to the higher authorities.

The Sanitary Engineer continued to be a Member of (i) Public Health Board, (ii) Water and Sewage Purification Committee, and (iii) The High Power Committee for tapping water resources for Madras and Tuticorin.

Public Health Circle.—The Public Health Circle, Madras continued to function under the Public Health Engineering and Municipal Works Department established during 1962. The execution of water-supply and drainage scheme for all urban areas and composite scheme for villages and schemes for institutions other than the Corporation of Madras continued to be entrusted to this circle for execution.

The Superintending Engineer of the Circle with his headquarters at Madras continued to be assisted by Personal Assistant, Assistant Engineer (Technical) and Assistant Engineer (Stores) and four Executive Engineers (Public Health) with their headquarters at Madras, Madurai, Tirunelveli (Palayamcottai) and Coimbatore and 17 Assistant Engineers (Public Health) spread over the State. In addition, in order to give protected water-supply to Defence Industries at Avadi, one special Public Health Division with an Executive Engineer and three Assistant Engineers functioned till the first week of May, 1965 a.n. The division was closed and the remaining works were looked after by an Assistant Engineer retained and attached to the Executive Engineer (Public Health), Northern Division, Madras from May 1965.

Further, during the year two more special divisions were formed, one with an Executive Engineer and two Assistant Engineers for the water-supply scheme for Small Arms Project at Tiruchirappalli. This division was formed in May 1965. Another Special Public Health Division with an Executive Engineer and three Assistant Engineers was formed in November 1965 at Erode to look after the works under "Agriculture—Food Production—Sewage Utilisation Schemes in ten Local bodies."

The execution of all the plan schemes and non-plan schemes assigned to this Department were continued during the year. Government accorded administrative sanction for 14 water-supply schemes and 5 Drainage schemes. In addition, administrative approval was accorded for sewage utilisation schemes for 16 local bodies under crash programme. Ninety-eight water-supply schemes (including the new schemes and improvements to existing systems) and 19 Drainage schemes were under execution during the year. The total outlay on all these works is Rs. 122·212 lakhs (Rs. 107·622 lakhs on water-supply and Rs. 14·590 lakhs on Drainage). These works cover 56 Municipalities and 92 Panchayats.

Besides this, an expenditure of Rs. 4·877 lakhs has been incurred for the water-supply and Defence Industries Project, Avadi and Rs. 16·217 lakhs has been incurred for water-supply to Small Arms Project at Tiruchirappalli. Technical sanction was accorded by the Chief Engineer (Public Health) for 28 works amounting to a value of Rs. 2,94,46,423. Similar sanction was accorded by the Superintending Engineer (Public Health) for 6 works costing Rs. 3,71,196 during the year.

Five water-supply schemes were put to beneficial use during the year.

CHAPTER X.

AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

Agriculture

I. Agricultural Education.—With the implementation of several development and Research programmes aimed at stepping up agricultural production, there has been an increasing demand for larger numbers of technical personnel. The existing Agricultural College at Coimbatore has not been able to meet this demand. A decision was taken to open one more Agricultural College and this was started during the year 1965 at Madurai with the pre-professional course. This is a land mark in the history of Agricultural development in our State.

In the Agricultural College at Coimbatore, 162 candidates were admitted to the first year of the Integrated Course, 46 were admitted to the M.Sc. (Ag.) and 6 to the Ph. D. courses. One hundred and nineteen students qualified for the B.Sc. (Ag.) Degree. Out of 43 students who appeared for M.Sc. (Ag.), 42 came out successful.

II. Agricultural Research—Paddy.—A new strain, viz., A.D.T. 27, a high yielding paddy variety (Japanica-Indica Cross) was released during the year. With a view to cover 3 lakh acres under this crop in 1966 khariff season, seed farms were arranged in compact blocks in 5,000 acres in Thanjavur district and an average yield of 4,000 lb. was recorded.

Another paddy culture 2,410 has performed satisfactorily in the Navarai season and is to be released shortly as a strain. Similarly culture 2,701 and two other cultures, one suited for deep water cultivation in Thanjavur district and other areas and the other for Saline lands have completed the final stages and are likely to be released as strains shortly.

Oil Seeds.—Under the Integrated Scheme for breeding improved varieties of groundnut, one bunch selection and two dormant bunch cultures gave 46·2, 27·1 and 20·1 per cent higher yield over strain TMV 2. In the scattered block trial in North Arcot district, they recorded on an average 31·2, 16·5 and 17·4 per cent higher yield over strain TMV 2.

Sugarcane.—Of the 12 varieties under preliminary yield trial of late varieties, variety Co. 1337 has given the highest yield of 62·1 tonnes of cane per acre, which is on par with the standards of Co. 419 and Co. 853.Varieties Co. 1282, Co. 1333, Co. 1340, Co. 449,Co. 1334 and Co. 1311 were also found to be on par with the standard varieties recording more than 49·0 tonnes of cane per acre. Co.1333 was the best in respect of juice quality and sugar per acre recording 13 per cent c.c.s. and 6·8 tonnes of sugar respectively. The following varieties, viz., Co. 1282, Co. 1333, Co. 1334, Co. 1335 and Co. 1340 were promoted to final stage trial of late varities based on their performance.

Manurial.—One hundred lb. N through soil and 50 lb. N through foliar spray in the form of Urea have given comparatively better yield. Increased doses of Nitrogen beyond 250 lb. N per acre depresses the juice quality.

Cultural.—Trash mulching in between cane rows was found to be effective in controlling wood growth as compared to other woodicides besides recording better yield of cane and sugar per acre.

Cotton—(Karunganni Cotton).—The treatment combination of N 44·84 kg. *plus* K20 67·26 kg/ha.recorded numerically the highest yield of 389 kg. of kapas/ha. which is 81 per cent increase over control (No manure). The results of the NPK trial on cotton indicated significant response for the individual application of Nitrogen and phosphoric acid and not for potash. The application of 33·63 kg. of N/ha. resulted in a significant increase of kapas yield by 26 per cent over no-nitrogen.

Chillies.—In the district trials strain K. 1 recorded increased yield in 18 centres, while culture B24 A-2 (Bihar) registered increased yield in 16 centres of trial.

Entomology.—The paddy earhead bug, *Loptocorisa acuta Th* was effectively controlled by BHC 10 per cent dust given once "synchronising" with the pest appearance. Five rounds of Parathian 0·025 per cent and Endrin 0·02 per cent gave good control of the major pests of paddy and recorded increased yields Carbaryl 0·1 per cent spray 4 rounds commencing the application from the 4th week stage of the crop and given at tri-weekly intervals (once in 21 days) was found to be highly effective in controlling the major pests of cotton and in giving good yield. The trial against the bolloworm, *Heliothis armigera* indicated that application of three

rounds of Endrin 0·02 per cent plus DDT 0·1 per cent or Endrin 0·02 per cent plus Carbaryl 0·1 per cent at tri-weekly intervals commencing from the 7th week stage of the crop would considerably minimise the infestation, thereby increasing the yield. The Co. 20 cholam seeds treated with dust of Malathion 4 per cent and DDT 10 per cent at the ratio of 1 : 100 by weight remained free from the infestation of the weevil, *Sitophilus oryzae L* even up to a period of 12 months. The rate of germination was also up to the mark. Malathion 0·1 per cent and Nuvan (DDV) 0·1 per cent given thrice at bi-monthly intervals from January onwards gave complete control of the tea-mosquito bug, *Helopelties antonii-S* on guava.

Systematic Botany.—A total of 522 new species of green manure fodder grasses, legumes, oilseeds, fibre crops, soil conservation plants, condiments, spices, vegetables and other economic plants were introduced during the year under report and tried. Among these, *Sesbania kickii* and *Tephrosin noctiflora* were found to be promising as green manures due to their luxuriant leaf growth and shorter duration of 3½ to 4 months.

The application of micronutrients to paddy crop (TKM. 6) at the rate of 10 lb. per acre appears to show a favourable response in increasing the grain yield of paddy. This response is found to have enhanced with the increase in organic matter status in the soil.

Cumin C.S. 417 which fared well on acclimatization is being multiplied for large scale trial.

In a trial on fenugreek, the selection No. 418 recorded outstanding performance with an yielding capacity of 1,462 kg. per hectare in about 97 days of crop duration. November to February appears to be the suitable season for raising this crop.

The varietal adaptability trials on large type onions indicate that collections CS. 868, CS. 869, CS. 870 and CS. 518 proved as outstanding yielding types. In a similar trials on small type onions, about 12 re-selections were observed to be promising.

Analysis on purity, moisture content and germination percentage were completed for 2,936 samples of various crops like cotton, paddy, millets, pulses, groundnut and vegetables.

Agricultural Information Unit.—The Agricultural Information Unit continued to function effectively and was responsible for preparing 132,540 numbers of posters, charts, flap sharts, flannel graphs and other information aids.

Intensive Agricultural Area Programme.—The Intensive Agricultural District Programme was implemented during the year in the four districts of Chingleput, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tirunelveli. Additional staff consisting of one Agricultural Demonstrator and five fieldmen was provided for blocks with more than 10,000 acres under paddy, cholam and ragi under irrigation. Necessary training was given to the staff and farm plans were prepared for the crops. Credit facilities were provided through the Co-operative Societies.

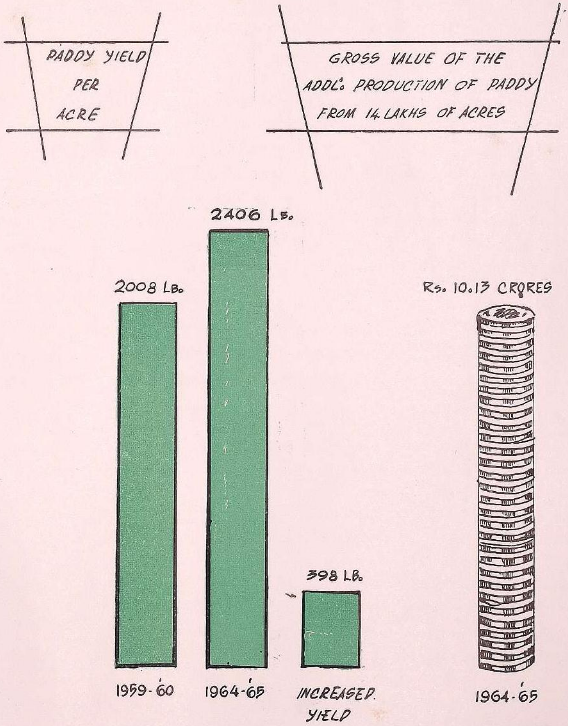
III. Package Programme in Thanjavur district.—During the year the Package Scheme was extended to 100 per cent of the cultivable area in two more Blocks in Tiruvanam and Peruvurani and to 65 per cent of the cultivable area in eight other Blocks. 100 per cent coverage had been reached in all the remaining 26 Blocks even by last year. The Intensive Agricultural District Programme was in operation in an area of 1,221,701 acres in 1,752 villages. During the year, 172,617 farm production plans were prepared covering an area of 962,491 acres. The requirements of various agricultural requisites were assessed and supplies were made together with the credit required as per farm production plans. The Intensive Agricultural District Programme continued to extend to crops other than paddy.

The area of "Package of practices demonstration plots" was increased to one acre. The rate of subsidy was also raised from Rs. 45 to Rs. 60 per demonstration. Two thousand one hundred and eighty-eight demonstrations were laid during the year.

The ADT. 27 Seed Multiplication-*cum*-Demonstration Project conducted in about 5,000 acres involving 441 farmers participants was an outstanding success in terms both of physical achievement and of educational impact. Under this project, a number of plots each of 25 acres or slightly more totalling an area of about 5,000 acres was selected for demonstration of cultivation of ADT. 27 paddy adopting the approved package of practices. The performance of ADT.27 in these large areas covering blocks of 25 acres and more helped in creating a sense of full confidence in the farmer's mind regarding the benefits of adoption of full packages of practices.

Special seed farms in and around Tiruvarur were run for feeding the Seed processing, Drying and Demonstration Unit at Tiruvarur. As against an area of 1,087 acres required to be arranged for feeding the Tiruvarur seed processing unit in Mannargudi and Nagapattinam divisions, an area of 1,092 acres was arranged.

THE IMPACT OF PACKAGE PROGRAMME . . .



Soil Samples.—The additional establishment sanctioned for the expansion of Soil Testing Laboratory at Aduthurai was continued during the year under report. The construction of extension buildings to the laboratory was completed. Soils were being tested for potassium also from 8th September 1965 and recommendations for potash application were also being given. A total number of 7,703 soil samples was analysed and fertiliser recommendations were made. In addition to the above, a total number of 65 water samples was also received and analysed.

Establishment of an Agricultural Implements Workshop at Tiruvarur.—Twenty-six tractors were supplied to cultivators on hire for ploughing as well as for transport of seeds, fertilisers, implements, etc. The tractors of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme covered an area of 11,524·36 acres and brought a revenue of Rs. 1·89 lakhs. At the Agricultural Implements Workshop, Tiruvarur up to 31st December 1965, 402 work orders were taken up. Three hundred and fifty-six of these completed and a sum of Rs. 18,753 was collected as receipts.

One bullock drawn fertiliser placement drill is being manufactured with modified farrow openers fixed to a frame and mounted on a shaft on two wheels.

IV. Development Schemes.—Under the scheme for the development of local manurial resources, 369,835 farm yard manure and compost pits were dug and that a quantity of 5,480,356 Metric tonnes of manure was produced. A sum of Rs. 2,64,100 was sanctioned as loan to 91 bigger panchayats of 1,500–4,000 population group. The scheme was run during this year by 1,177 panchayats with the technical advice and assistance rendered by the Field Manure Officers and Compost Development Inspectors. Competitions were held among the bigger panchayats in each district to select the panchayat manufacturing the maximum quantity of good quality compost for the award of the District Rolling Shield.

A quantity of 480,178 tonnes of compost was produced under the Urban Compost Scheme by the local bodies. Compost samples were analysed by the Agronomist, Coimbatore and the results were communicated to them for effective improvements. Competitions were conducted, as usual, this year also for both the Municipalities and Town Panchayats for award of Rolling Shields to the winners for preparing the maximum quantity and best quality compost.

Improved Seeds.—At the beginning of the year, there were 200 Units of State Seed Farms functioning on a total extent of 5,003·05 acres. During the year, nine farm units were acquired. One farm consisting of 2 units (35·09 acres) on requisitioned lands at Amaravathi Nagar, Coimbatore district was closed due to its uneconomic functioning. One farm consisting of 2 units in an extent of 41·97 acres was started at Rayappanur in South Arcot district on 30th September 1965. By the end of 1965, there were still 200 units of State Seed Farm functioning with a total extent of 5,002·48 acres. The total area cropped in all these farms during the period under report was 22,589·65 acres. A total quantity of 7,555·377 tonnes of seeds was distributed for these farms.

Cotton.—The multiplication of the five strains of cotton, viz., MCU1, MCU3, MCU. 2, K. 6. and P. 216 F. was concentrated in four centres under special staff engaged for this purpose. The achievements under the Cotton Development Scheme include extensive cultivation on 13,943 acres. Intensive cultivation by way of inter-cropping, application of improved strains, fertilisers, etc., were also adopted over large extents. 50 per cent subsidy is provided for plant protection chemicals to cotton crop.

Oil Seeds.—The Integrated Oilseeds Development Scheme was continued with the main object of achieving an additional production of 3·08 lakh tonnes of oilseeds during the Third Five-Year Plan period, and thus bring the total level of production to 13·94 lakh tonnes. By means of extensive and intensive methods of cultivation substantial improvements were achieved in the cultivation of groundnut, gingelly and castor-oil seeds. Fourteen zonal farms located at Tindivanam, Bhavanisagar, Srivilliputhur, Anamalai, Pattiveeranpatti, Shanarpatti, Gudiyatham, Vilar Vridhachalam, Tirukoilur, Tondamuthur, Mulluvadi, Peddanaickanur and Angalakurichi were run. Each farm is on an area of 50 acres. 354,326 kgs. of groundnut and 3,546 kgs. of castor seeds were produced during 1965. Crop yield competition was conducted at block, district and State level. During the period under report 4,766 competitors were enrolled.

In view of the high seed rate and low rate of multiplication of groundnut, co-operative societies have been entrusted with the multiplication of tertiary seeds. Thirteen more societies were entrusted with the scheme during the year, making a total of 19 societies.

Under the scheme for extension of castor cultivation which aims at the free distribution of 80,000 lb. of castor seeds every year and the extension of the area of castor as a mixed crop in the State, 9,595 kg. of seeds were distributed during 1965.

Sugarcane.—Raising of short crop seed nurseries was popularised among cane growers and during the year 4,641 acres were raised as nursery. Sixty-two thousand one hundred and ninety-four acres were planted with selected seed using optimum seed rate with organo mercuric compounds. Financial assistance in the shape of nursery premium and transport subsidy was provided to the cane growers for a sum of Rs. 4,22,159·30 during the period.

One thousand and thirty-five members were enrolled for competitions during 1964–65 main season competitions, 408 plots were harvested during the season and the highest yield of 111·722 tonnes was recorded in the field of Sri Kandasamy Udayar of Malakalkandarkottai village with the variety Co. 419 in Pottavaithalai factory area.

Three hundred and sixty-four members were enrolled for 1964 special season, 225 plots were harvested during the season and the highest yield of 105·113 tonnes was recorded in the field of Sri Jayasingh, Oruthattu with the variety Co. 419.

Mother Palm Competition.—During the year, a total number of 8,021 mother palms were selected. Prizes at Rs. 2 per mother palm were distributed. The State prize of Rs. 500 was awarded to the Manager, New Ambadi Estate, Kulasekaram, Kanyakumari District for having the maximum number of mother palms in his holdings. Substantial progress was achieved in various other development works such as use of iron plough, inter-cultivation with bullock, optimum dosage of fertilisers, plant protection measures, etc.

V. Special scheme for the Development of Ramanathapuram district—Coconut.—During the year under report, a total of 242,801 coconut seedlings had been procured and sown. A total of 195,935 seedlings had been supplied to the loanees, allottees and others. One hundred and fifty-five families of landless poor and Ceylon repatriates were settled in 691 acres of Government lands placed at the disposal of this scheme. The area brought under coconut plantations by these settlers during the year was 297 acres. On

he representation of the allottees, Government were pleased to-tsanction in their G.O. Ms. No. 2363, Food and Agriculture Depart ment, dated 13th August 1964, an additional interest free loan of Rs. 300 to each allottee. Another special loan of Rs. 100 per allottee was also sanctioned to rebuild the fences as a measure of Cyclone relief. An extent of about 1,641 acres were brought under coconut by pattadars getting financial aid under the scheme. Apart from this, seedlings were supplied to private parties for bringing 345 acres under coconut. A sum of Rs. 5,22,293 was disbursed as loans and advances.

Cashew Development.—In accordance with the objective of the scheme to collect tested nuts from the high yielding trees, 1,128 parent trees already selected were under observation and study. A total quantity of 9,483 kg. of cashew seeds was procured from selected parent trees for distribution. Out of this, 3,000 kg. of cashew seeds were supplied to the Forest Department for raising plantations in Forest areas. A quantity of 6,483 kg. of cashew seeds was distributed to growers through the Agricultural Extension Officers of the State for raising new cashew orchards with and without loan assistance for raising panchayat cashew plantations in the Poramboke lands vested with the panchayats and for filling up gaps in new plantations raised in previous years. A sum of Rs. 1,57,680 was disbursed as loan to 378 cultivators and even panchayats to cover an area of 1,971 acres. An additional area of 5,048·10 acres was brought under cashew cultivation during the year and a sum of Rs. 3,53,740 was disbursed as loan and a quantity of 8,814 kg. of seeds was distributed.

A noteworthy feature under this scheme was the work taken up by Panchayat Unions, Sivaganga and Thirupuvanam to raise cashew in 814·24 acres and 190·66 acres in blocks of assessed waste land available in Illuppaikudi and Kilatharai villages respectively. Long term loans has been sanctioned to Panchayat Unions, Sivaganga and Thirupuvanam for Rs. 65,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively.

Fruit Development.— Four hundred and seventy-five cases were technically approved for an area of 1,277·09 acres for the issue of long term loan. A sum of Rs. 3,76,370 was sanctioned to cover an area of 1,263·48 acres involving 466 cases. Two hundred and seventy-one cases were technically approved for an extent of 1,014·16 acres

of old orchards. A sum of Rs. 57,885 was sanctioned for 254 cases for rejuvenating 925·18 acres of old orchards. Fruit plants were distributed from the Model orchards as under.

Fruit plants—Nos. 37,199.

Spices and beverage plants—Nos. 1,812.

Miscellaneous —Nos. 99,920.

Vegetable and other seeds—Kg. 57.

Vegetable seeds produced at the seed production centres —Kg. 80.

Tobacco Development.—A noteworthy feature was the progress made in regard to the credit facilities offered to growers under the Tobacco Development Scheme. A sum of Rs. 7,89,868 was distributed as loans to tobacco growers. Farm plans were completed for 4,166 acres against 4,000 acres targetted for coverage in 1965-66. Coverage under fertilisers, pesticides and improved agronomic practices was fully achieved. A total sum of Rs. 7,26,759 was disbursed as credit (partly in cash and kind) from the co-operative societies.

Arecanut Development Scheme.—Five nurseries were maintained for raising quality seedlings and supply to ryots and 68,000 seedlings were distributed.

Plant protection work.—The areas treated against different pests and diseases are given below :—

Food crops (area in acres)—1,421,552.

Non-food crops (area in acres)—312,431.

Fruits and other trees and plants—Nos. 422,254.

VI. Agricultural Engineering—Soil Conservation.—During the year under report, soil conservation schemes were taken up in the districts of Nilgiris, Salem, North Arcot, Chingleput, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli districts. An area of 101,665 acres was covered in these districts under soil and water conservation measures.

Six Investigation Sub-divisions were continued and an area of 121,815 acres was surveyed under this scheme.

The scheme sanctioned for demonstration and intensification of dry farming practices and adoption of contour bunding works in Arni (North Arcot district), Krishnagiri (Salem district), Palladam (Coimbatore district) and Batlagundu (Madurai district)

were in progress. These dry farming demonstration centres were located mainly in the districts where rainfall was low and medium, warranting conservation of as much rain water as possible in addition to saving the productive layer of soil.

The scheme sanctioned for intensification of the adoption of dry farming measures inside and outside bunded areas in North Arcot and Tiruchirappalli districts was also in progress. An area of 36,593 acres has been covered under this scheme.

At the instance of the Planning Commission, the intensification of the extension work in popularising improved dry farming measures was taken up as a part of normal extension work by the regular extension staff and an area of 133,978 acres was covered under this scheme. As a pilot measure, the ravine reclamation scheme was implemented in an area of 73·71 acres in Thirunavalur in South Arcot district.

During this period 29 percolation tanks were constructed in North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli districts.

A Soil Survey Organization was set up in the State in January 1965 in order to take up the reconnaissance as well as detailed reconnaissance soil survey of the various districts of the State. During the calendar year 1965, an area of 463,000 acres under reconnaissance survey and an area of 24,720 acres under detailed reconnaissance survey were covered.

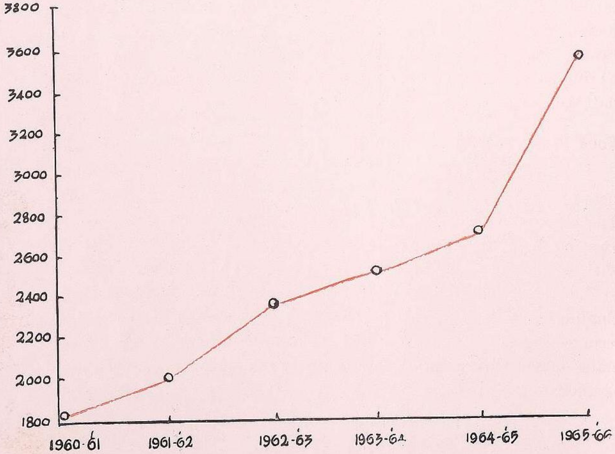
Distribution of improved ploughs.—A subsidy of 25 per cent on the cost of Melur and a 33⅓ per cent on Mold Board ploughs subject to a maximum of Rs. 8 per Mold Board plough was continued to be given.

The total number of the improved ploughs distributed under this scheme was 1·57 lakhs.

Scheme for demonstration and popularisation of improved Agricultural implements.—Ten Fieldmen-*cum*-mechanics continued to work under the control of an Assistant Agricultural Engineer at headquarters for taking up effective demonstration and propaganda of improved agricultural implements. Nine hundred and eighty-nine demonstrations were conducted.

Tractor Hiring Scheme.—During the year 1965, the department had 104 crawler tractors with bulldozers and 36 wheel type tractors. Orders have been placed for the purchase of 17 Nos. of D6. B.

FILTER POINT TUBE WELLS . . .



Crawlers from U.S.A. and 6 Nos. of T. 100 M Crawler tractors from U.S.S.R. 6,589 acres under Virgin and 7,730 acres under current fallows were reclaimed. The following are the targets and achievements under this scheme :—

		Virgin lands.	*Current fallows.*
(1)		(2)	(3)
		ACRES.	ACRES.
Target for the year 1965	.. ..	5,897	8,050
Achievement for the year 1965	..	6,589·39	7,729·89

Tractor Hire Purchase Scheme.—Tractors with matched implements and trailers are being issued to ryots and co-operatives on Hire Purchase Scheme, the maximum financial limits being Rs. 20,000 in each case. As per the latest orders of Government, the loan is recoverable in 10 years with centage and interest at approved rates. The hire purchasers should execute security bond mortgaging their lands in favour of Government to the extent of one and half times the value of machinery issued on loan.

Food Production—Plan Schemes

I. Special Minor Irrigation Programme.—This programme consists of small irrigation schemes costing less than Rs. 15 lakhs each. The schemes included in the programme aim at improvements to existing irrigation sources and the construction of new sources with a veiw to step up food production. The works are attended to by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) and the Superintending Engineer (Food Production). The long neglected ex-zamin sources receive special attention under this programme. The progress made under this programme during the calendar year 1965 was as under :—

	Expenditure incurred. (Rupees in lakhs).	*Number of works completed.*	*Area expected to be benefited. (acres).*		*Production potential created. (In tonnes).*
			Stabilisation.	*New or Gap.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) Superintending Engineer (Food Production).	130·06	975	56,764	22,441	18,644
(ii) Chief Engineer (Irrigation).	105·82	64	12,591	1,745	2,446
Total	235.88	1,039	69,355	24,186	21,090

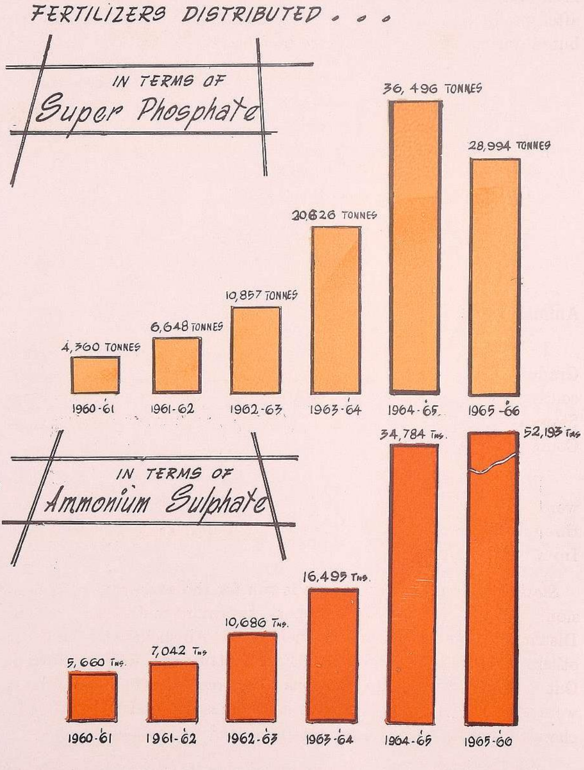
II. *Desilting*-cum-*Reclamation.*—This scheme aims at restoring the lost capacity of irrigation tanks by resorting to desilting with the help of earth-moving machinery and also by arising the F.T.L. of the tanks, wherever feasible. The desilted earth is used for reclamation of submergible foreshore lands. During 1965, a total expenditure of Rs. 48·18 was incurred. One work was completed which was expected to bridge a gap of 17 acres creating an additional food production potential of nine tonnes. The machineries used under the scheme were obtained from the projects where they had served the best part of their life. The progress of work under the Desilting-*cum*-Reclamation Scheme is therefore slow on account of these old machineries. Steps have been taken to replace these old machineries by new units.

III. *New Well Subsidy Scheme.*—The current New Well Subsidy Scheme has been in force since 1958–59. Initially the maximum loan admissible per well under this scheme was Rs. 1,000 only with a maximum subsidy of Rs. 250. From 1960–61, the maximum loan was raised to Rs. 2,000 per well, the subsidy being 25 per cent of the cost of the well, subject to a maximum of Rs. 500. From 1965–66, the maximum amount of loan has been raised to Rs. 5,000 in all areas. The subsidy continues to be at 25 per cent of the value of the work, subject however to the old ceiling of Rs. 500. In Talavadi firka of Coimbatore district, the subsidy is 50 per cent of the value of the work subject to the ceiling of Rs. 1,500 because of the backwardness of the area. During the year 1965, a sum of Rs. 232·46 lakhs was advanced as loan. 14,445 new wells were started and 5,954 wells which were started during earlier years were completed, benefiting 5,954 acres. The production potential created was 2,977 tonnes.

IV. Scheme for the supply of Oil Engine and Electric Motors.—Under this programme, ryots are granted loans for the purchase of Oil Engine and Electric Motors for lift irrigation from wells. During the year 1965, the progress made was as below :—

Expenditure incurred.	*Nos. supplied.*		*Acreage benefited.*	*Potential created.*
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)
Rs. 108·32 lakhs ..	Oil Engines	729	5,103	2,552 tonnes.
	Ele. Motors	6,195	24,780	12,390 „

V. Chemical Fertilisers.—The scheme for the distribution of nitrogenous Chemical Fertilisers is being continued on a no-loss no-profit basis and is being administrated by the Board of Revenue


FERTILIZERS DISTRIBUTED . . .
IN TERMS OF
Super Phosphate
4,360 TONNES
6,648 TONNES
10,857 TONNES
20,626 TONNES
36,496 TONNES
28,994 TONNES
1960-61
1961-62
1962-63
1963-64
1964-65
1965-66
IN TERMS OF
Ammonium Sulphate
5,660 TNS.
7,042 TNS
10,686 TNS.
16,495 TNS.
34,784 TNS.
52,193 TNS
1960-61
1961-62
1962-63
1963-64
1964-65
1965-66

(Food Production) and Collectors. The supply is arranged from the Central fertiliser pool by the Government of India from Indigenous sources and imports from abroad. During 1965 the "letter of credit" system was introduced to facilitate the manure mixing firms and the distributors to lift the stocks on a consignment basis after production of a "letter of credit". The quantities distributed during the year 1965 were as follows :—

	TONNES.
Ammonium Sulphate	134,923
Urea	93,303
Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate	3,031
Calcium Ammoniurm Nitrate	10,676
Total in terms of Ammonium Sulphate	3,57,221

Animal Husbandry

I. *Veterinary Education—M.V.Sc. Degree.*—This Two-year Post-Graduate Course conducted at the Madras Veterinary College continued to be popular. Twenty-seven students from the Madras State and 15 students from eight other States were admitted to the Course during the year.

B.V.Sc. Degree.—One hundred and thirty-five candidates were admitted during the year. One seat intended to be filled through Government of India was vacant for want of a candidate from other States.

Stockmen Course.—The course is run for the 12th year in succession. During the year under report, two more centres, i.e., one at District Livestock Farm, Tirunelveli at Abishekapatti and the other at Salvage of Dry Cows Farm, Alamadhi, were started. Out of 2,119 applications received, 350 candidates were selected. In addition, two candidates deputed by the Pondicherry Administration were also admitted to the course.

Flaying Centre.—Seven amateurs were trained in the art of scientific flaying at the Madras Veterinary College so far and a batch of six was now undergoing training. In addition, 27 Extension Officers (Animal Husbandry) were also trained in the art of scientific flaying and tanning of hides and 10 were now undergoing training.

Scholarships and Stipends—M.V.Sc. Degree Course.—Government have increased the number of scholarships granted at Rs. 150 p.m. per student to the Departmental Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, from 10 to 17. In addition, five candidates are granted study leave on half average pay with a study allowance of Rs. 100 p.m. from the academic year 1964–65. All departmental candidates were exempted from payment of tuition fees.

B.V.Sc. Degree Course.—As usual, five scholarships to each class at the rate of Rs. 40 p.m. each were awarded by the College from State Funds in addition to the Government of India Scholarships and Harijan Welfare Department's Scholarships. Under the Madras Education Loan Scheme for the grant of interest free loan to children of N.G.O.'s and teachers and parents whose annual income was Rs. 1,500 and less, 112 students of the B.V.Sc. Degree Course were granted loans during the period under report.

Stockmen Course.—The students for the Stockmen Course were paid stipends at Rs. 35 p.m. for those who belonged to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Most Backward Classes and at Rs. 30 p.m. each for those who belonged to Backward Classes.

Flaying Course.—Monthly stipend of Rs. 25 p.m. in the case of amateurs and Rs. 10 p.m. in the case of butchers were paid for the three months period of training to all candidates of this course

II. *Disease Control—Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet.*—Large quantities of Biological Products consisting of a number of vaccines and serums were manufactured at the Institute and supplied to Madras, Kerala, Mysore, Maharashtra, Andhra, and Orissa States and also to Pondicherry, Dandakaranya Project and Military Farm, Bangalore. Biological Products like South African Horse Sickness Vaccine, Freeze Dried Lapinised Swine fever Vaccine, Crystal Violet Swine Fever Vaccine, etc., were received from the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar and supplied to the field staff.

During the period under report, 960 tissues for 495 cases were received for Histo Pathological examination and examined in Pathological Section.

Experiments and research continued to be carried out in all the various branches of the Institute. The schemes financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi and under the Third Five-Year Plan progressed satisfactorily.

The Veterinary Disease Investigation Officers (Cattle) (Sheep, and Goats) and (Poultry) with their headquarters at Ranipet continued their investigation and research in their respective spheres during the period under report.

Contagious Diseases.—Rinderpest which broke out in August 1964 in Madurai and spread to Madras and other districts was effectively controlled by organising mass vaccination programmes and strict precautionery methods adopted with regard to movement of cattle from and to the neighbouring States and the movement within the State. Twenty check posts were established for this purpose in the border districts and efforts were taken to create an immune belt around the State. Mass vaccination campaign organised all over the State brought down the disease to a considerable extent.

Veterinary Mobile Units.—Prompt control of contagious diseases in rural parts was ensured by providing Veterinary Mobile Units. This helped to cover a large number of villages for mass campaign and in advance preventive vaccination in free areas against contagious disease. There were 20 mobile units in the State at the rate of one for each Veterinary District.

Veterinary Institutions and Touring Billets.—Thirty-six Veterinary Hospitals, 242 Veterinary Dispensaries, 73 Minor Veterinary Dispensaries, 19 Touring Billets and 90 First-aid Centres were functioning in this State. The number of cases treated and castrations done in the State during the period under report were 561,317 and 102,473 respectively.

The Corporation of Madras was also maintaining 5 Veterinary Dispensaries in different localities of the City and a grant of Rs. 800 per annum was paid by Government for these Veterinary Dispensaries.

There were 13 Clinical Laboratories functioning in different districts for Examining the specimens received from the District staff and communicating the results then and there.

III. Livestock Farms—Livestock Research Station, Hosur Cattle Farm.—The present strength of this farm comprises 1,411 heads of cattle of Sindhi, Gir, Hallikar, Kangayam, Cross Breed, Jersey Breeds and Horses, three thousand Seven hundred and sixty-six Poultry of white leghorn, Rhode Island Red and Blac

Minorca, 256 sheep comprising Bikaneer, Mandya, Mecheri Cross Breed, 150 pigs of Large White Yorkshire Breed and 91 ducks.

District Livestock Farm, Pudukkottai.—The present strength of cattle at this farm comprises 338 Sindhi, 385 graded Sindhi, 179 Kangayam, 2 Gir and 290 Murrah (total 1,194). The stock position of the sheep unit functioning at this farm from 27th March 1965 is 1,283.

The stock position of Poultry in this farm was 6,237 consisting of 111 cocks, 790 hens, 887 Pullets and 4,449 chicks.

District Livestock Farm, Orathanad.—The strength of cattle at this farm comprises 294 Sindhi, 734 Murrah, 9 Kangayam, 33 Sindhi × Umblachery cross and 27 Umblachery work cattle (Total 1,097) and 2,184 Poultry and 18 ducks.

Livestock Farm, Korukkai.—There were 463 animals at the beginning of the period with 124 births. The closing balance in the farm was 476.

Ramanathapuram District Livestock Farm, Chettinad.—There were 88 Kangayam, 152 Tharparkar, 402 Murrah, 85 Pulikulam, 10 Sindhi , 53 Tharparkar and Kangayam cross, 170 Tharparkar and Hariana cross, 10 Tharparkar and Sindhi cross and 2 Umblacheri (Total 972).

There were 748 heads of sheep consisting of 8 rams, 585 Ewes, 66 Ram lambs and 89 Ewes lambs. There were 1,229 white leghorn, 364 Rhode Island and 226 Asil breeds of poultry on this farm.

District Livestock Farm, Abishekapatti.—The strength of livestock in this farm was 255 heads of cattle consisting of 205 Murrah Buffaloes and 21 Tharparkar, 10 Sindhi, 2 Kangayam, 15 Alambadi and 2 Non-Descripts.

Salvage of Dry Cows Farm, Alamadhi.—There were 367 public cows in the farm on 1st January 1965. During the period under report 596 cows were admitted, 433 cows returned after calving, 92 returned as pregnant and 57 as unfit for salvage. There were 26 deaths. The strength at the end of the period was 355 cows and there were 7 breeding bulls and 33 work bullocks in the farm. The stock position of poultry in this farm was 1,019 white leghorn and 340 Rhode Island Red.

Sheep and Goats.—The Sheep and Goat Development Officer with the assistance of the sheep demonstration units and sheep breeding cumbly weaving co-operative societies carried out propaganda work and educated the sheep owners on the scientific breeding and management of sheep and goats, shearing, washing, grading and marketing of wool, etc.

Sheep Breeding Research Station, Ootacamund and Chinnasalem.—The strength of sheep at Ootacamund station at the beginning of the period was 822 and at the end of the period was 993. The strength of sheep at Chinnasalem station at the beginning of the period was 625 and at the end of the period was 1,561, consisting of 154 Trichy black, 14 Magra, 94 Grade I, 24 Grade II, 3 F" x F1, 3F2 x F2, 1,009 Mecheri, 7 Mali and 218 Mandya. The stock position of other livestock in the farm was 171 Alambadi, 5 Kangayam, 1 Gir and 7 buffaloe bulls and also 1,103 birds.

Sheep Farm, Kattupakkam.—There were 637 sheep at the beginning of the period and at the end 1,709 consisting of 1,357 Mandya, 244 Madras Red, 49 Mandya and Madras Red Cross, 49 Magra and 10 Nellore. The strength of cattle in the farm was 16 consisting of 8 Kangayam, 4 Sindhi and 4 Gir bullocks. The opening stock of pigs was 101 and closing stock was 154 with 4 stud bears, 29 bears, 31 dry sowed N. P. sows, 3 nursing sows, 19 Gilts, 27 male piglets and 37 female piglets.

Government Dairy Farm, Ootacamund.—The stock of cattle on 1st January 1965 was 172 Jersey cross breeds, and at the end of the period was 295.

Cross Breeding Scheme, Ootacamund.—This scheme with main centre at Ootacamund and four sub-centres continued to function satisfactorily.

Number of inseminations done	..	357
Number of calves born	.. ..	105
Number of castrations done	..	2,606
Number of cases treated	.. ..	1,133

Poultry Research Station, Teynampet.—The stock of birds at the beginning of the period was 9,700 and at the close of the period was 9,927. The total number of eggs collected during the period was 242,675.

Piggery Farm, Alamadhi.—This farm is functioning from 21st December 1964. One hundred and twenty-nine pigs were purchased during the month of March 1965 and total strength of pigs at the end of the period was 333. In addition, four Gir work bullocks are maintained in the farm.

Sheep Farm, Nanguneri.—This farm started functioning from 1st February 1965 under Crash Programme. A stock of 171 sheep consisting of 50 rams and 121 ewes was purchased during August 1965 and the total stock of sheep at the end of the period was 147 consisting of 38 rams, 104 ewes, 2 ram lambs and 3 ewe lambs. Two Gir animals are also maintained in this farm as work cattle.

IV. *Key Village Schemes.*—During the period, three key village Extension Centres were started at Pullambadi in Tiruchirappalli district, Namagiripet in Salem district, and Kottaikarankulam in Tirunelveli district and these centres are functioning well. So far 76 key village extension centres had been started and they were all functioning satisfactorily. The total number of key village blocks at the end of the year 1965 was 68 with 574 key villages attached to them. Also, there were 73 key village extension centres with bulls in each centre for intensive development of cattle. Two thousand calves have been subsidised under the Calf Subsidy Scheme.

All the 36 artificial insemination centres continued to function during the year. Seven of these artificial insemination centres were converted into key village centres during the period under report. There were thus in all 29 artificial insemination centres at the end of the year 1965.

Cattle Development.—An Intensive Cattle Development Scheme was introduced under Crash Programme to accelerate the production of food. Under the scheme, three intensive cattle development projects were taken up in the State at Saidapet, Madurai and Coimbatore. Each project would cover about 6 community development blocks and a breedable cattle population of one lakh of cows and she-buffaloes. A centralised semen collection station with 4 artificial insemination centres was established with 100 sub-centres to provide artificial insemination facilities.

Hill Cattle Development Scheme.—The scheme was started during July 1963 to improve the productivity of cattle in hilly regions of the State and to serve as demonstration centre for cross breeding

with Jersey stud bulls. Entire taluk of Kodaikanal in Madurai district is covered by this scheme. The scheme continued to function during this year satisfactorily with five sub-centres and eight subsidiary centres attached thereto. This is a centrally sponsored scheme with 100 per cent aid from the Government of India.

Fodder Development.—Fodder development under the various schemes was continued to be in operation under the control of the Fodder Development Officer, Madras, during the period under report. Necessary instructions have been given to the private land owners for increasing the produce of fodder in their field by encouraging them through subsidies.

V. *Animal Husbandry Statistics.*—The functions of the Statistical section fall into three broad categories, viz., (*a*) those connected with Animal Husbandry Statistical Research work and the analysis of data, (*b*) those concerning the general collection of Animal Husbandry Statistics and (*c*) teaching of Statistics to B.V.Sc. students.

In the Plan schemes, great emphasis was laid on increasing the production of food of animal origin. The programme of work *inter alia* included the establishment of poultry extension centres, assistance to private poultry breeders, establishment of key village centres and key village extension centres which will all go a long way to increase the production of eggs, meat and milk. The production of milk in 1951 which was assessed at 821 million kg. rose to 974 million kg. in 1961 and this is expected to rise to 1,587 million kg. during 1971. The production of meat which was 75,000 tonnes during 1955 in the State rose to 95,000 tonnes in 1961 and the expected levels of production at 1966 and 1971 have been fixed at 115,000 tonnes and 135,000 tonnes respectively.

The production of eggs in State poultry units which was only 3·54 lakhs during First Plan period rose to 11·99 lakhs during the Second Plan period and the figures further rose to 47·85 lakhs during the Third Five-Year Plan period. The production of eggs in the State as a whole which was estimated to be 290·1 million in 1957–58 rose to 321 million in 1961–62 and it is proposed to be increased to 397·4 million by 1971–72.

The Madras Dairy and Milk Project

The milk colony provides accommodation for 4,000 milch cattle apart from dry animals and calves in 8 units of 500 each. Four units were functioning at the end of the period under report. The total number of animals at the end of 1965 fell sharply from that at the beginning of the year and the total quantity of milk produced also came down to 20·64 lakhs of litres from 46·38 lakhs litres, i.e., nearly by 44 per cent. The production of milk was much less due to the out-break of Rinderpest resulting in a heavy loss of animals.

In order to avoid the high mortality of calves due to negligence of the licensees especially in the young age, a scheme for rearing of calves departmentally was implemented in the colony. The cost of rearing had been on the high side which was inevitable in rearing in a colony primarily with stall feeding. Therefore a subsidy of Rs. 10 per mensem per animal has been allowed to enable the licensees to obtain the animals at prices more or less corresponding to open market prices for comparable animals and further admissions under the scheme have been stopped since the scheme is found uneconomical. At the beginning of the period there were 140 calves under the scheme. During the year there was no admission and 39 calves were released besides 3 transferred to the Government dairy farm, 11 died thus bringing the balance available at the end of the period to 87 calves. The cost of rearing the calves primarily with stall feeding was on the high side; a new scheme for rearing of calves by the licensees themselves was sanctioned. As per this scheme, a subsidy of Rs. 10 per calf per month was paid to the licensees who maintain calves of approved varieties to the standards required and prescribed by Government. As on 31st December 1965, there were 12 calves under the Calf Subsidy Scheme.

Salvage farm facilities for 100 buffaloes and 200 cows are also available. At the end of the period under report, there were 77 buffaloes and 90 cows available. Most of the licensees being professional milkmen, they consider it more profitable to continue their trade at the city instead of utilising such costly services which are not at all necessary for their trade in their point of view. Others entering the trade for the first time drop this after a short period experiencing difficulty to carry on their trade with their paid labour. In order to utilise the facilities now available in the colony for rearing of milch cattle and to increase milk

production, a scheme for organising a Government dairy farm with a strength of 4,000 milch cattle to be built up gradually has been sanctioned. The farm was started from 19th December 1965 and there were 17 cows and 23 calves as on 31st December 1965.

Apart from the Veterinary staff consisting of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and Livestock Assistants attached to the units for giving advice and assistance to the licensees for all cattle developmental activities, a Veterinary hospital has also been opened and is functioning in the colony for rendering medical aid to the ailing animals. During the period under report, 6,213 cases of different diseases were treated in the hospital.

Cultivation of fodder grass in the Colony by irrigation as well as by making use of the wash water from units was continued and expanded during the year. An area of 70 acres was brought under cultivation and a total quantity of 3,261,075 Kgs. of green grass of different varieties were obtained during the period and distributed to the licensees and utilised for feeding the animals under the Government custody in the Calf Rearing and Government Dairy Farm. Ragi and Agathi greens were also cultivated over a total area of about one acre. The fruit bearing trees in the colony were leased out in public auction. The palmyrah and coconut trees were leased to the Madras State Palmgur Federation.

During the period under report, a total quantity of 2,352½ tonnes of compost was made out besides 5,795½ tonnes of opening balance at the commencement of the period, out of which 3,101 tonnes were sold to the public, 329 tonnes supplied to other Government departments and 4,715½ tonnes used in the colony for agricultural operations.

A sum of Rs. 3,18,450 was disbursed as loan to 124 licensees for purchase of milch animals. Owing to the heavy losses suffered by the licensees due to the rinderpest, Government have ordered the waiver of collection of accommodation charges, rent for residential quarters for varying periods from 6 months to 2 years, charges on rearing of calves and also outstanding portions of loans. Medium term loans extending the period of repayment to 3 years have also been sanctioned to the licensees in order to build up their herd in due course.

Milk Supply Co-operative Societies.—The control of all milk supply co-operative societies and unions was transferred to the Milk

Commissioner from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, from 1st August 1965 with a view to ensure that the Dairy programme in the entire State is administered by one department. Consequent on the transfer of administrative control, seven circles were formed with a Deputy Registrar being head of each circle to cover the entire State, the circles being Madurai, Erode, Virudhunagar, Tiruchirappalli, Tindivanam, Kancheepuram and Tirupattur. New offices have been established at Tiruchirappalli and Virudhunagar during the year besides Madurai and Erode which were already in existence prior to 1st August 1965.

The major schemes implemented through co-operative societies and unions were as follows :—

Thanjavur Pasteurisation Plant.—A Pasteurisation plant with a capacity of 2,000 litres per hour on a capital cost of Rs. 17·74 lakhs was being erected at Thanjavur and the work expected to be completed during the current year.

Tiruchirappalli Pasteurisation Plant.—A similar plant with a capacity of 2,000 litres per hour on a capital cost of Rs. 15·70 lakhs has been erected and commissioned.

Kanyakumari Chilling Plant.—The Kanyakumari District Co-operative Milk Supply Union has installed a Chilling Plant with a Batch Pasteuriser at a cost of Rs. 3·97 lakhs. The capacity of the plant is 1,000 litres per hour. The plant was in operation.

Tiruppur Chilling Plant.—Another Chilling plant with a capacity of 1,000 litres per hour at a cost of Rs. 3·55 lakhs was being erected at Tiruppur. This will be commissioned shortly.

Chidambaram Pasteurisation Plant.—At Chidambaram, a small unit of pasteurisation plant with a capacity of 1,000 litres per hour at a total cost of Rs. 6·00 lakhs was being erected and this will also be commissioned shortly.

Cattle feed units.—Establishment of 6 cattle feed units at Vellore, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Salem, Karaikudi and Tuticorin has been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 1·68 lakhs with 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent subsidy. The unit at Tiruchirappalli has started production of the concentrated feed for the milch animals. The other units are under implementation.

Green Fodder Farms.—A sum of Rs. 1·97 lakhs was provided by way of 50 per cent subsidy and 50 per cent loan to Srivilliputhur Co-operative Milk Supply Society in Ramanathapuram district and Perunagar Co-operative Milk Supply Society in Chingleput district

for the establishment of green fodder farm. The Srivilliputhur Society had completed the scheme and the other was under implementation.

Salvage Farms.—The two existing salvage farms established by the Virudhunagar Co-operative Milk Supply Society and by the Coimbatore Co-operative Milk Supply Union were expanded at a total cost of Rs. 1·98 lakhs, of which 25 per cent was subsidy and 75 per cent was loan. Another Salvage Farm at a cost of Rs. 2·05 lakhs at Thanjavur was under implementation.

Collection of milk from the adjoining rural areas in Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot districts was continued as well as from areas in Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris districts. Up to the end of the year under report, there were 2,455 co-operative milk supply societies and 24 unions in the State. A total quantity of 4,987,204 litres of milk was received during the year from the societies covered by collection mentioned above. Loans to the tune of Rs. 13,63,115 were disbursed to the societies for the purchase of milch animals in the State.

In order to educate the public in the method of hygenic production of milk in an economic way, Government have sanctioned the establishment of milk collection centres in rural areas. The scheme contemplates construction of milking sheds, well and supply of utensils and equipments such as cans, pails, etc., to augment the supply of milk to the Dairy. Three sheds have been constructed at Damal, Thiruppakuhzi and Paziaseevaram and the rest are in progress.

Erode Dairy.—Consequent on the establishment of Pilot Dairy at Erode for collection of milk from the rural areas around Erode in Coimbatore district, Salem and Tiruchirappalli districts, the milk after collection along with the milk received from the Ooty Co-operative Milk Supply Society was processed in Plant at Erode, which was commissioned in November 1964 and then transported to Madras by road tankers and in lorries. The Erode Dairy is serving as a major supplier to the Central Dairy, Madras. During the year under report, a total quantity of 2,459,971 litres of milk was collected, of which 2,031,717 litres were despatched to the Central Dairy, Madras and the rest declared as "Second Grade Milk" was also sent to the Central Dairy, Madras.

A chilling plant desinged to handle about 1,000 litres per hour has been installed in the premises of the Ooty Co-operative Milk Supply Society and it was commissioned on 1st August 1965. The same has been handed over to the society with effect from 2nd October 1965 under the pattern of assistance admissible to the societies.

Another chilling centre was also proposed to be installed at Veerapandi near Tiruppur and the work was in progress. As the quality of milk reaching the Erode Dairy from distant places was affected at times due to time lag in collection and as the collection cost is found to be rather high, it is proposed to instal cabinet coolers at places of concentrated production. Accordingly a bulk cooler has been commissioned at Taramangalam and one is decided to be set up at Karur.

Central Dairy, Madhavaram.—The entire milk procured by this Project from various sources was received and pasteurised at the Central Dairy, Madhavaram, for distribution in Madras City. During the year, a total quantity of 7,051,214 litres of milk was received at the Central Dairy from several sources. Besides, pasteurisation of cow and buffalo milk, the dairy has prepared toned milk and ghee. The quantities of milk and other products sold are furnished below :—

Buffaloe Milk	4,178,714 Litres
Cows Milk	2,136,000 ,,
Toned Milk	1,219,629 ,,
Skimed Milk	20,360 ,,
Ghee	9,957·150 Kgs.

About one-eigth of the total quantity of milk was supplied to bulk consumers such as hospitals, hostels and other private institutions. The rest was supplied in bottles through Milk Depots located in various parts of the City. The supply of Toned Milk to the hospitals was discontinued from August 1965. For effective supervision of the large number of depots, five Zonal offices continued to provide facilities for the consumers for supply of milk and for dealing with all matters connected with supply.

Madurai Milk Project, Madurai.—The Madurai Milk Project has been taken up with assistance for the UNICEF which will supply the equipment required for the project. The total cost of the Project, originally estimated at Rs. 120 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 33 lakhs being the value of the equipment to be supplied

by the UNICEF, is expected to be reduced to about Rs. 112 lakhs by effecting certain economy under buildings, etc. Initially, a plant with a capacity of 50,000 litres will be installed with provision for further expansion. Two chilling centres and three bulk coolers are proposed to be established in order to facilitate collection of milk from the rural areas for supply of milk to this Project.

The construction of the buildings for the two chilling centres has been completed. Contract for the erection of the plant and equipment has been entered into. The works on the buildings such as godowns, garage and office have been completed and the mechanical and electrical works connected with the main dairy are entrusted to contractors.

The Co-operation and Dairy Extension staff have been appointed for preparatory work connected with the collection of milk for the Project. The Project will entirely depend on collection of milk from the rural areas because there will be no cattle colony as at Madras. Organisation of co-operative milk supply societies has already been taken up. The terms of agreement with the UNICEF also contemplate supply of low fat milk at subsidised rates.

The total receipts and expenditure on the two Projects were as under :—

	Madras Project.	*Madurai Project.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Receipts	98·37	..
Expenditure	116·24	22·17

Civil Supplies

With effect from September 1965, the Director of Civil Supplies was placed in full charge of all matters relating to Civil Supplies administration. The Collectors were also given some additional staff for Civil Supplies work.

Procurement and distribution of rice.—Experience during the food crisis in 1964 showed that it was not desirable to depend upon traders to hold the price line especially in a crisis. The producer either by operating by himself or acting in collusion with the trader was always looking forward to sell his produce at higher

prices outside normal market channels. Therefore, the policy of fixing maximum prices did not succeed except during the period immediately after harvest. Thanjavur, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot and Tiruchirappalli districts in the State are surplus in rice, while Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris districts are deficit in rice. It was estimated that the total deficit will work out to about six lakhs tonnes. The State Government therefore decided to acquire a buffer stock required to feed Madras City and other urban centres and thereby insulate the high power purchasing areas from the normal market. It also felt that the buffer stocks should provide for scarcity pockets in rural areas. The intention was to procure six lakhs tonnes of rice, 4·5 lakh tonnes during samba (including short mid-term crops) and 1·5 lakh tonnes during Kuruvai. Later, it was found necessary to enhance the target for the buffer stock from six lakh tonnes to 816,830 tonnes. What was however ultimately aimed at was not a Government monopoly of the rice trade and Government undertaking the full responsibility of supply of rice to the entire population, but only that Government should have a commanding position in rice trade.

In order to build up the buffer stock, it was decided to make purchases both from producers and millers. A form of levy for the guidance of the Collectors was communicated for purchases from producers. The following scale was suggested :—

One acre	Exempted.
Above 1 and up to 5 acres	2 bags per acre.
Above 5 and up to 10 acres ..	3 bags per acre.
Above 10 and up to 15 acres ..	5 or 6 bags per acre.
Above 15 acres	8 bags per acre.

However, discretion was given to Collectors to fix the levy with reference to the local conditions.

The Collectors were directed to select suitable agents who could be either co-operatives, wholesalers, millers or others, taking into account the availability of acceptable and sufficient storage facilities with them, the volume of their past trade, their financial capacity and above all their general reputation for integrity, to purchase paddy from the producer, mill it and deliver it as rice to Government or authorised retailers within the margins allowed.

To make procurement successful, a ban on inter-district movement was imposed, i.e., only quantities up to 10 litres were permitted to be moved from one district to another without a permit. In addition to this, movement from surplus areas to non-surplus areas in district was also banned at the discretion of the District Collectors. The idea was that as much surplus paddy as possible should be left frozen in the area so that procurement would be made easy. Free trade was permitted throughout the State to the extent, sale and purchase of paddy was meant for bona fide consumption.

Later, the Government found it necessary to organise movement on Government account from surplus areas of the State to the deficit pockets as trade had only limited financial resources and advances were restricted. As such, the State had to step in and a quantity of approximately 2·1 lakhs tonnes of rice was financed from Government funds and retained in Government custody. The entire transaction was on behalf of the Government and no portion of the procured paddy could be utilised by any merchant or miller in the manner he liked. Procurement was done in all parts of the State, even from surplus pockets of deficit districts. The surplus districts contributed approximately six lakhs out of eight lakhs and odd tonnes procured. In this procurement no compulsion was used but only persuasive methods.

It was considered necessary that Government should assure a minimum price to the producer throughout the State to make this form of procurement successful. It meant a careful watch over the prices in the district. It meant also that whenever there was a tendency for the price to fall below the minimum in any part of the State, the State should step in and purchase it on Government account.

A gradual shift to more and more procurement by Government become inevitable as the Government had to assume responsibility to feed larger sections of the population in cities. Hence a policy of continued procurement came to be followed. The off-take which was 38,535 tonnes in March 1965 increased to 80,182 tonnes in November 1965. The scale of issue adopted for issue through family cards was 1,600 grams of rice and 400 grams of wheat per adult per week in the municipal and major panchayats and not exceeding 1,200 grams of rice and 600 grams of wheat per adult per week in the rural areas.

A total quantity of 8,10,000 tonnes of rice was procured in 1965. Towards the end of the year 1965, statutory rationing was introduced in Madras City, Coimbatore Municipality and Singanallur Municipality and Perur Panchayat of Coimbatore district.

Wheat and wheat products.—Wheat is allotted to the State by the Government of India and the retail issue price of wheat to the consumer is fixed with reference to the price payable to the Government of India and the margins of profit, etc., allowed to the dealers. The Inter-zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Order, 1964 continues to be in force. The Food Corporation of India allot the quota of wheat products every month. It is purchased by the State Government by pre-payment and distributed to the several districts. There was no scarcity of wheat product in 1965.

Sugar distribution.—The Sugar Control Order, 1963 which was brought into force in 1963 continued to be in force this year also. The State quota was gradually increased from the earlier allotment of 11,000 tonnes to 11,750 tonnes this year, per month. The monthly quota allotted by the Government of India to this State was allocated among the various districts and the district quotas were sub-allocated to the nominated wholesalers. Care has been taken to minimise the cost involved in the transport of sugar from factories to the godown premises of wholesalers as well as the time between allotment and arrival of stocks in the districts. The Collectors have been authorised to fix wholesale and retail prices and to issue necessary directions to the retailers to put up price boards in front of the shops showing the stock held, the prices fixed, etc., for the information of the public with a view to keeping a close watch over the proper distribution of the allotted quota by the wholesalers and the retailers. The Board of Revenue (C.S.) issued instructions to the Collectors to arrange, in consultation with the officers of the State Commercial Taxes Department, for regular inspection of the stocks, account books and registers maintained by the wholesalers and retailers. Further, the Food Inspectors of the Government of India, Regional Directorate of Food, Madras have also been authorised to check the stocks and account books of the licensed dealers in foodgrains and sugar.

A system of pool prices had been fixed for sugar so as to enable the consumers to get the commodity at a uniform rate at all points in a district. The distribution of sugar in the City of Madras had been brought under card system since June 1965. The District

Collectors were also asked to introduce the card system in their jurisdiction first in the urban areas and thereafter extend the same in the rural areas gradually on the basis of the experience gained by them.

Gur and Khandasari.—The Madras Gur and Khandasari Sugar Dealers Licensing Order, 1963 continued to be in force during 1965. Persons engaged in the purchase, sale, storage for sale of gur/khandasari in quantities exceeding 25 Qtls. at a time were required to take out a licence under the above order.

Regulation of rice mills.—One important change brought about in the regulation of rice mills in the year 1965 was that the system of the concurrent exercise of power by Commissioner of Civil Supplies and the Government for granting permits for installations of rice mills was discontinued with effect from 1st January 1965 and this power came to be solely vested in the Government.

Control over distribution of Infant and Invalid Foods.—An informal control on the distribution and sale of infant and invalid foods was considered necessary and introduced in Madras City with effect from 26th June 1965 in order to ensure adequate and regular supply at reasonable rates to consumers. The distribution was done through recognised retail dealers till November 1965. Subsequently this was brought under statutory control with effect from 14th December 1965 and the distribution was made through the branches of the T.U.C.S. Limited. With effect from 1st June 1966, a free sale of Baby/Invalid food has been ordered subject to certain conditions.

Pulses.—Madras State is deficit in Bengalgram and gram dhall. Consequent on the restrictions imposed on the inter-State movement on gram and gramdhall from Northern States, it was decided to move pulses on a State to State basis. Prior to May 1965, about 13,280 tonnes of gram and gramdhall was moved by the Madras State Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society. Subsequently till the end of the year, about 25,942 tonnes of gram and gramdhall were imported on Government account. Though there was no ban on the movement of toor and toordhall by private trade, the progressive rise in the open market prices of toor and toordhall made it necessary for the Government to import toor and toordhall also on Government account with a view to influencing the open market prices. A total quantity of 8,644 tonnes of toor and toordhall was mported in the year 1965.

Kerosene.—In May 1965, difficulty was experienced in regard to the supply of kerosene in the State. This was perhaps on account of the increase in the consumption of kerosene for industrial use coupled with rise in defence requirements. The State had to face a scarcity whenever there were bottlenecks in the movement of kerosene from the refineries and the importing countries.

To enforce equitable distribution, the Government of India promulgated the following orders :—

(1) Petroleum Products (Collection of Information) Order, 1965.

(2) The Petroleum Products (Supply and Distribution) Order, 1965.

(3) The Kerosene (Restriction on use) Order, 1965.

In between May and October 1965, a regular watch was kept on despatch of kerosene to the needy districts to maintain the supply line. In October 1965, a system of distribution by cards on the basis of income was introduced in the City of Madras. In some urban areas also, the Collectors introduced the system of cards. By the end of the year the condition eased a little.

CHAPTER XI

EDUCATION, LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, ZOO AND ARCHIVE

Primary Education

In pursuance of the Constitutional directive which enjoins upon each State the provision of free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14, the Government decided to provide free and compulsory education for the children of the age group 6—11 in the first instance. By the end of 1965–66, the scheme of compulsion will cover all children in the age group 6—11. To achieve 100 per cent enrolment and provide a primary school within walking distance, elementary schools have been opened in all the villages having a population of 300 and above. During the year, 149 Panchayat Union Elementary schools, 11 Municipal Elementary schools and 25 Aided Elementary schools were permitted to be opened in the State. This brought the total number of elementary schools in the State including basic schools to 30,554 and the number of students studying in these schools was 48·38 lakhs. The total number of teachers working in these schools was about 149,000 of which nearly 90 per cent were trained teachers.

2. Side by side with the school expansion programme stress was continued to be laid on the importance of the quality and con. tent of education in the elementary schools. One such step was the sanction given to the appointment of 100 graduate trained teachers as Headmasters of Higher Elementary schools. Another measure in this direction was the establishment of the State Institute of Education on 1st July 1965. The activities of the Institute include In-service Education, Research, Publication and Extension Work.

3. *Mid-day Meals Scheme.*—The scheme for the supply of meals to poor children studying in elementary schools continued to make satisfactory progress during the year. The Government have vested in the Director the responsibility for the release of mid-day meals grants to Panchayat Union Councils with effect from the second quarter of 1964–65. The number of schools in which this scheme was in operation as on 31st December 1965 was 28,841 and the number of pupils fed was 16·03 lakhs. In addition, the scheme was functioning in 1,155 Harijan Welfare schools and in 313 Corporation Elementary schools in Madras City. The number of children fed

in these schools was 1·32 lakhs. The scheme was also functioning on a purely voluntary basis in 464 secondary schools, the number of pupils fed in these schools being 15,183.

4. *Supply of free uniforms to children.*—By the efforts made in a concerted manner to organise supply of uniforms free of cost to needy children, as many as 9 lakhs of pupils have been provided so far with uniforms either at the School Improvement Conference or at other functions held for the purpose. The total cost of such free gifts of uniforms was Rs. 59 lakhs. During the year 1·73 lakhs of pupils were benefitted by the scheme and the cost of uniforms was about Rs. 9·9 lakhs.

5. *School Improvement Conference.*—The movement continued to make satisfactory progress during the period under review and as many as 36 conferences were held in various districts in the State during the year. The cost of the scheme during the year was 79 lakhs. The total number of conferences held till the end of the year 1965 was 217. The total cost of the scheme undertaken in all these conferences was Rs. 9·1 crores, of which schemes worth about Rs. 5·88 crores were carried out so far, benefitting over 30,000 schools.

6. *CARE Programme.*—CARE commodities were received at the City godown from the CARE organisation and were distributed to mid-day meal centres as per figures given below—

Name of commodity.	*Receipt during* 1965.	*Distribution during* 1965.
	LB.	LB.
Milk powder	7,814,966	9,195,734
Cornmeal	9,949,200	11,916,020
Salad cooking oil	985,168	925,355
Butter oil	..	1,900,245

Secondary Education

During the year 1965–66, 131 high schools and 215 additional sections were permitted to be opened. There were in all 2,294 secondary schools in the State including 53 Anglo-Indian and Matriculation schools. After the introduction of the new system of aid from 1964, the Government were paying recurring grants to

aided secondary schools. The amount of managerial contribution towards maintenance of secondary schools to be opened under private management in 1965–66 and after has been fixed as follows :—

Strength of school.	*Managerial contribution.*
1 Aided Secondary School with a strength of 500 and below.	Rs. 5,000 a year.
2 Aided Secondary School with a strength of 500 and above.	Rs. 7,000 a year.

Full-time menials such as watchman, waterman, etc., employed in aided secondary schools are also eligible for the increased rate of dearness allowance, if they are paid at fixed monthly rates. The Government have ordered that a penalty fee of Rs. 30 may be collected from the students studying in standards IX to XI, who fail more than once in a standard. The order will be given effect to from the school year 1966–67.

According to a proposal of the Director of Secondary Education approved by the Government, 30 bifurcated courses, viz., Agriculture, Secretarial, Engineering and Home Science will be introduced in various secondary schools under different managements in the State. Two Pre-vocational Training Centres, one at Alagappa Chettiar Model High School, Karaikudi and another at Municipal High School, Coimbatore North have been opened with effect from 15th July 1965. Admission to these centres is open to boys who have completed 12 years and studied up to V standard. The strength of these centres was 45.

During the year 1965–66, nearly 82 teachers participated in the summer institute on various subjects. Fifteen schools were selected for improving the existing facilities for teaching science. Sixty schools were selected for improving facilities for teaching in core subjects and 100 schools were selected for improvement of libraries.

Training schools.—There were 138 teachers' training schools in the State. Out of these training schools, 68 basic and 7 non-basic training schools are for men and 50 basic and 13 non-basic training schools are for women. There were also 5 pre-primary training schools and one training school for teachers of Anglo-Indian schools. Towards qualitative improvements, re-training courses in basic education for the benefit of graduate trained teachers were also organised. The duration of the course was five months.

Social Education.—There were 194 Adult Literacy schools in the State. One hundred and seventy-five more such schools have since been opened. Two thousand, two hundred and eighty-four men and 502 women attended the Adult Literacy schools during the year. Besides, two Adult Education Mobile Units were functioning as usual, one at Madras and the other at Madurai.

Miscellaneous.—During the year under review, National Awards were given by the Government of India to 4 secondary school teachers and 3 primary school teachers of this State. Sixty-two teachers received State Awards. In pursuance of the introduction of the 11 years integrated course in secondary schools, new integrated syllabus was introduced in standards I to V during 1965–66. Training courses in the improved methods of teaching English for the teachers of standards VI to VIII were held in ten centres during the year.

Under the scheme of Nationalisation of Text Books, the English text book for standard V based on the revised syllabus has been published by the Government. The Government have also published English Work Book for Standard IV and distributed the same. Under the Third Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 20,000 was provided for every year for the expansion of the State Film Library. During the period under review, 38 films were purchased and 4,863 films shows were held in Educational Institutions with film and film-strips hired at nominal rates from the State Film Library. Seventeen schools were equipped with 16 m.m. film projectors and 5 schools were equipped with 35 m.m. film strip projectors, one school with radio set and 2 schools with tape recorders raising their total number to 392 film projectors, 679 film strip projectors, 696 radios and 191 tape recorders respectively. One hundred and two graduate teachers have so far received short training courses of 6 days in Audio-Visual Education.

Five new orphanages were admitted to aid during the year 1965–66, bringing the total number of aided orphanages in the State to 323.

Department of Higher Education and Public Libraries

This department was born in May 1965 when the erstwhile Department of Public Instruction was bifurcated so as to constitute two separate departments, one in charge of Secondary and Elementary Education and the other in charge of Higher Education and Libraries. The Director of Higher Education was also appointed as the Director of Public Libraries.

Higher Education.—The number of Universities in the State was *two*, viz., Madras and Annamalai. With a view to establishing another University in the State, the Madurai University Act was passed in 1965. The new university has since been inaugurated on 6th February 1966 with jurisdiction over the districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari.

Re-organisation of the Pre-University Course.—During the year 1965 the University of Madras reorganised the Pre-University Course so as to provide for two main streams, viz., a Science stream consisting of three Science subjects and Humanities stream consisting of three non-Science subjects. There is provision also for students to offer one Science and two Humanities. Every College with more than one section in the Pre-University is required to have at least one section for the Humanities. The University fixed the maximum strength of a Science section as 80 and of a Humanities section as 90 for 1965–66.

3. *Number of colleges.*—The rush for admission to the Pre-University Course in 1965 was more heavy in general. Anticipating the rush, Government opened seven new Colleges under their management in 1965. Of these, six were for men and one for women. They are—

For men

1. Loganatha Narayanaswamy Government College, Ponneri.
2. Government Arts College, Dharmapuri.
3. Periyar E.V.R. College, Tiruchirappalli.
4. Government Arts College, Ramanathapuram.
5. Government College, Ariyalur.
6. Muthurangam Government College, Vellore.

For women

7. Sri Meenakshi Government College for Women, Madurai.

All these Colleges have three or more sections in the P.U.C. and have attracted generally the maximum number of students.

Seven more Colleges were started by private managements. They are situated at (1) Melvisharam (North Arcot district), (2) Nagamalai, Pudukkottai (near Madurai), (3) Tirupattur (Ramanathapuram district), (4) Tiruchendur, (5) Nagercoil, (6) Tiruvattar and (7) Agastheeswaram, two of them, viz., Nos. (5) and (6) above were for women.

To further meet the rush, the Syndicate of the Madras University permitted the opening of an eighth section (formerly, the permissible maximum number of sections in the P.U.C. in any College was only seven) in a few Colleges and the admission of increased number of students in certain Colleges subject to the availability of satisfactory accommodation equipment, etc. These measures together with the opening of 14 new Colleges, seven Government and seven private, as mentioned above helped to increase appreciably the facilities for admission to the Pre-University Course, the increase being from about 34,000 seats in the previous year to about 40,000 in 1965.

The Rajah Serfoji College, Thanjavur (which was an aided College under private management) was taken over by Government from 1st July 1965 at the request of the management.

There were in all 93 Colleges for general education including 25 for women in the State.

The strength in the various classes of the Colleges in the State of Madras was 79,373 (60,444 men and 18,929 women). The number of Teachers' Training Colleges in Madras State was 18 (12 for men and 6 for women).

4. *New Courses.*—During the year B.A. and B.Sc. (Mathematics) Courses were opened in the three Government Colleges started in 1964–65 ; at Krishnagiri, Gudiyattam and Cuddalore. Of the other Government Colleges which have been granted further affiliation at the degree level, mention may be made of ; (1) Government Arts College, Coimbatore, (2) Government Arts College, Salem and (3) Government College for women, Kumbakonam, the first two getting affiliated in English major, and the third in History major.

5. *Evening Colleges.*—Evening Colleges were started in the Government Arts College, Madras, the Queen Mary's College, Madras and the Government Arts College, Coimbatore and they have shown good progress. Owing to the rush for admission to the evening course in the Government Arts College, Madras the number of sections had to be increased from two to four and there were about 360 students in this evening College. There are two sections (160 students) in the Pre-University Course in the Government Arts College, Coimbatore and one section in the Queen Mary's College, Madras. At present the evening courses in the three Government Colleges provide for instruction in Humanities only.

Among the aided Colleges, Sri Thyagaraya College, Madras and the Jamal Mohamed College are conducting the evening classes in both Pre-University and degree courses.

6. *Planning Forums.*—With a view to fostering plan consciousness among College students and teachers and inculcating in them a critical appreciation of the work relating to formulation and implementation of the Country's Plan, Planning Forums have been formed in Universities and Colleges. Such forums were functioning in 74 Colleges in this state. Each forum is eligible for a basic grant of Rs. 400 for undertaking various constructive activities recommended by the Planning Commission.

To provide an opportunity for students and teachers of the Colleges having Planning Forums to discuss and exchange views on the Nations' Plan, two-day seminars were organised in Madras, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Tirunelveli districts. These seminars were of help to stimulate students' interest in the Five-Year Plans.

7. *Scholarship and Educational Concessions*—(i) *National Scholarships.*—In order that no really brilliant student is prevented on the ground of poverty alone from pursuing an academic career, the Government of India formulated a National Scholarships Scheme during the Third Five-Year Plan from the academic year 1961–62 for the award of Merit Scholarships for Post-Matriculation education.

During the year 1965, 181 students have been selected for the award of National Scholarship out of the results of the following examinations as detailed below :—

S.S.L.C., May 1965	137
Matriculation	2
A.I.S.L.C.	2
I Degree, Madras University	34
I Degree, Annamalai University	5
Diploma in Rural Service	1
Total	181

(ii) *Merit Scholarships.*—As a measure of recognition of the important services rendered by the teachers working in recognised Primary and Secondary Schools in the country and further as a measure of indirect assistance to them, the Government of India have included in the Third Five-Year Plan a Scheme (from the

academic year 1961-62) for the award of Merit Scholarships to enable meritorious children of such teachers to pursue University Education.

During the year 1965, 49 candidates were selected for the award based on the results of the examinations as detailed below :—

S.S.L.C. Examination, May 1965	...	..	44
P.U.C. Examination, May 1965 ..	..	..	5
	Total	..	49

(iii) *National Loan Scholarship Scheme.*—This scheme has been formulated by the Government of India, with a view to furnish financial assistance to needy and meritorious students to complete their Higher Education namely, Post-Matric or Post-Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Courses of studies. In 1965 Loan Scholarships were sanctioned to 1,278 scholars and the amount expended was Rs. 9,45,796·00. Loan Scholarships for those selected in 1963 and 1964 were renewed in respect of 1,411 scholars in 1965. The amount spent on such renewals was Rs. 9·94 lakhs.

Educational concessions were continued to be given to the students of Backward Communities, Scheduled Tribes and Classes and also to the children of Defence Service Personnel.

8. *Public Libraries.*—During the calendar year 1965, 145 branch libraries and 987 delivery stations were opened by the Local Library Authorities and consequently the total number of libraries under the Local Library Authority including the 12 District Central Libraries rose from 790 to 935 and the number of delivery stations increased from 939 to 1,926. With a view to expand the library movements, the following schemes were implemented by the Local Library Authorities in the State ; (*a*) A scheme for home delivery of books by lady teachers who volunteered for this service was introduced in South Arcot district. Similar schemes were worked in the Chingleput, Salem, Madurai and Tirunelveli districts also. (*b*) The scheme of home delivery of books to women through three wheeler van was functioning in Coimbatore town. (*c*) The hospital library service scheme was introduced by the Local Library Authority, South Arcot in the District Headquarters Hospital, Cuddalore. Library Service was rendered to patients in the hospitals from the

NEW MADRAS DISTRICT CENTRAL LIBRARY BUILDINGS.

District Central Library. The Local Library Authority, Madras had also introduced a similar scheme in (1) Government Kilpauk Medical College and Hospital, (2) Government Royapettah Hospital and (3) Government Stanley Hospital, Madras.

During the year, the Local Library Authority, North Arcot opened a children section at the District Central Library, Vellore for the school children and the Local Library Authority, Ramanathapuram was permitted to open a women section in the building attached to the branch library, Sivakasi for the benefit of educated women.

A good improvement was made in the schemes introduced in the previous years. In view of the facilities afforded by the Local Library Authorities, the number of visitors and number of members in the libraries have considerably increased. In many places people have come forward with donations of either books or other articles like furniture, fans, tube lights, etc., which indicate the enthusiasm of the public for the spread of library service. Steps were being taken by the Local Library Authorities to open more branch libraries and delivery stations with the available resources.

Legal Education

The Department of Legal Studies created in the year 1953 continued its activities during the period under report carrying further its efforts to upgrade the quality of legal education in the State and giving the academic staff and students of the Law College, Madras the much needed contact with the problems of Research in Law through the conduct of special lectures, by eminent lawyers and Jurists.

The Post-Graduate (Part-time) Diploma courses in Law in the following three groups were started in Law College during the year 1963–64.

Subjects

Group I	..	Company Law, Banking and Insurance.
Group II	..	Taxation Laws.
Group III	..	Labour and Administrative Laws.

Special lectures by experts on these subjects including the private and public sectors were arranged for the benefit of the

Diploma course students. It is proposed to start evening classes in First Degree Law in the Law College from 1966–67.

Technical Education

During the year under report, the number of Engineering Colleges under the control of the Director of Technical Education increased from six to seven with the starting of the Salem Engineering College during 1965–66 with an initial intake of 60 students. The intake of students in the Regional Engineering College at Tiruchirappalli was increased from 120 to 150. In the P.S.G. College of Technology at Coimbatore, the intake to the Five-Year Integrated Course was increased from 140 to 180. A degree course in Textile Technology with an annual intake of 20 students was also introduced in that College. A degree course in Chemical Engineering was started in the Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Coimbatore with an annual intake of 30 students. The number of students admitted to 3-year B.E. Degree Course in the Government Engineering Colleges at Guindy and Coimbatore and the P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore during the year under review was the same as in the previous year, viz., 160. The total intake to Bachelor Degree Courses of all the eight Engineering Colleges (including the Regional Engineering College at Tiruchirappalli) stood at 1,560, including 160 seats for 3-year Bachelor Degree Course, as against the figure of 1,380 during the previous year. The total estimated admission capacity in Engineering Colleges by the end of the Third Plan is 2,140.

2. The following Post-Graduate Courses for the Master's Degree were continued in the three Engineering Colleges, viz., the College of Engineering, Guindy, P.S.G. College of Technology and the Coimbatore Institute of Technology at Coimbatore.

1. Structural Engineering.
2. Hydraulic Engineering.
3. Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering.
4. Public Health Engineering.
5. Heat Power Engineering.
6. Production Engineering.
7. Power System Engineering.
8. High Voltage Engineering.
9. Electronics and Communication Engineering.
10. Machine Design.

3. *Computor Centre.*—The Computor Centre of the Fundamental Engineering Research Establishment attached to the College of Engineering, Guindy started functioning in 1965. The I.B.M. 1,620 Digital Computor (received as a gift under USAID) has since been made use of by several organisations and institutions in and out of the State, in connection with instruction, design, research, record keeping and data processing. The following were some of the important institutions (apart from the College of Engineering, Guindy), which have made use of the Computor Centre during the year under review for solving their Research problems.

1. University of Madras—Physics Department.
2. University of Madras—Agro-Economics Department.
3. Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.
4. Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Adyar.
5. IBM World Trade Organisation, Madras.
6. Hydraulic Research Station, Poondi.
7. Department of Posts and Telegraphs.
8. Kodaikanal Observatory, Madurai.
9. Regional Engineering College, Warangal.
10. A.C. College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi.
11. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
12. P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore.

The Computor Centre is being planned and organised in a manner that will help to create computor consciousness among research workers, staff and students and to serve as a place for advanced study and research in computor programming and computor technology in due course.

An evening class in Sanskrit studies has been introduced in the Research Establishment at the College of Engineering, Guindy from 1965 for the benefit of interested staff members.

4. *Training of Technical Teachers for Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics.*—The College of Engineering, Guindy was one of the five institutions selected by the Government of India in 1959 for the implementation of the programme of training of Technical Teachers for Engineering Colleges. During 1965, 30 candidates holding first class Bachelor's Degree in Engineering were admitted to the training programme. A similar programme for the training of teachers for Polytechnic institutions has also been approved by the Government of India. For this purpose, a separate institute called

" The Southern Regional Institute for training of Teachers " has been set up in the campus of the Central Institutes of Technology at Adyar. This Institute is intended to cater to the needs of all the States in the Southern Region.

5. *Polytechnics and Special Institutions.*—The Institute of Textile Technology, Madras and the Institute of Commercial Practice, Madras, with a sanctioned intake of 30 and 75 respectively are the two new special institutions established during the year 1965. The total intake for Diploma courses in the 26 Polytechnics for men (including the Motilal Nehru Polytechnic, Pondicherry), 3 Polytechnics for women and 7 Special Institutions (including the Institute of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Madras) was 4,792 during 1965, while it was 4,300 only during the year 1964.

6. *Junior Technical Schools.*—Four more Government Junior Technical Schools were started during the year 1965 as ancillary institutions to the existing Polytechnics at Kancheepuram, Gudiyattam, Karaikudi and Nagapattinam. With the starting of these, the total number of Junior Technical Schools and the annual admission capacity stood at 14 and 840 respectively.

7. *Summer Schools.*—Encouraged by the response to and success of the Summer School conducted at Coimbatore in 1964 sponsored by the Association of Principals of Technical Institutions (India), in collaboration with the USAID, New Delhi, the sponsors expanded their programme and in 1965, a Summer School on ' Teaching Methods ' (Normal Programme) for Engineering College Teachers (60 participants) in the Southern Region was conducted at the campus of the College of Engineering, Guindy and a specialised programme was conducted at the P.S.G. College of Technology. A Summer School for Polytechnic Teachers in the Southern Region was first conducted in 1964 at the Central Polytechnic, Madras and a similar school was again conducted in 1965. Professors deputed from some of the American Universities participated in these programmes as Consultants.

8. *Board of Examinations.*—The number of candidates who appeared for the Pre-Technical Course and II year Diploma Examinations conducted by the Board of Examinations in April and October 1965 were 5,296 and 4,370 respectively. There is a proposal for the transfer of the certificate course examinations in commerce subjects hitherto conducted by the Commissioner for Government Examinations to the Technical Education Department.

Medical Education

Perhaps the most outstanding event of the year 1965 in the field of medical education in the State was the appointment of a whole-time Director of Medical Education, viz., Additional Director of Medical Services to help the development of Medical Education and Research in the State. The officer took charge on 5th October 1965.

The admission capacity of the Graduate course in Medicine was increased by 236 seats during the year. This was achieved by the opening of two new Medical Colleges, viz., Chingleput Medical College with 50 seats (Boys only) and Tirunelveli Medical College with 75 seats and by increasing the admission strength of the M.B.B.S. Course in the Madras Medical College from 150 to 206 and in the Thanjavur Medical College from 125 to 180, as a measure of National Emergency. The Government of India gave assistance for the emergency admissions in the two Medical Colleges referred to on the pattern given below :—

Recurring expenditure at Rs. 2,000 per additional admission and non-recurring expenditure at Rs. 15,000 per additional admission.

Under the scheme of emergency admissions, additional hostel accommodation has been provided at the Thanjavur Medical College at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs and at Kilpauk Medical College at a cost of Rs. 3·5 lakhs. With effect from the academic year 1965, the admissions to the First year Integrated M.B.B.S. Course at Kilpauk Medical College have been confined to women students only. The Medical Council of India have since accorded recognition to the Madurai Medical College and the Thanjavur Medical College. The total number of students admitted to the First year Integrated M.B.B.S. Course in all the Colleges in the State during the year 1965 was 936.

2. *Post-Graduate Courses.*—Post-Graduate courses are offered in the three premier Medical Colleges, viz., Madras Medical College, Stanley Medical College and the Madurai Medical College. With a view to meeting the growing requirements of qualified teachers in the existing Medical Colleges and for the Medical Colleges to be opened in future in the State and the specialists required for the Health Services in the District and Taluk Hospitals, a number of new Post-Graduate courses have been instituted and the admission strength of the existing Post-Graduate courses increased during the

academic year 1965. New Post-Graduate courses instituted include Courses on Venereology, Anaesthesia, Genito-Urinary Surgery, Criminology and Forensic Science, Dermatology, D.C.H., Midwifery including diseases of new born, Physiology and Pharmacology. The total number of seats in the Post-Graduate Courses newly instituted was 42, of which 32 seats were in the Madras Medical College and 10 seats were in the Madurai Medical College. The increase in the admissions to the existing Post-Graduate Courses in the three Colleges referred to was by 44 seats. The total number of candidates selected for admission to the various Post-Graduate and Diploma Courses in the three colleges for the Courses commenced in April, July and October 1965 was 242. It is proposed to institute M.D.S. in Periodontology and M.D.S. in Oral Surgery at the Dental Wing of the Madras Medical College. The Government have already sanctioned the necessary staff and equipment required for the purpose.

As per the recommendation of the Post-Graduate Medical Education Committee, constituted by the Government of India, it has been proposed to create Junior Registrars' posts in certain specialities, so as to facilitate the Medical Officers to undergo Post-Graduate Degree and Diploma Course while working in the Special Departments.

3. *Other Courses.*—Condensed D.M. & S. Course of six months duration continued to be conducted at the Kilpauk Medical College for the benefit of the G.C.I.M. holders. About 200 G.C.I.M. candidates have taken advantage of this Course so far. Condensed M.B.B.S. Course of 18 months duration with 80 admissions was being continued at the Chingleput Medical College for the benefit of D.M. & S. candidates. Results obtained by the first batch of students who appeared for the University Examination in December were quite satisfactory. It is proposed to increase the annual admissions to the B. Pharmacy Course which is being conducted at the Madras Medical College and the Madurai Medical College from 25 to 35 each.

With a view to meet the growing demand for Technicians in Medical Institutions, a proposal is under the consideration of the Government for starting Grade I Laboratory Technician Course at the Madras, Stanley, Kilpauk, Madurai and Thanjavur Medical Colleges.

4. *Improvements to Teaching Hospitals.*—With a view to promote public health training to M.B.B.S. students and to control the spread of infectious diseases in the city, the Government have sanctioned, as an experimental measure, the establishment of one Epidemiological Unit at the Madras Medical College with sufficient staff. The Government have sanctioned the establishment of a Thoracic Surgery Department with a Reader in Thoracic Surgery and other staff at the Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai. The Pharmacology Department of Madurai Medical College has been sanctioned one Associate Reader and one Tutor as per the requirement of the Pharmacy Council of India. In order to provide adequate clinical training to the Under-Graduates and to satisfy the requirements of the Medical Council of India, the Government have sanctioned one Additional Reader with two Tutors to each of the Departments of Ophthalmology and E.N.T. in the Madurai Medical College. The Casualty Department of the Kilpauk Medical College Hospital has been strengthened by the employment of three Assistant Surgeons. Proposals for employment of five Associate Professors in the Madurai Medical College, Madurai, the establishment of the Medical Records Department in all the teaching institutions, opening of a Neuro-Surgical Unit at the Thanjavur Medical College at Thanjavur and for strengthening of the staff of the Paediatrics Department at the Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur, are under the consideration of the Government as Part II Schemes for 1966–67.

5. The Government have sanctioned the post of a Tutor in the Department of Forensic Medicine in the Madras Medical College. One advance increment has been given to the holders of the Diploma in Criminology and Forensic Science as an incentive to attract people to take up this diploma. Service candidates have been exempted from payment of the tuition fees as well as the examination fees for undergoing the diploma course in Criminology and Forensic Science. The post of Entomological Assistant in the Department of Social and Preventive Medicine, Kilpauk, has been up-graded into that of a Lecturer. Additional teaching staff has been sanctioned for the Bio-Chemistry Department of the Kilpauk Medical College to cope up with the increase in workload.

6. *Post-Graduate Institute.*—The Government have approved the proposal of the University of Madras to establish a Post-Graduate Institute in Basic Medical Sciences with the monetary assistance

from the University Grants Commission. For this purpose, the University of Madras has been sanctioned the following Grants :—

	RS.
Non-recurring	1,83,333·00
Recurring	14,550·00
	1,97,883·00

It has been decided to establish the Post-Graduate Training Centre at Adyar instead of at Kodambakkam-Pudur area. Four Medical Officers were deputed abroad for higher training in various specialities under the Colombo Plan. Two more are also expected to go abroad under the Colombo Plan. Seventeen Medical Officers have been selected for the award of fellowships under the Technical Aided Programmes.

7. *House Surgeons and Honorary Medical Officers.*—During the year under review, 451 posts of House Surgeons were created. The remuneration to House Surgeons has been enhanced to Rs. 150 per mensem. One hundred and fifty Senior House Surgeons were trained during the year at the various Hospitals in the State. The Director of Medical Services has been empowered to create 300 posts of House Surgeons in a year for the benefit of students who pass out of the final M.B.B.S. and D.M. & S. Examinations.

Eight posts of Honorary Medical Officers and six Posts of Honorary Assistant Medical Officers were created during the year. The Honorary posts of Assistant Medical Officers in Pathology and Venereal Diseases in the Government Headquarters Hospital, Palayamkottai, were converted into paid posts.

Government Examinations

The Commissioner for Government Examinations who is also the Director of Secondary Education is responsible for conducting the Government Examinations.

S.S.L.C. Public Examinations.—The number of candidates who appeared for the S.S.L.C. Public Examinations held in May 1965 and November 1965 were 1,19,285 and 27,580 respectively which is 2·1 per cent more than the number in 1964. Of that, the number of candidates who were declared eligible for College Course were 64,660 and 6,131 respectively. This works out to a total increase of 2,614 candidates over the previous year.

T.S.L.C. Public Examination.—Government have permitted the holders of the Craft Instruction Certificates in wood work of the Teachers' College, Saidapet, Madras to appear privately for the T.S.L.C. Examination of Secondary Grade, provided they satisfy all other required conditions.

Government have approved the revised syllabuses relating to Basic Training Schools and the first examination as per the revised syllabuses (known as 1963 scheme) was held in April 1965.

Madras Government Technical Examinations.—Government issued orders in September 1965 that the members of the Treasury and Accounts Service should be admitted to the Government Technical Examination in the subject "Accountancy—Higher Grade" without the payment of the required examination fees for two chances, provided the applications were forwarded by the Heads of Offices with a certificate that a pass in Accountancy—Higher Grade examination is a pre-requisite qualification for appointment or promotion and that the Government servant was not employed on emergency basis.

Miscellaneous.—The Government have sanctioned the conduct of Pedagogy course for Music teachers. The syllabus for Account Test for the employees of Local Bodies has been revised. The examination hitherto conducted by the Commissioner, for them, has been abolished. The rules relating to the Madras Text Book Committee were revised and re-issued by Government.

Connemara Public Library

The Connemara Public Library at Egmore, Madras, which was opened in 1896 is one of the oldest Public Libraries in the Country. It became the State Central Library under the Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948, with effect from April 1, 1950. This Library is one of the three Public Libraries in India which gets all materials published in India under Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act of 1954. It is also a repository centre for publications of United Nations Organisation and its specialised agencies and organs. It is also serving as 'UNESCO Information Centre' with effect from 15th September 1965.

It held 1,77,295 volumes on 31st December 1965 as against 1,69,603 volumes held by it during last year. It can

accommodate about 250 readers at a time in its reading rooms. The Library remains open to the public for 9½ hours every day from 8-00 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.

At present it receives 4,115 periodicals and 254 newspapers. The number of books added during the year was 7,692. The total number of members on the rolls as on 31st December 1965 was 6,372 and the number of new depositors during the year was 659. During the year 1,53,109 readers have used 5,86,191 volumes including 1,26,864 volumes lent. The Library continued its Home delivery system. The cost of the service for the year was Rs. 1,35,505·04. This works out at Rs. 0·23 per book used or Rs. 0·89 per reader who used the library. Besides stocking of books and periodicals the Library also compiles "The Madras State Bibliography of Children's Literature" and "The Madras State Bibliography in Tamil Monthly list". It also supplies Ad hoc Bibliographies as and when asked for.

The basic principles included in the UNESCO Manifesto for Public Libraries have been given a practical shape in the working library by providing books, pamphlets, magazines, periodicals, newspapers, maps, pictures, etc., and guiding in their use all members of the community. The Library offers ample facilities for research, information, aesthetic appreciation, recreations, vocational studies, education, etc.

Government Museum

The Government Museum at Madras continued to attract large number of visitors and Research scholars. Some of the distinguished visitors who visited the Government Museum and the National Art Gallery attached to it were :—

1. Mr. Daniel F. Rubin De La Brobolla, Director, National Museum, Mexico.
2. Mr. John D. R. T. Tilney, Member of U.K. Parliament.
3. Mrs. Breskin, Retired Director, National Gallery of Art, Washington D.C.
4. Prof. Birshetin, Moscow State University.
5. Prof. M. Hara, Department of Sanskrit, University of Tokyo, Japan.
6. Prof. V.I. Pavlov, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R.

7. Dr. Ronald M. Berndt, Anthropologist, University of Western Australia, Nedlands.

8. Mrs. Berndt, Anthropologist, University of Western Australia, Nedlands.

Special Exhibitions were arranged during the year at the Government Museum on African Crowned Crane, Manganese ores Copper plates, Man as a tool maker, The Montgolfier Balloon, Vegetable Dyes and mordants and on Freedom from hunger (sponsored by UNESCO).

As in the previous year, demonstrations to the teachers of the local High Schools were conducted during the months of November and December in the Museum galleries on Saturdays. These demonstrations were intended to enable the teachers in their turn to guide the pupils round the galleries of the Museum. Popular lectures were delivered by Museum staff on Museum subjects to the college students. The following subjects were covered :—

1. Sharks.'
2. Plants for Landscaping.
3. Manganese ores.
4. A day with the tribal groups.

Archaeology.—Forty-two new items were added to the collections by acquisition under the Treasure Trove Act. Eleven other items were purchased and added to the galleries. In all the galleries in this section, a number of works were carried out for renewal of labels, painting and repair of exhibits and re-arrangement of the exhibits in the galleries. Card index were prepared for almost all the exhibits. Publications on "Nagapattinam and Buddhist Bronzes", "Indian Epigraphy and South Indian Scripts" were nearing completion and the publication Nolambe scripture was released for sale. Research facilities were given to ten Research scholars. The Curator continued his study on Copper plate grants and stone inscriptions for preparing a Catalogue. He contributed articles on "Jainism in Kongu Nadu" and "Wood carvings in South India" with special reference to Madras Museum.

National Art Gallery

Twelve coloured reproductions of famous paintings by Picasso, Matise, Van Gogh, Cezzane and others were purchased from Pallas Art Gallery. Four other paintings—Nobelman (2 Nos.), Lady

in a chair and a scene representing some men collecting fruits—were also purchased for the Art Gallery from Sri Lalchand Dudheria. A Guide to the National Art Gallery has been prepared and it was in press. The Curator continued his research study on the paintings presented to the Museum by Sri V. T. Krishnamachari for bringing out a monograph on them. Certain repairs were carried out to the National Art Gallery. Labels and some of the mounts were renewed and the exhibits were re-arranged.

Anthropology.—Thirteen new additions were made to the existing collections in the Anthropology Section. Some of the more important of these were: Twelve Palaeoliths, three Neoliths, seven iron age potteries and four iron materials received on exchange from Dr. J. Nenquin, Musee Royal De Congo Belge. Eight Palaeolithic implements from Yeleswaram, Nalgonda District (Andhra Pradesh), fifty Microlithic implements from Chanda Maharashthura, one Japanese sword, one Nara Veena. The Ethnology Gallery II was provided with an air circulator and false roof ceiling. The interior walls of the section were painted, labels and sign boards were renewed and replaced wherever necessary. Plans for moderning the musical instruments in Ethnology section and the Physical Anthropology galleries were prepared and sent to the Wood working unit under the Department of Industries and Commerce, Guindy, Madras. The reserve collections were chemically treated and preserved.

A bulletin on " Glaciations and the Prehistoric Ages ", Research papers on the " Mudugas of Attapaddy " and the " South Indian Tali rites ", a Guide-*cum*-Catalogue on the collections of leather shadow figures and on the collections of the Arms were in various stages of Publication. Research facilities were given to a number of scholars and students on Archaeology subjects. Dr. J. T. Cornelius of Madras to study the Nilgiris megalithic terracottas, Sri R. Nagaraja Rao of Karnataka University to study the remains of Patpad Cache, Mysore, Dr. (Mrs.) Ludmila Shaposhnikova of U.S.S.R. to study the Khond totenic figures, Sri K. V. Soundararajan, Superintendnet, Archaeological Survey of India, Temple Survey, Madras on R. B. Foote's stone collections, Dr. Alastair lamb, Professor of History, Institute of Advanced Studies, University of Canberra on Arikamedu beads and Nilgiris Breek's collection were some of the research scholars. A number of photographs were added to the collections in this section. During May 1965,

the Anthropology practical examination for Diploma Students was held in the Museum. Four thousand five hundred and fifty-one Index cards were prepared and 72 new books were added to the sectional library during the year.

Numismatics.—A number of old coins of gold, silver and copper belonging to the East India Company's days, Chola and Chera days and belonging to various places such as Travancore, Indo-British, Dutch, Ceylon, East Africa, Netherlands, East Indies, etc., were newly added to the collections in this section either by purchase or transfer or by acquisition under the Treasure Trove Act. Forty-three thousand three hundred and ninety-two old postage stamps belonging to all the countries of the world were purchased from Father C. M. Hilary, Rajavoor, Kanyakumari district, for the purpose of opening a new Philatelic gallery. This gallery is expected to be thrown open to the public by March 1966. Prof. Balakrishnan Nair's bulletin on the Dowlaish waram hoard of Chola and Eastern Chalukyan coins was in the press. Studies of the late South Indian copper coins were continued by the Curator. Coins newly acquired were examined and identified and taken on stock.

Zoology.—Seventeen new additions of various rare species were made in the Zoology section during the year. The African crowned crane (Balearica pavonira), the Shikra (Astur badius), the Malabar Pied Horn Bill, the skull of cheetah, etc., were some of the additions made to the galleries. Various improvements were effected to the sloping cases, dioramas, etc., in the galleries. The Guide to Mammal Gallery produced by the Director was published during the year. Research Facilities were as usual given in this section also.

Botany.—A specimen of Acetabularia *sp.* and five samples of pineapple fibre and its products, two models illustrating Spirogyra cell and Ulothrix filament, four photographs of Tailpot, palmyrah and Date palms and teak tree were the new additions to the collections in this section besides a hundred specimens collected from the herbarium. Improvements

were made to the gallery by re-arranging the exhibits, painting of the walls with plastic emulsion paint of a pleasing shade of green colour, improving the ventilation arrangements, etc. Preservation of all the new additions to the collections and the preparation of index cards for them were completed. A course of lectures on preservation of botanical materials for art purposes were given to college students. Usual facilities were afforded to the research workers. The publications which were being produced from this section were the " Guide to the Principal Exhibits in the Government Museum, Pudukkottai " and " Flowering plants of Madras City and its immediate neighbourhood ".

Geology.—A number of collections were added to this section during the year. The Economic Geology Gallery was being reorganized and exhibits were being arranged in modernised show cases. A number of improvements were carried out to the gallery. Preservation of the exhibits and research on the specimens in the reserve collections were continued. Labels were affixed on exhibits and identified. A Special Exhibition on manganese ores was arranged. Research facilities were given to research workers and training was given to three women fine-arts students from Stella Maris College. A list of some of the glass exhibits in the gallery was furnished to the Corning Museum of Glass, New York.

Chemical Conservation Section.—The Museum objects were cleaned and preserved by this section Nine bronze images, two lead replicas, four iron swords and one name board were chemically cleaned and preserved. Two bronzeimages were electrolytically restored and given celluloid coating. A number of such works were carried out in this section on coins, bone, ivory, wood carvings, textiles, painting and pictures, leather and stone exhibits and other collections in the museum. New additions were made to the equipments used in the section such as Spectro-photometer, Vacuum Impregnation Tank and Sartorius selecta single pan analytical balance. Lectures were delivered to the students of Archaeology of Madras University on Chemical conservation. The construction and fittings of the Chemical Conservation Laboratory were completed.

Children's Section.—The following exhibits were added to the collections in the Section :—

(1) A cloth doll dressed in one of the Folk costumes of Hungary;

(2) Two dolls dressed in the regional costumes of Belgium; and

(3) One toy train set electrically operated.

All the three items were gifts to the Museum. A special exhibition of the miniature model of the Mantgolfier Balloon which was received on loan from the Science Museum, Kensington, London was arranged during September 1965. The exhibit has been transferred to the Children's Gallery as a permanent exhibit. Exhibitions, demonstrations and guided tours were arranged in the Children's Gallery.

Government Museum, Pudukkottai.—This Museum was continued to be popular. Two lakhs of visitors and 62 schools visited the Museum during the year. Additions to the collections in the museum were made and an " Open Bill " and a " Common goose " and sixteen different photographs depicting the fishes were included A number of improvements were carried out in the Geology, Zoology, Birds, Fishes, Mammals, etc., galleries. Facilities were afforded to research workers and others. Annual inspection of the Museum by the Director showed that the working of the museum was satisfactory. Proposals for certain structural improvements and repairs were being considered by the Public Works Department to the Museum buildings at Pudukkottai.

Zoological Gardens.—The Zoological Gardens at Madras have been in existence for the last one hundred and one years and continued to be of great attraction to visitors. Every day, on an average, 1,600 adults an 400 children visited the gardens. At the beginning of the calenda year 1965, there were 193 mammals, 340 birds and 15 reptiles Two ponies were acquired by purchase during the year for the Children section. The work of construction of four enclosures with roosting cages for the South American Macaw Parrots was completed during the calendar year 1965 and the birds were housed in the present new environment. The celebration of Wild Life Week during the year was postponed due to National Emergency.

Madras Record Office

The Madras Record Office is one of the oldest archives in the country containing valuable records dating back to over two centuries. Its main functions are to receive, preserve and issue for references as and when required, permanent records and documents of the Government including the Board of Revenue and other Heads of Departments.

Accessions.—Secretariat records, both confidential and non-confidential for the year 1961 have been transferred to this office for safe custody. In addition to these, the following records have also been transferred for safe custody :—

(1) Board of Revenue (C.T.) 1954.
(2) Board of Revenue (L.R. & Irrigation) 1953 and 1954.
(3) Board of Revenue (Court of Wards) 1953 and 1954.
(4) Agriculture and Irrigation Development Board, 1953.
(5) Chief Conservator of Forests 1953–54.
(6) Inam Commissioner's Disposals 1953–54.
(7) Strong Almirah Documents—20,422 documents.
(8) Printed specifications of the Patent Office, 1,192.

Requisitions and Restoration of Records.—The number of requisitions received for records and information continued to be heavy. The total number of requisitions received was 35,702. Of these, 795 involved detailed searches, some over several years. The total number of records furnished to the several Departments of the Secretariat (Madras), Government of Andhra Pradesh, etc., the Board of Revenue, Chief Conservator of Forests, etc., was 33,385. The number of records restored during the year was 72,901.

Cataloguing and Listing.—The work of preparing a list of Persian records was continued. Three hundred and forty bundles containing 11,963 files were listed and catalogued during the year. The listing and cataloguing of the Modi records has been ordered to be postponed for the duration of the present National Emergency. A classified Catalogue of Books registered under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 during the years 1911–15 has been issued during the year. Similar catalogue for the books registered during the years 1916–20 is now under print.

Mending, Preservation and Destruction of Records.—The mending of the several series of valuable records of permanent value was continued during the year. An additional staff of three Menders was sanctioned during the year to accelerate the mending programme.

One lakh, forty thousand, six hundred and forty-nine sheets were mended and 1,373 volumes, registers, etc., were bound during this period. The Passport records issued up to 1942 have been weeded out and those marked for destruction have been destroyed.

Publication of Records.—Public Despatches from England, 1754–55 (Vol. 58) is now under print. The index to the volume is being prepared. The Compendium on the Board of Revenue and the Catalogue of Books registered at the office of the Registrar of Books for the years from 1911–15 were issued during the year. The catalogue of books registered during the period form 1916–20 is in print. A sum of Rs. 570·21 was collected by the sale of this office publications during the year.

Library.—Sixty-five books from the Secretariat Library and 339 from other departments were received and added to this office library. One thousand eight hundred and thirty-one books registered at the Office of the Registrar of Books were also added to the Library during the year.

Reference and Research.—Forty Research Scholars were given permission to peruse records for historical research. Ten of them were foréigners. The All-India Panchayat Parishad, the State Committee for the prepartion of " Who is who," of Freedom Fighters in Madras, the Institute of Historical Studies (Dictionary of National Biography Project, Madras), the Indian Institute of Public Administration were the institutions who were allowed access to records for research purposes. A member of the staff of the Union Territory of Laccadives, Kozhikode was also given permission to peruse records in connection with the compilation of the Gazetteer of the Laccadive Islands. The office continued to furnish for reference and return certain books to the Librarian, Connemara Public Library for the preparation of a Children's Bibliography. A section of the Tamil Development and Research Council which is engaged in the preparation of a Tamil Bibliography continued to function in this office. Eighteen persons consulted the Patent office records preserved in this office. A group of students of the Bachelor of Library Science, University of Madras visited the office. Another group of students of the same subject belonging to Mysore University also visited the office as part of their observational study.

This Record Office continues to be a member of the International Council of Archives, Paris, and the British Records Association, London.

One hundred [illegible] were mended and 1,[illegible] volumes [illegible] in a [illegible] have long been destroyed.

Microfilming.—[illegible] Government of [illegible] England, [illegible] and the [illegible] The [illegible] in print. A [illegible] was [illegible] by the [illegible] of the office during the year.

Library.—Fifty [illegible] from the [illegible] Library, and [illegible] were [illegible] and [illegible] to the office library. [illegible] at the Office of the Registrar of Books were added to the Library during the year.

Reference and Research.—Forty Research Scholars were given permission to peruse records for historical research. [illegible] of them were foreigners. The [illegible] Parishad, the State Committee for the preparation of Who's Who of [illegible] the [illegible] of National [illegible] the Indian [illegible] of [illegible] were allowed access to records for research purposes [illegible] the [illegible] were given permission to [illegible] for the compilation of the [illegible] of the [illegible] Gazetteers. The office continued to furnish [illegible] reference and return certain works to the Librarian, [illegible] Public Library, for the preparation of a children's Bibliography [illegible] of the Tamil Development and Research Council which [illegible] of the preparation of a Tamil Bibliography [illegible] in [illegible] of the office. Eighteen persons consulted the [illegible] records preserved in this office. A group of students of the [illegible] of Library Science, University of Madras visited [illegible] and another group of students of the same subject belonging to Mysore University also visited the office as part of their educational study.

The Record Office continued to be a member of the International Council on Archives, Paris, and the British Records Association, London.

CHAPTER XII

IRRIGATION

The year under report was on the whole one of unfavourable seasonal conditions. The South-West monsoon set late and it was weak, bringing 39 per cent below normal rainfall. The North-East monsoon which also set in late was active only in the plains and not in the catchment area, with the result, supply of water in the various reservoirs in the State was far from adequate. It was only by a careful and judicious regulation of the water supply and by the adoption of ingenious techniques such as a turn system of irrigation, the Kuruvai as well as the Samba crops could be substantially saved as will be seen from the following account under the various irrigation systems :—

(1) *Cauvery Delta System.*—The Mettur Reservoir was opened for irrigation on the normal date (i.e.) on the 12th June with a view to bring in as much area as possible under the first crop, viz., kuruvai, so as to be harvested before the onset of North-East Monsoon. Due to the failure of the South-West monsoon, the reservoir had to be depleted to a low level of about 19 feet in the month of July 1965 to facilitate supply to the transplantation of kuruvai in time. The Government of Mysore were approached during that month for the release of water from the storage in the Krishnarajasagaram and they were kind enough to help. In addition to the special release of 4,200 Mc. ft. so obtained, the available storage in the Bhavanisagar was also utilised inevitably to supplement supplies to the Cauvery delta. The Kuruvai crop which at one time was precarious was thus saved substantially and harvested successfully.

The storage position in Mettur Reservoir did not improve even after August second half and the maximum level reached was only 61·73 ft. on 17th August 1965 against the full reservoir level of 120 ft. In order to allow satisfactory supply for the transplantation of Samba crops, the storage in the reservoir had to be depleted gradually. The North-East monsoon, which usually benefits the delta area, brought some good rainfall for a few days in the month of October and also in the latter half of November and first fortnight of December. Taking advantage of this, issues from Mettur were cut down and water conserved, but the inflows into the Mettur Reservoir continued to be very poor. Thus, when the rainfall in

the irrigated area ceased after the first fortnight of December 1965, the delta had to pass again through scarcity resulting from the very low flows in the Cauvery. Rationing of supplies had to be resorted to by adopting a vigorous system of turns, to ensure command in the various systems with the meagre supply. This saved the Samba crop. For Thaladi crops, all supplies available were released to the extent practicable by depleting the Mettur Reservoir to the lowest level of about 13 feet. Steps were also taken for the installation of diesel oil engine pumpsets at different places in the delta, to pump water wherever feasible and supplement the supplies. In addition, medium sized pumps from Neyveli were also utilised to pump from local water sources in the river beds.

The available supplies at Grand Anicut had to be distributed adopting internal turn system at the head among Cauvery, Vennar and Grand Anicut Canal and also within the branches of Cauvery and Grand Anicut Canal. A co-ordinated arrangement for the careful regulation of water was assured by the concerned Departments working in close liaison.

This was the worst year on record and at no time, since the construction of Mettur Dam, the level of water went so low as in this year for the major part of the year. Inspite of this, it is gratifying to note that by regulating the available supply in an intelligent and equitable manner, by reviewing the position frequently and by taking prompt steps as and when required, maximum benefits to crops were ensured.

(2) *Kodayar System.*—The Kodayar system was opened for irrigation on the normal date of 1st June 1965. Because of the failure of the South-West Monsoon, difficulties were felt in the first crop season in the month of September 1965. The situation was managed by resorting to turn system. Supplies were allowed from 25th October 1965 for a short second term crop. The reservoirs, however, surplussed in December 1965 and the position improved. The system was closed for irrigation on 17th March 1966.

(3) *Bhavanisagar.*—The Bhavanisagar Main canal was thrown open for raising summer crops on an extent of 60,200 acres during the period from 15th April to 25th August 1965. The first and second turn ayacut could not be allowed supplies this year, as the available storage in the reservoir was not adequate even for a dry crop, and was, therefore, utilised for supplementing supplies to the Cauvery Delta.

(4) *Amaravathi Reservoir.*—The Amaravathi Main Canal, which is to be opened for irrigation normally on 1st August could not be opened till December 1965 as only by then the Reservoir had received good inflows. The canal was later thrown open for irrigation on 21st December 1965 for raising short-term paddy and dry crops. Extension of supply was also allowed to save the standing crops up to 19th May 1966. In order to save standing crops under Amaravathi old channels, special release of supply was allowed during July and October 1965.

(5) *Periyar System.*—Because of the failure of the South-West monsoon and the late onset of North-East monsoon, storage position continued to be poor in Periyar-Vaigai reservoirs till the end of October. Supplies to the first crop of double crop area of Periyar were allowed on 10th June 1965 as against the normal date of 1st June. Because of the unfavourable inflows, the regulation of supplies to the first crop area had to be done by adopting a turn system. Permission was also given to the ryots as a special case this year for pumping water from wells even in the prohibited zone to supplement supplies. The supplies to the single crop area (normal date 15th August) and also for the second crop in double crop area (normal date 1st October) were allowed duly from 15th October 1965 for raising a short-term crop alone. The supply was allowed up to 19th March 1966.

(6) *Vaigai Reservoir—Tirumangalam Main Canal.*—The canal was opened for irrigation only on 24th December 1965 (against the normal date of 1st June) for raising a short term crop. This was due to low storage in the Periyar and Vaigai Reservoirs at the beginning of the season and partial failure of the South-West Monsoon. The supply was allowed in the canal up to 10th April 1966.

(7) *Periyar New Extension Area.*—This could not be thrown open for irrigation for want of sufficient storage in the reservoirs. But supplies to save the crops already raised were given.

(8) *Mettur Canal, New Kattalai High Level Canal and Pullambadi Canal.*—The normal date for allowing supplies to these canals is 1st August. Because of the poor storage position in the Mettur reservoir which continued throughout the season, these canals could not be opened for irrigation during this year.

(9) *Krishnagiri Reservoir.*—The Krishnagiri reservoir was opened for irrigation earlier by a month, i.e., on 1st July due to favourable storage position in the reservoir. But, because of the

poor inflows, scarcity was felt later and the irrigation at the end of the season was carried on by adopting turns. Extension of supply was allowed up to 15th January 1966.

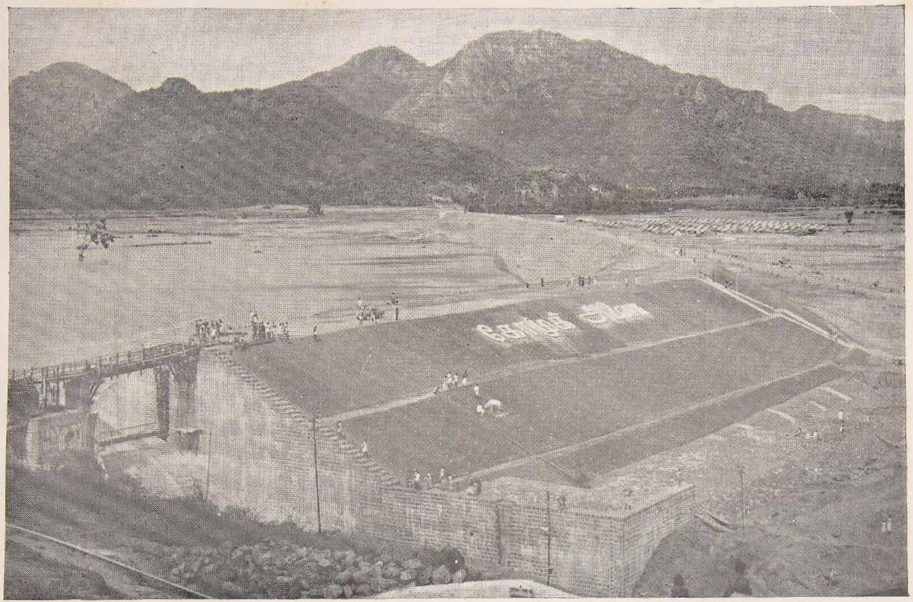
(10) *Sathanur Reservoir.*—In Sathanur reservoir, the storage position improved slightly only in December 1965 and supplies could be allowed for a total extent of 12,163 acres (against the full extent of 21,000 acres) from 1st January 1966 in the South and North Arcot districts. Supply was extended up to 15th May 1966. Supplies were also allowed for raising second crop 'over an extent of 5,000 acres under the Tirukoilur anicut system under the stage of the project. A special release was issued for 17 days in November 1965 to save the standing crops in the Tirukoilur and Ellis Choultry anicuts.

(11) *Vidur Reservoir.*—The storage position in the Vidur reservoir continued to be poor till the first week of December 1965, when it received good inflows. The main canal was opened for irrigation immediately for its entire ayacut from 15th December 1965 and closed on 16th May 1966.

(12) *Manimuthar Reservoir.*—The normal date for opening the main canal for irrigation is 16th September. The reservoir received good inflows only in December 1965 and surplussed. The entire ayacut under the canal was thrown open immediately. In addition, supllies were allowed from the reservoir as a special case for about 40 additional tanks and for a second crop over 10,000 acres.

(13) *Tambaraparni System.*—The storage in the Papanasam reservoir was poor from the beginning of the season due to failure of the South-West monsoon. With the restricted supplies released from the reservoir, regulation was done judiciously to cater to the Kar crop to the maximum extent possible. The extent of Pishanam crop was in the first instance sought to be restricted because of the poor storage in the reservoir and poor inflows in the river. Subsequently, the reservoir received good inflows and surplussed in December 1965. The Pishanam crop was quite successful.

(14) *Neyyar Irrigation Project.*—The Kanyakumari branch canal of Madras State was opened on 1st June 1965 and supplies were allowed for an area of 6,554 acres.



GOMUKI DAM, S A. DISTRICT.

The progress in the execution of irrigation projects is given below :—

(15) *Gomukhi Nadhi Project.*—The scheme consists of the formation of a reservoir across the Gomukhi at a cost of Rs. 121·65 lakhs (revised estimate) for benefitting an extent of 5,000 acres. The work was taken up for execution in 1963 and was in rapid progress during the year under review. Up to December 1965, a sum of Rs. 101·67 lakhs had been expended on the project.

Most of the project works have been completed and only erection of spillway gates and other minor items remain. These are expected to be completed by 1966. The project was formally inaugurated on 22nd November 1965 and an extent of about 440 acres was thrown open for irrigation from the storage built up in the reservoir during the year under review.

(16) *Manjalar Reservoir Scheme.*—The Manjalar Reservoir Scheme is one of the Medium irrigation projects in the Madras State under Third Five-Year Plan and its estimated cost was Rs. 62·39 lakhs. After completion of scheme, about 2,000 acres (new) and 3,249 acres of the existing ayacut are expected to be benefited. (The scheme has since been taken out of the Plan.) The Project consists of a reservoir of 476 m.cft. capacity across the Manjalar River at about 3½ miles North of Devadanapatti village in Periyakulam taluk, Madurai district. About 82 per cent of the earth work has been completed. The other works in various stages were in rapid progress. The expenditure incurred up to the end of December 1965 was Rs. 66·86 lakhs.

(17) *Chittar Pattanamkal Scheme.*—Three Special divisions of the Public Works Department are working on the Chittar Pattanamkal scheme, one of the Irrigation Projects included in Third Five-Year Plan, expected to cost about 7·33 crores. All preliminary works have been completed. Formation of dam in the reach 0 to 1380 and forming embankment in reach L.S. 1985 were completed. Works such as formation of zoned and graded filters, excavation of foundation for the feeder channel head sluice, silt clearance and removal of top soil, etc., were in rapid progress. Earthwork in both cutting and embankment reaches of Feeder channels was taken up. Several works connected with this scheme in general are in good progress in various stages.

(18) *Improvements to Palar Anicut and Channels.*—One Public Works Sub-division continued to attend to the balance of works connected with improvements to Palar Anicut system. Improvement works at tail reaches of supply channels, tanks and silt clearance to the distributaries in certain reaches were carried out during the year.

(19) *Sathanur II Stage.*—The Project aims at increasing the capacity of Sathanur Reservoir from 4,500 to 8,100 m.cft. Erection of gates on spillway and formation of surplus course in the right flank were in progress.

Miscellaneous

Central Designs Office.—Designs and Drawings of several irrigation schemes including Chittar Pattanamkal-Gomukhinadhi Project, Manjalar, etc., were prepared and sent. Technical remarks were also offered on the papers received from several National Institutions such as Central Water and Power Commission, Central Board of Irrigation, etc.

Irrigation Research Division, Poondi.—The Irrigation Research Station, Poondi continued its research activities during the year 1965 with the lifting of embargo on certain fundamental and basic Research problems sponsored by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power. There was definite increase in the tempo of work. Problems from other departments and States such as surge shaft problem of Kundah Hydro Electric Scheme, spillway studies of Tawa Satpura Dam of Madhya Predesh State were also tackled. Several irrigation Research Station reports, miscellaneous reports, etc., were prepared. Technical papers were presented at various conferences and Symposia.

Concrete and soil Machines Laboratory, Madras.—A number of soil samples and other materials such as cement, steel, tiles, etc. were received in this laboratory during the Calendar year 1965 for testing and determining their properties. Relevant tests were done and the properties determined. Tests on soils and other materials, manufacture and supply of equipments were taken up for Public Works Department and other Departments of Government, private bodies and other States. Basic and Fundamental research work was continued in soil machines and other works allotted by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Gauging Division.—During the year 1965, two issues Nos. 3 and 4 —Volume IX were published and distributed. About 49 numbers of current meters received from all sections of the public works department were re-rated during the year 1965 and sent back to respective divisions. The work of silt survey of Poondi Reservoir was taken up and the work was in progress. The final results of current meter gaugings conducted at various gauging stations were scrutinised. The irrigation Reserve stocks held by the various Public Works Divisions were verified this year. The river diagram for Anicuts and reservoirs is to be prepared by this Division in future.

Special Minor Irrigation Programme Works.—During the year 1965, 534 construction works and 132 new works were in progress at an estimated cost of about Rs. 269·69 lakhs.

Desilting-cum-*Reclamation Works.*—Under the Desilting-*cum*-Reclamation Scheme, 45 construction works and 25 new works costing about Rs. 20·49 lakhs were in progress during the year 1965 in North Arcot, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli and Ramanathapuram districts.

Parambikulam-Aliyar Project

The Parambikulam–Aliyar Project is a multi-valley and multi-purpose project, which contemplated the utilisation of water and power resources of the Inter-State rivers in the Western ghats of India for the benefit of Madras and Kerala States.

2. The Project is designed for the provision of Irrigation facilities for about 240,000 acres in the dry and arid regions of the Coimbatore district, in addition to stabilising and augmenting the requirements of irrigation in the Chittoor area of Kerala State and also production of hydro-power to an extent of 185,000 kw. Over eighty per cent of the lands will be localised for raising dry crops, wet irrigation being permitted in low lying areas likely to be water-logged or affected by seepage. The Project aims at integration of seven west flowing rivers by constructing reservoirs and diversion works across them and inter-connecting them by means of tunnels. These tunnels will divert the waters impounded in the reservoirs to the east, for the irrigation of lands in Coimbatore district and in Chittoor area of Kerala State. These rivers lie at various elevations, ranging from + 3760 to + 1050, which enables utilising the drops between the rivers to develop hydro-power.

The project works were taken up for execution at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. They are being continued during the Third Five-Year Plan and will have to be carried over to the Fourth Plan period also for completion in all respects. The construction programme of the project has however been so phased that it facilitates progressive utilisation of the potential created. As per the programme thus drawn up, it has been proposed to create an irrigation potential of one lakh acres by the end of the Third Plan, i.e., by the end of March 1966. This target has been kept up in spite of bottlenecks. The dams intended to create this potential of one lakh acres and the corresponding distributaries system (canal) have been completed as per the schedule.

The progress made in the execution of the important components of this project is briefly given below :—

Dams and other diversion works.—The Sholayar Dam which will rise 345′ above the foundation level is one of the highest dams in India and is in good progress. Some complex problems in the treatment of foundations have been tackled and the masonry dam work is in full swing. About 34 per cent of the works is over. The Dam is programmed to be completed by 1968. Work on the Sholayar inter-connecting tunnel, 8,819 feet long between the Sholayar and the Parambikulam valleys, is in progress. About 70 per cent of the work is completed. During the mining of this tunnel, a weak zone was encountered. It was, however, successfully tackled and further mining work is in progress.

The Parambikulam Dam, which has the largest storage in this Project, has been substantially completed. Water is also being impounded in the reservoir from the commencement of 1965 for diversion to the reservoirs below. But sufficient storage could not be built up due to the failure of the South-West monsoon and the partial failure of the North-East Monsoon. The water level now in the reservoir is just at the diversion level. The tunnel connecting this reservoir to the next lower valley, viz., Tunacadavu has also been completed. The Tunacadavu Dam and the Sarkarapathy Tunnel, the Contour canal, Aliyar Dam, Navamalai Tunnel and the Thirumurthi Dam have all been completed. The Peruvaripallam work has been taken up and is in progress. The question of taking up the Tekkadi Dam and the Nirar Headworks is under negotiation with the Kerala Government.

Parambikulam-Aliyar Project Canals.—There are six irrigation canal systems in the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project. They are the Aliyar Feeder Canal and the Sethumadai Canal taking off from the tail race of Sarkarapathi Power House, the Pollachi Canal and the Vettaikaranpudur Canal taking off from the Aliyar Dam, Udumalpet Canal and the Parambikulam Main Canal taking off from the Thirumurthi Reservoir. The progress on the canal works was maintained according to programme. Works on the Sethumadai Canal, Aliyar Feeder Canal, the Pollachi Canal and the Vettaikaranpudur Canal have been practically completed. Except for a few distributaries under it, the Udumalpet Canal has also been completed. The Parambikulam Main Canal has also been practically completed and work on its branch canals and distributaries was in good progress. Water has so far been let down from Aliyar Dam through the Pollachi Canal and the Vettaikaranpudur Canal for an ayacut of 32,606 acres. Even though all works required for the creation of the irrigation potential for one lakh acres programmed to end of 1965-66 (viz., the last year of the Third Five-Year Plan) were completed in time, yet supply could not be given for an ayacut of 57,500 acres under Parambikulam Main Canal and the Udumalpet Canal and 9,000 acres under the Sethumadai and the Aliyar Feeder Canals due to the unusually poor rainfall and the consequent low storage in the reservoirs. With normal monsoon, it will be possible to bring under irrigation about 100,000 acres out of a total extent of 140,000 acres of ayacut, for which works are expected to be completed in the year 1966 including an additional area of 40,000 acres programmed for this year depending upon the storage that will be created in the different reservoirs during their first season of filling.

The revised allotment for Parambikulam-Aliyar Project for Third Plan is Rs. 2,610·02 lakhs. The expenditure during the year 1965–66 up to 12/65 was Rs. 340·98 lakhs. The total expenditure on this project so far was Rs. 2,833·24 lakhs. The Project has already begun to earn revenue. So far, a sum of Rs. 1,68,289 has been received as revenue.

In order to achieve maximum and speedy utilisation of the benefits of this Project, a Project Utilisation Team consisting of a Special Officer of the rank of a Collector, an engineering Technical Member of the rank of the Executive Engineer, a Special Deputy Director of Agriculture and a Special Deputy Collector, Localisation, has been appointed. The team co-ordinates the activities of the various departments concerned and attends to the quick development of the ayacut under the project.

A scheme has been formulated for granting loans to the ryots to the extent of Rs. 10·8 crores through Land Mortgage Banks for reclamation of the land. Demostration farms have been opened in the ayacut area to educate the ryots about the crop patterns system of irrigating the dry crops, application for fertilizers, etc.

A co-ordination Board is continually reviewing the progress of work done under this project with a view to help resolve bottlenecks and achieve speedy completion of the project.

Public Works

General.—The Public Works Department of the State functions under the control of the Chief Engineer (General), who is also in charge of the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project. There are two other Chief Engineers, one in charge of Buildings and the other in charge of Irrigation, who also come under this Department. There were in all 15 Superintending Engineer circles, of which 5 were Regional circles and the remaining 10 were incharge of specific functions such as Designs Circle, Special Buildings Circle, Madras and Tiruchirappalli, Irrigation Planning Circle, etc. The Sethusamudrum Project Circle, Madras, was newly formed during the year. Six new divisions of Public Works were also formed during the year. Besides, the Government Architect and the Boiler Branch also come under the general control and supervision of the Chief Engineer (General). The Public Works Department undertakes ordinarily all works relating to Government Departments. Ordinarily, works which do not require skilled labour and professional supervision and which are classified as petty construction and repairs are not executed by the Public Works Department, but by the Departments concerned.

Building works.—The more important of the works completed during 1965 by the Public Works Department for the various other departments of the Government were as under.

Agriculture.—Seed Stores in 13 State Seed Farms and Staff quarters in 9 State Seed Farms were constructed at various places in the State. A Hostel building and an overhead tank were constructed for the Agricultural College at Coimbatore. Buildings to house ice-*cum*-cold storage plants were constructed at Nagercoil, Madurai, Punnakayal (Tirunelveli district) and Cape Comorin. A fish canning factory was completed at Tuticorin. Buildings to house

the Public Health Fishing Unit at Madras and for maintenance-*cum*-Service Centre at Colachel in Kanyakumari district were constructed. Construction of a Fish Nursery at Lower Anicut was completed.

Harijan Welfare.—The construction of first floor over Nandanar Girls Hostel at Chidambaram, Boarding house at Checkanuram (Madurai district), Hostel building at Nadupatti (Madurai district) and school building at Velliammalpuram in Thanjavur district were completed during the year.

Police Housing Scheme.—Three hundred and fifty-seven N.C.Os. and other ranks quarters were completed and handed over for the Special Armed Police at Avadi and Tiruchirappalli. Quarters for Sub-Inspectors were completed and handed over at Andimadam (Tiruchirappalli district), Puducatram (Salem district), Shoolagiri (Salem district) and Mahabalipuram (Chingleput district). Quarters for Circle Inspectors at Nannilam (Thanjavur District) and Kaveripatnam (Salem district) were also constructed during the year. In all, 21 Head Constables' and 261 Constables' quarters were constructed for the Police during the year and the buildings were handed over for occupation.

Animal Husbandry.—Nineteen Poultry Extension Centres, 3 Centralised Semen Collection Centres, 3 Sheep Units and 8 Sheep and Wool Extension Centres were constructed for the Animal Husbandry Department in various places in the State during the year under review. The buildings coming under Phase I in the Dairy Farm, Ootacamund (Coimbatore) were also completed during the period. The buildings for the Regional Institute of Post Graduate Studies in the Madras Veterinary College, Madras, and the Modern Laboratory for strengthening of the Regional Biological Section at Ranipet were constructed during the period.

Medical and Public Health.—Construction of the Thanjavur Medical College, the New Headquarters Hospital, Ramanathapuram, Regional Food Testing Laboratory, Coimbatore, Government Hospital, Bodinayakanur, I.D. Hospital, Austinpatti, Madurai District were completed during the year besides improvements and additions to a number of hospitals in the State. The construction of the staff quarters for Primary Health Centres at Kilpennathur (North Arcot district), Orathur and Nellur (Thanjavur district) Vasudevanallur (Tirunelveli district), Erisanapatti (Coimbatore district), Kadalady (North Arcot district) and Chandrapuram (Coimbatore district) was completed during the year.

Employees' State Insurance Schemes.—Buildings for housing the dispensaries and staff of the Employees' State Insurance Schemes were constructed in 11 places in the State during the year.

Judicial.—The construction of new block of buildings for City Civil Court, Madras, buildings for the District Magistrate and Additional First-Class Magistrate Court, Vellore, Sub-Divisional Magistrate's Court at Tirupattur and the combined court house for Subordinate Judges and Munsif at Coimbatore was completed during the year. An additional floor has been put up over the new block of buildings for City Civil Court at Madras.

Public Works.—The Central Office Building in the compound the Director of Medical Services office was constructed during the year. A special sub-division was formed for the investigation work on the proposed Atomic Power Station at Kalpakkam. Preliminary site investigation works for the proposed Atomic Power Station was completed by this sub division and details of site survey work were furnished to the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay, who have since appointed a Project Engineer for further works on the spot.

Education.—Buildings for Training College and hostel at Pudukkottai and additional accommodation for ten class rooms in the Government Boys' High School, Kodambakkam, five class rooms in the Government Girls' School, Karur, and a mess in the Rajah's College at Pudukkottai were constructed and handed over during the year.

Minor Ports

At the Cuddalore Port, the entire North and South wharf walls were re-constructed, besides providing revetment and wharf wall around spoil island in that port. The wharf wall was extended in the New South wharf at Nagapattinam. Boring operations were done at Colachel for the construction of a commercial jetty.

Town-Planning

The Director of Town-Planning who is an I.A.S. officer in the senior scale is in charge of administration of the Madras Town Planning Act and relevant provisions under other enactments like the Madras District Municipalities Act, Public Health Act, Factories Act and the Panchayat Act.

As a part of the Municipal Master Plan Scheme under the Third Five-Year Plan, the Department of Town-Planning has been preparing Outline Development Plans for 22 Municipal towns showing in details the layouts for various uses such as residential, commercial, industrial, etc. During the year of report, field investigations and surveys were conducted in 8 municipal towns and in respect of 8 others, studies-analysis and design work were in progress.

During the year 23 new detailed Town-Planning Schemes were notified and the department has prepared and furnished layouts, etc., for 18 notified schemes. Eighty-seven Town-Planning Schemes sanctioned during previous years were in good progress and 3 more Town-Planning Schemes were sanctioned during 1965.

Functions under District Municipalities Act, etc.—The Town-Planning department disposed of 987 appeals for exemption from Building Rules. Exemptions were granted in 215 cases and refused in 772 cases. The department also examined and submitted to Government 169 appeals against the orders of the department.

Industrial areas were notified during this year by 5 municipalities, one panchayat union and 4 panchayats. Zoning for residential area under the provisions of the Madras District Municipalities Act was notified during the year 1965 by one panchayat. The department also received a number of proposals for exclusion from residential areas from the local bodies out of which 4 proposals were approved.

During the year 70 appeals from Co-operative Societies for relaxation of layout conditions were disposed of by the department. The department also received a number of private layouts, out of which 142 private layouts were approved. Fifty-four Factory Plans were approved under rule 3 (1) (*c*) of Madras Factory Rules, 1950. One thousand three hundred and forty-six applications were received and approved under rule 8 (*a*) of the Panchayat Rules Twenty applications were approved under clause 2 (1) (*c*) of G.O. No. 4054, dated 2nd September 1940.

Civic Designs.—The department also prepared and furnished 125 Civic Designs in respect of civic items to municipalities and panchayats such as bus station, markets, shops, high schools, theatres, town halls, hospitals, offices, etc.

Layout designs for industrial estates and developed industrial plots were furnished by the department in respect of Guindy Industrial Estate, Ambattur Industrial Estate, Tiruvallur Industrial Estate and Chingleput Industrial Estate.

Housing.—Housing activities continued to be on the increase this year also and much headway was made during the year. All the layouts for public housing and slum clearance projects and housing of Municipal sweepers in the city and mofussil areas were prepared and approved by the department. During the year, the department prepared layouts for an area of 2,178·21 acres providing for 32·959 family accommodations.

Neighbourhood Development Schemes.—During the year the department furnished detailed Development Plans for Kodambakkam-Pudur Part II, Kovai-Pudur Neighbourhood and Madras West Neighbourhood Schemes covering in all about 950 acres.

City Master Plan.—Under a scheme for preparing a Master Plan for Madras City Metropolitan area, studies and surveys were conducted and data analysis were processed. An interim development plan was programmed with target for its completion by the end of March 1966 and for the preparation of the comprehensive plan by end of 1967. The plan was envisaged to regulate the overall growth of Metropolitan area to ensure public health, comfort and safety.

Similar Master Plan Schemes were in progress for Coimbatore and Tuticorin cities. These plans will receive Central assistance. Besides these, regional study for preparation of Regional Development Plan for the district, of Coimbatore and Chingleput was also in progress.

Highways and Rural Works

The Highways and Rural Works Department continued to function with a Chief Engineer, four Regional Superintending Engineers in charge of circles with headquarters at Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli, one Superintending Engineer in charge of investigation and Director in the rank of Superintending Engineer in charge of the Highways Research Station.

There were in all 22 regular divisions and 19 special divisions including the special division at Namakkal formed during the year, each under a Divisional Engineer. The total number of regular sub divisions was 107 and special sub divisions was 49.

Works.—This department continued to show good progress in the execution of works sanctioned under development schemes, Five-Year Plan, etc., on National Highways as well as State Highways. The rural works pertaining to Panchayat Unions and Panchayats also were executed under the supervision of this department.

National Highways.—The Development works and maintenance of National Highways excluding the stretches lying within Municipal limits and towns having a population of 20,000 and more are fully financed by the Government of India. The works on these roads are executed through the agency of State Highways and Rural Works Department. The expenditure incurred during the year under review on capital outlay works on National Highways was Rs. 17·76 lakhs.

State Highways.—In the Third Five-Year Plan a provision of Rs. 400·00 lakhs was made for developmental works on roads vested in the Government during the plan period. Consequent on the setting up of industries in large number near Madras, Salem, Neyveli, Tiruchirappalli and Tuticorin, priority was given for improving the communications in those industrial belts, with a view to promote greater growth of industries. The expenditure incurred during the calendar year 1965 works out to Rs. 81·22 lakhs.

Other roads (Roads other than Government Roads vested in Panchayats and Panchayat Unions).—This scheme "Other Roads" provides for improvements within the ex-District Board Roads now maintained by the Panchayat Unions and Panchayats. The Panchayat Union roads are being maintained from the "Local Roads Grant" allotted by Government to the Panchayat Union Councils. Out of the total provision of Rs. 360 lakhs in Third Plan, a sum of Rs. 200 lakhs was taken into account in arriving at a total pool of money available for the expenditure on village works. The balance of funds available for the improvement of other roads was only Rs. 160 lakhs and the amount was utilised for the expenditure on the spill over works of the Third Plan period. In the year 1965–66, 11 new works at a cost of Rs. 28·94 lakhs were sanctioned. The expenditure incurred during the calendar year 1965 works out to Rs. 25·96 lakhs.

Tools and plants.—Scientific equipments required for Highways Research Station and plants and machineries required for executing road and bridge works are being purchased

every year. For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 60·00 lakhs was set apart from out of the Third Plan allotment given for the scheme "Roads". The expenditure incurred during the year 1965 was Rs. 22·70 lakhs.

State Roads of Economic and Inter-State importance.—This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The pattern of Central assistance is up to the financial ceiling assured by them for each work. Excess expenditure over these should be borne by the State Governments from their own funds. Most of the works sanctioned under this scheme were already completed. Two new works in Salem district at a cost of Rs. 31·50 lakhs had been sanctioned and the expenditure on the two schemes will be met by the Government of India themselves and will be carried out to Fourth Plan as spill over works and expected to be completed in 1966–67. An outlay of Rs. 38·00 lakhs was provided in the State's share of expenditure on the works already approved by the Government of India under this scheme. An expenditure of Rs. 4·76 lakhs (Rs. 3·68 lakhs Union funds and Rs. 1·08 lakhs State funds) has been incurred during the year 1965.

Central Road Fund (allocation and reserve).—The Central Road Fund Scheme includes works on Government Roads as well as on ex-District Board Roads now vested in the Panchayats and Panchayat Unions. The list of works to be taken up for execution is to be got approved by the Government of India. An outlay of Rs. 175·00 lakhs was provided in respect of works financed under State's share of Central Road Fund allocations. For works taken up under Central Road Fund Reserve, the Government of India sanction either full grant or part grant to be met from Reserve Fund and the balance from Central Road Fund allocations.

Twenty-nine new works at a cost of Rs. 73·25 lakhs under Central Road Fund (Allocations) and 16 new works costing Rs. 55·75 lakhs under Central Road Fund (Reserve) loan have been sanctioned during 1964–65. Out of this amount of Rs. 55·75 lakhs, the amount debitable to allocation is Rs. 29·00 lakhs. Almost all the new works sanctioned are in progress.

An expenditure of Rs. 27·27 lakhs under allocation and Rs. 7·70 lakhs under reserve was incurred during the period under review.

Construction of over/under bridges in lieu of existing level crossings.—During the Third Five-Year Plan, two works were taken up for execution in City limits, viz., sub-way in lieu of the existing level crossing on Spring Heaven Road near lighthouse and an over bridge on Tiruvottiyur High Road. The total cost of the two works

comes to Rs.93·00 lakhs and the expenditure incurred during the year under report was Rs. 30·68 lakhs. Both the works have since been completed. The ultimate cost of these two works together will go up to Rs. 105 lakhs. In the case of sub-way work at Mount Road, the main sub-way has since been completed and the work on the approach and other connected items will be carried over to 1966–67. An over bridge at a cost of Rs. 36 lakhs on Kodambakkam High Road taken up outside the plan with contribution from the State Housing Board has been completed and the bridge was also thrown open to traffic.

Tourism.—Under this scheme, one work, viz., " Improvements to Tenkasi-Courtallam-Shencottah Road (four miles) in Tirunelveli district at a cost of Rs. 1·80 lakhs has been recently sanctioned. The work will be taken up for execution soon.

Flood damage works.—The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 27·92 lakhs for the restoration of the roads and buildings damaged by cyclone and heavy rains in 1964 in the Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli districts. All these works and the work for repairing the link road to Fishermen villages in Ramanathapuram and Thanjavur districts costing Rs. 2·10 lakhs have since been completed.

Damages caused to National Highway Roads in Ramanathapuram district were also completed within the repairs grants allotted for the year 1964–65 by a careful planning and adjustment of repair works.

Similar damages by heavy rains were caused in Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore Circle, during the months of November and December 1965 in the areas of Nagapattinam, Nannilam, Mayuram, Tiruthuraipoondi, Mannargudi, etc., and the Government have been addressed for the sanction of Rs. 5·00 lakhs and their orders are awaited.

Rural works.—The budgetary control relating to " 44. Irrigation —Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (non-commercial) —A. Irrigation Works—II. Revenue Department " has been transferred from the Board of Revenue to the Chief Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) with effect from 1st April 1965.

National Water-Supply and Sanitation (Rural) Scheme.—There are about 7 works under this scheme to be completed and an amount of Rs. 1·28 lakhs has been provided for in the budget estimate for

the year 1965–66 for the completion of these works against which an amount of Rs. 0·158 lakh has been spent so far. All the works are in progress.

Piped Water-Supply Scheme.—It is proposed to provide piped water-supply in rural areas with 25 per cent contribution. About 200 numbers outline estimates have been scrutinised and are being sent to Director-General of Health Service, New Delhi, for techincal clearance. Orders in regard to the allotment, mode of execution, etc., are awaited from Government.

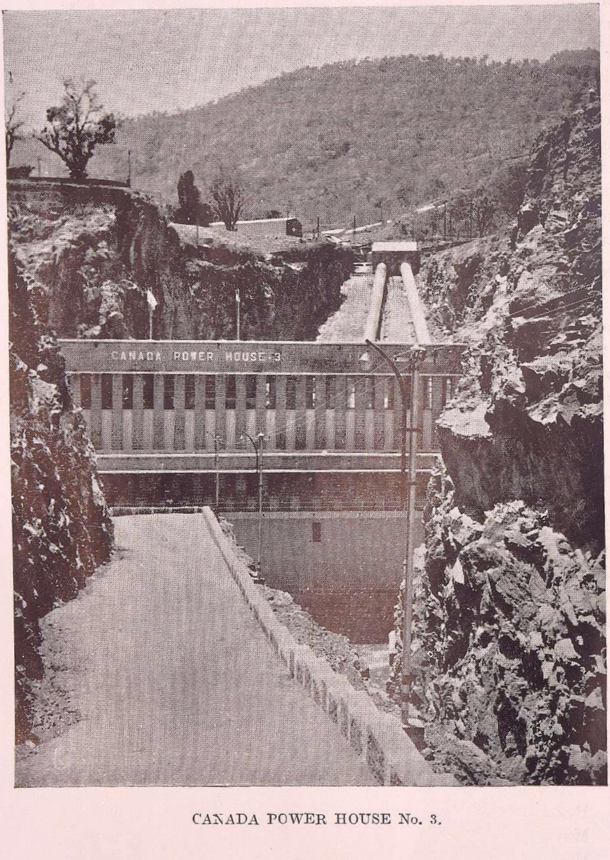
Rural Water-Supply Scheme for scarcity area.—This scheme is intended only for surveying and preparation of estimates for the water scarcity areas in Madras State. One division with four sub-divisions was sanctioned for this purpose. The investigation work was almost completed. Orders of Government with regard to allotment of funds and the mode of execution, etc., are awaited.

Development Schemes, Five-Year Plans, etc.—Government have approved a priority list of works to be taken up for execution during the Third Five-Year Plan period. The various development schemes under the Third Five-Year Plan including National Highways, State Roads, Major and Minor District Roads, etc., were all taken up and executed as per schedule approved by the Government. The Department has succeeded not only in achieving the fiscal targets set under the plan, but also exceeded the physical targets in good many of these cases.

Transport and machinery organisation.—Transport and machinery organisation undertook as usual major repairs to plants of this department in addition to the manufacture of plants like Tar boilers, drum mixers, wheel barrows, trailers, carts, water carts, bridge bearings, etc.

Traffic census.—The results of the traffic census for the year 1963–64 are under print in Government Press. The next traffic census has to be conducted during the year 1966–67.

Highways Research Station.—The activities of the Highways Research Station continued to be in full swing. Research was conducted in the various laboratiories, viz., bitumen, soils, concrete and structures, tar, aggregate, traffic, etc., to ensure consistent quality of existing materials and to design new and improved mixes with the available materials.



CAÑADA POWER HOUSE No. 3.

Traffic Division.—The Traffic Engineering Cell under a Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) deals with the traffic improvements in Madras City to cope with the increased traffic. Traffic survey, field survey and speed survey were conducted in the City. On the basis of the data collected, proposlas for the various traffic improvements were formulated and sent to the Madras Road Develop ment and Traffic Planning Committee for their consideration. Technical notes and guidance were also given by the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works), Traffic Engineering Cell to the Madras City Road Development and Traffic Palnning Committee, to the Corporation of Madras, to the Madras City Police and to the Director of Transport on many Traffic Engineering matters.

Electricity

Madras State Electricity Board.—The Madras State Electricity Board is responsible for the generation and distribution of Electricity in the whole State. Five Municipal Licensees and eight private licensees obtain power in bulk from the State Electricity Board for distribution within their respective jurisdictions.

2. During the year under report, there was an increase by 225 M. Watts in the installed power generating capacity of the State Electricity Grid. The total installed capacity of the State (excluding the power produced in Neyveli) as at the end of 1965 was 890 M. Watts which was nearly 30 per cent more than that in 1964 and about 60 per cent more than that in 1962. In all the power stations in the State including Neyveli Thermal Station, 3,978 million units of power were generated in 1965 as shown in the statement below. This was 15 per cent more than the power generated in 1964 and 81 per cent more than the power generated in 1961.

Name of power station.	*Total installed capacity of plants in generating stations in M.W.*	*Generation in million units.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Pykara	70	465·937
Moyar	36	194·915
Mettur	40	129·389
Papanasam	28	65·781
Periyar	140	337·072
Kundah I	60	212·939
Kundah II	175	550·413

Name of power station.	Total installed capacity of plants in generating stations in M.W.	Generation in million units.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Kundah III	120	201·559
Kundah V	20	40·005
Mettur Tunnel Power Housing.	100	21·906
Samayanallur	14	62·060
Madras 'A' Station, 'B' Station, 'C' Station ..	87	390·568
Neyveli	300	1,305·615
Total ..	1,190	3,978·159

During the year, 119,149 new consumers were given supply of power. The total number of consumers of electricity in this State at the end of 1965 was 13·13 lakhs with a connected load of 2,402·395 M. Watts.

3. Madras is leading the rest of the country in the matter of rural electrification. Under the scheme for rural electrification, 2,650 villages and hamlets were electrified during the year and 33,404 agricultural pumpsets were connected up during the year. At the end of the year, 21,228 towns, villages and hamlets and 247,414 agricultural pumpsets were deriving the benefits of electricity. This impressive record could be achieved because of the fine net-work of transmission and distribution lines which have been built all over the State, connecting all the power stations with all the major towns in the districts. The 230 K.V. line of the Madras Grid not only facilitates easy and effective utilisation of power throughout the State, but also helps easy inter-change of power with neighbouring States as and when required. During the year, 2,869 kilometers of E.H.T. and H.T. lines and 7,938 Kilometres of L.T. lines were energised, making up the total length of the transmission lines in the State to 110,019 kilometres, which incidentally is nearly twice the total length of those lines in 1961.

4. Power is generated in ten hydro-electric stations and two thermal stations in the State. About 89 per cent of the power produced comes from the hydro-electric stations and is therefore

dependent upon the vagaries of the monsoons. Failure of the monsoons during 1965 resulted in poor water storages in the hydel reserviors in the State and consequently the power position deteriorated during that year. Power cut was imposed to the extent of 25 per cent in Hydro-electric areas and 20 per cent in Thermal areas in the supply of H.T. power and to the extent of 25 per cent in the supply of L.T. power in all the areas. In order to avoid difficulties due to the failure of monsoons which is a recurring feature almost every year, it is proposed to increase the thermal portion of Madras Grid by installing more thermal power stations during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The following thermal schemes were already under execution :—

(i) An additional 150,000 lb./hr. boiler has been erected in the Madras Basin Bridge Thermal Station and the Boiler has been put on commercial service on 29th March 1965 on coal firing.

(ii) Civil works for the installation of 30 M.W. turbo alternator set with two 175,000 lb./hr. boilers under the Madras Plant Extension IV stage were in progress.

(iii) Civil works for the erection of a new Thermal Station at Ennore with installed capacity of 340 M.W. were in progress.

In addition, with the completion of the Neyveli Lignite Project, power to the extent of 196 M.W. is expected to be made available to the Madras Grid. The Government of India have already sanctioned the establishment of "Nuclear Power Station" in the Village of 'Kalpakkam' near Mahabalipuram in the Chingleput district. When all these projects materialize, adequate power would become available from non-hydel sources.

5. All the eight operating, systems, viz., the Pykara, Mettur, Madurai, Vellore, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Chingleput and the Madras Electricity System, the 3 Generation Circles at Madras, Erode and Kundah and all the Construction Circles under the State Electricity Board continued to function satisfactorily. The progress of the various power schemes executed during the year was quite encouraging 1,453 transformers with a total capacity of 1,07899 K.V. were energised during the year. Besides, 10,800 kilometers of H.T. and L.T. transmission lines were also commissioned during the year. Works connected with the erection of another 20 transmission lines to the various projects were in different stages of progress. In addition to the above, various improvement works like increase of transformer capacity, installation of capacitors to improve the voltage conditions, provision of latest

type of relay, etc., were carried out at a number of existing sub-stations. Under the Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme Stage-III, various civil works were completed and two additional units of 60,000 K.W. were commissioned in power house No. III. Two generators, each of the capacity of 50,000 K.W. were commissioned Mettur Tunnel Hydro-Electric Scheme. Erection work in the connected with other units were also in progress. At Periyar, the fourth unit of 35,000 K.W. capacity was commissioned during the year. Work in Parambikulam-Aliyar Hydro-Electric Scheme and the Kundah-Hydro-Electric Scheme was in good progress.

6. The gross revenue expenditure (both Revenue and Capital) during the years of 1964 and 1965 are given below :—

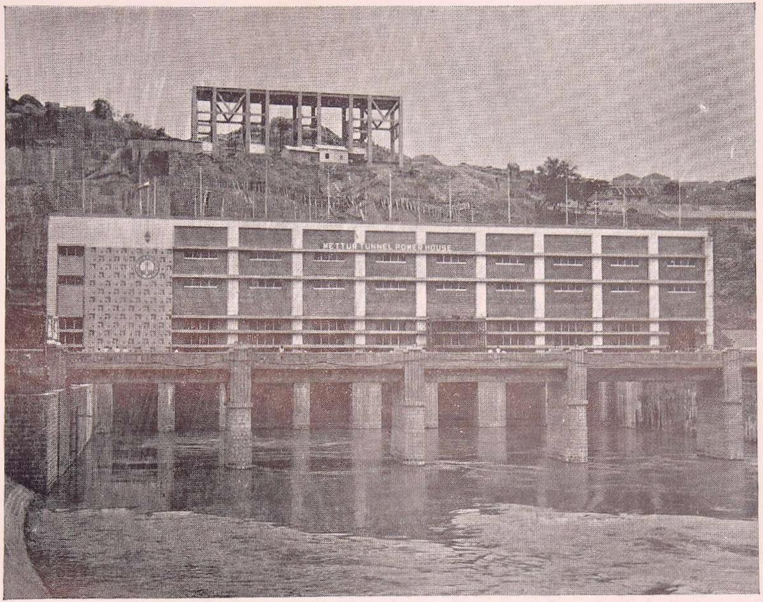
	1964.	1965.
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
Gross Revenue ..	2,715·15	3,294·07
Revenue Expenditure ..	1,977·39	2,327·63
Capital Expenditure ..	2,566·85	2,411·46

Electrical Inspectorate

Functions.—The Electrical Inspectorate is in-charge of administration of various Statutes concerning Electricity such as Indian Electricity Act and Rules thereunder, the Madras Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) Act 1954, the Madras Electricity Duty Act, 1939 and the Madras Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act, 1962.

There are 13 Electric licensees in the State, of which 5 are Municipal licensees and the balance are private concerns. Additional compensation under the Madras Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) Act, 1954 was declared in respect of three private electrical undertakings taken over by the Government under that Act. The Government have sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 17·25 lakhs to the private electrical undertakings during 1965–66 to enable them to take up agricultural electrification under the Crash Programme to increase food production.

The Inspectorate has carried out in all about 5,274 inspections of Electric Licensees, new H.V. and M.V. installations, H.T. lines, cinemas, etc., under the Indian Electricity Act and Rules during the year 1965 against 4,067 inspections done during 1964. Relaxation of rule 45 (1) of the Indian Electricity Rules,1956 was granted by the



METTUR TUNNEL SCHEME, METTUR.

Government to the High Pressure Boiler Plant Project, Tiruchirappalli, during the year. In six cases private Electrical undertakings were permitted to supply energy outside their jurisdiction.

During the year 1965, there were in all 354 electrical accidents, of which 151 proved fatal. These figures are less than those in the previous year when 421 electrical accidents, of which 187 were fatal occurred. The Inspectorate conducted the Cinema Operators Examination as usual and granted licences to 185 fresh cases and renewed the licences in 197 old cases. The Laboratory of the Inspectorate conducted in all as many as 2,515 tests of R.S.S. Meters, Commercial meters and instruments, Fire Extinguishers, High Voltage D.C. and power frequency tests, etc. It has also carried out High pressure D.C. test on various equipments including the generators, stator windings, etc., at Kundah Plant, Mettur Tunnel Power House, Periyar Project.

The total revenue realised by the Inspectorate during 1964–65 was Rs. 330·13 lakhs against Rs. 244·54 lakhs during the previous year. The Government have enhanced the rates of the Madras Electricity Consumption Tax with effect from 1st December 1965 with a view to increase the revenue. In view of this, further increase in revenue can be expected in the coming years.

The expenditure incurred by the Inspectorate had only slightly increased to Rs. 5·80 lakhs from Rs. 5·49 lakhs incurred in the previous year.

Government to the High Pressure Boiler Plant Project, Tiruchirappalli, during the year. In six cases private Electrical undertakings were permitted to supply energy outside their jurisdiction.

During the year [illegible] of which [illegible] 17 were fatal [illegible] Inspector [illegible] cases and [illegible] The [illegible] of the Inspectorate [illegible] H.T. [illegible] also [illegible] including the [illegible] Tunnel [illegible]

The total revenue realised by the [illegible] during 1964-65 was Rs. [illegible] as against Rs. [illegible] the previous year. The Government [illegible] the revision of the [illegible] Electricity [illegible] December 1965 [illegible] further [illegible]

The [illegible] Rs. [illegible] the [illegible]

CHAPTER XIII

TRANSPORT, HOUSING AND CO-OPERATION.

Madras State Transport

The nationalised bus service in the State of Madras entered the eighteenth year on 1st April 1965. There was steady alround expansion in the activities of the undertaking besides improvement in the services, earnings, etc.

The fleet strength has increased from 890 as on 31st December 1964 to 1,088 at the end of the year. The routes were augmented by 98 services by the end of the year 1965. To serve the transport needs of the City and its neighbourhood, 675 services were provided in basic routes besides peak hour shuttle services and specials thus covering an effective mileage of 42,548,232 in this year. One hundred and seventeen services were operated exclusively in long distance sevices with an effective mileage of 877,203. The peak hour split services were continued to be operated to ease the congestion. The total number of passengers carried and the collections made during the years 1964 and 1965 are compared below:—

	1964.	1965.
Passengers	2,328·26 lakhs.	2,561·45 lakhs.
Collections	Rs. 462·67 ,,	Rs. 570·67 ,,

Seven new city routes were introduced. Specials were run to provide easy and quicker means of transport during fairs and festivals without affecting the normal schedules. Special services were operated on Sundays for sight seeing in and around the city and to Mahabalipuram, Vedanthangal, etc. Buses were also chartered to the public and to educational institutions. During the period under review, buses were mainly hired out to the Collector of Madras for carrying the Burma Repatriates from the Harbour to transit camps at Sholavaram, Gummidipoondi and Padianallur.

Inter-State services between Madras and Tirupathi were reopened by four services each by the Madras State Transport Department and the Andhra Pradesh Road Transport Corporation with effect from 15th October 1965.

2. The total number of breakdowns during the year was 6,415 as against 9,209 during the previous year inspite of the fact that

the number of vehicles operated increased considerably. The number of accidents during the year was as follows :—

Fatal	.. .. ..	37
Major	.. .. ..	40
Minor	.. .. ..	567
Insignificant	.. ..	2,060
	Total ..	2,704

3. The State Transport Central Workshop at Chromepet mainly attended to the construction of long distance express coaches, ordinary buses, annual overhauls and major repairs. Three hundred and ninety-eight engines were overhauled and 316 bodies were built at the workshop during the year against the corresponding figures of 328 and 291 for the previous year. Out of 60 lorries in the Lorry Unit, one was condemned and auctioned, and out of the remaining 59 only 34 could be operated on daily average. The lorries have covered total distance of 57,666 kilometres, consumed 1,49,751 litres of diesel oil and carried 7,84,337 bags of grain with a total formage of 65,364 tons during the period under review. On an average, each lorry has covered 3·75 kilometres per litre.

4. A modern bus-stand at Thanjavur was constructed and opened on 23rd November 1965 at a cost of Rs. 2·10 lakhs. Sub-depot at Vadapalani was constructed at a cost of Rs. 11·54 lakhs and commissioned on 29th November 1965. Amenities Block of the State Transport Central Workshop at Chromepet was constructed and opened on 24th October 1965. Passengers waiting shelters at important places were erected from out of the Passenger Amenity Fund through the Corporation of Madras.

5. The seat reservation system in long distance services was continued. In the City and mufassal services, the issue of season tickets were continued. Concessional season tickets to bona fide students were issued at a nominal cost of Rs. 10 for one up and one down journey in any city route.

The City Transport Advisory Committee was reconstituted during the year with representatives from among the public, students and employees in private companies. The Committee met periodically and discussed improvements with regard to the services operated in the interest of the travelling public.

City and Long Distance Routes bus guides were printed during the year and sold to public at a low cost. (Valuable) properties left behind in buses by the passengers were restored to them. For the outstanding services of some of the conductors, medals were awarded to them by the Minister for Industries.

The Employees' Compassionate Relief Fund had an Opening Balance of Rs. 5,232 at the beginning of the year and received deposits amounting to Rs. 2,900 during the year. A sum of Rs. 1,430 was paid to 60 employees or their dependents towards funeral expenses. The Closing Balance of the Fund at the end of the year was Rs. 6,775.

Four thousand seven hundred and seven Medical concession certificates were issued to the employees for treatment in Government Hospitals for themselves or for the members of their family. A sum of Rs. 18,120-22 Paise was reimbursed to the Gazetted and non-gazetted employees of this Department, being the cost of special medicines purchased by them. During the period under reference, 19 Tuberculosis cases were referred and arrangements made for hospitalization at Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Tambaram and at Tuberculosis Clinics of City Hospitals and Tuberculosis Institute, Chetpet. Ex-gratia allowance was paid to Tuberculosis patients as they were on leave on loss of pay.

Kanyakumari Branch

The fleet strength at the end of the Calendar year was 139 as against 132 and the schedule rose from 108 to 123. Seven new routes were introduced during the year, of which two were in the town and the rest in the mufassal. Buses were hired to private parties without affecting the normal schedules, the mileage and the collection being 47,101 and Rs. 1,03,059 respectively.

The total number of passengers carried during the year was 27,476,708 as against 23,634,852 during the previous year. Out of 462 accidents, eight were fatal, 9 major accidents, the rest minor and insignificant. The total number of breakdowns during the year was 543 at the ratio of 0·73 per 10,000 miles. At the workshop here, bodies were built for 43 vehicles in all including luxury coaches, lorries, buses and vans. Construction of the body building store and workshop at Ranithottam Workshop, a Store Block at Meenakshipuram Depot and a new depot at Kuzhithurai were all in good progress.

Motor Vehicles Administration

The administration of the three principal Acts (viz.), Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, and Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952, in the State during the calendar year 1965 continued to be under the charge and control of the Transport Commissioner who is a Member of the Board of Revenue. From 4th January 1965 the Transport Commissioner has been empowered to exercise all the powers of the State Transport Authority including hearing of revision petitions against the order of the Regional Transport Authorities and also the powers under the Motor Cars (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1959, the Scooter (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1960, and the Commercial Vehicles (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1963.

Administrative re-organisation.—There was no change in the administrative set-up of the Regional Transport Authorities except the bifurcation of Salem district resulting in the formation of the new Dharmapuri district with a separate Regional Transport Authority and Regional Transport Officer with their headquarters for the new Dharmapuri district at Salem itself for the present. With a view to streamlining the department and toning up the administration, some additional Gazetted and Ministerial posts were sanctioned by the Government. The important posts sanctioned were those of Secretary to the Transport Commissioner and Ex-officio Joint Transport Commissioner, three Assistant Transport Commissioners, one each at the Zonal Headquarters of Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Coimbatore and three Joint Regional Transport Officers to work under the three Zonal Assistant Transport Commissioners. The posts of Assistant Transport Commissioner and Secretary, State Transport Authority in the Transport Commissioner's office were kept in abeyance and the post of Assistant Transport Commissioner (Taxation) was redesignated as Assistant Transport Commissioner (Intelligence) in charge of taxation work in the entire State and Zonal Control over the districts of Chingleput and North Arcot. Jeeps were sanctioned for the use of Regional Transport Officers. An Engineering Cell was created with one Executive Engineer (Motor Vehicles) and four Assistant Engineers (Motor Vehicles), one each at Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Coimbatore in order to effectively supervise the work of the Motor Vehicles Inspectors and to ensure better standard of maintenance of transport vehicles. The work of the Motor Vehicles Inspectors

in the districts was also decentralised by the formation of unit offices at Taluk or Divisional Headquarters in the State. The Motor Vehicles Inspector in charge of the Unit Office attends to inspection of vehicles for the issue of fitness certificates, driving licences, etc., in his jurisdiction.

Transport permits.—During the year 1965 the grant of permits on new routes, additional buses on the existing routes, grant of variation and extensions of routes were held up for a considerable time on account of the ruling of the Supreme Court that no permit could be granted to private agencies even on portions of the routes operated by the State Transport Undertakings to the exclusion of the others. To meet this objection, many of the schemes of the Madras State Transport Department had to be suitably modified.

In order to provide better transport facilities by increasing the daily mileage performed by the existing buses, the Government directed that in deserving cases, daily mileage in excess of 200 miles the maximum daily mileage permitted for a stage carriage—may be waived by the Transport Commissioner without referring the matter to the Government.

As a further step in decentralisation, it was ordered that the prior confirmation of the Transport Commissioner was not necessary in the case of opening of a new route or grant of variation, extension or curtailment of existing routes or putting additional buses or services on the existing routes, and also that these proposals need not be notified under section 47 (1) of the Motor Vehicles Act and that applications received may be notified and dealt with by the Regional Transport Authorities themselves. A Division Bench of the Madras High Court has recently given a ruling that transfer of permits under section 59 (1) should not be referred to the Transport Commissioner for concurrence.

Appeals and revisions.—The State Transport Appellate Tribunal vested with powers to hear appeals and revision petitions under the Motor Vehicles Act continued to function in the High Court Buildings. A full time officer in the grade of Regional Transport Officer was appointed as Secretary to the State Transport Appellate Tribunal.

At the end of 1964, 424 appeals were pending. During the year, 734 appeals were filed before the State Transport Appellate Tribunal. The total number of appeals pending at the end of the year was 294 only.

Transport vehicles.—The vehicular position as on 31st December 1965 compared with that on 31st December 1964 was as follows :—

	Stage carriages.	*Goods vehicles.*	
		Public carrier.	*Private carrier.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
As on 31st December 1965.	6,409	10,444	3,194
As on 31st December 1964.	6,214	9,738	3,026
Increase ..	195	706	168

	Contract carriages.		*Other transport vehicles.*	*Total.*
	Taxi.	*Auto.*		
	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
As on 31st December 1965.	4,331	665	734	25,777
As on 31st December 1964.	3,255	685	648	23,566
Increase ..	1,076	..	86	2,211

The strength of buses in the State as on 31st December 1965 was 6,409 with a total seating capacity of 320,178. The corresponding figures at the end of 1964 were 6,214 and 304,486 respectively. There was an increase of over 7 per cent in the number of public carriers.

To encourage agriculturists to use tractors and trailers for agricultural purposes, the owners were exempted from payment of tax in respect of the vehicles which were used for transport of agricultural produce of the owners concerned and a concessional rate of tax at 1/3 of the normal rate was levied in respect of vehicles used for transport of agricultural produce of persons other than the owner of the vehicles. These vehicles were hitherto paying the full tax.

In order to encourage the use of truck-trailers, the rate of tax on these trailers was reduced to 50 per cent of the rates for trucks of equivalent laden weight. In the present state of non-availability of chassis for trucks, this concession is bound to act as an incentive for widespread use of trailers and consequent increase in transport potential.

The rate of tax in respect of light trucks was reduced to $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the rates of tax being paid hitherto. This will bring

in a larger number of such vehicles on road enabling the gradual elimination of slow moving non-motor vehicles like bullock-carts and hand carts.

Permits for taxi cabs were granted liberally. In Madras City, there were 1,839 baby taxis, 63 big taxis and 103 medium taxis as at the end of December 1965. The target fixed for Madras City is 5,000 taxis. The progress towards the target has been slow due to the non-availability of cars. Taxis plying in Madras City and Chingleput were given some concession in payment of tax with a view to improving transport facilities available to tourists especially foreigners coming to this city to visit places of historical and cultural importance. The demand for autorickshaws in the Madras City appears to have gone down. Twenty permits of autorickshaws were surrendered during the year in Madras City.

Express buses of Madras State Transport Department.—The Madras State Transport Department was granted stage carriage permits to run express services on the following long distance routes during the period 1st January to 31st December 1965:—

Nagercoil to Coimbatore via Valliyur, Nanguneri, Tirunelveli, Koilpatti, Sathur, Virudhunagar, Madurai, Dindigul, Palani, Udumalpet and Pollachi—2 buses.

Tiruchirappalli to Nagercoil—2 buses.

Tiruchirappalli to Ooty—2 buses.

Madras to Madurai—4 buses.

Thanjavur to Palani—2 buses.

Nagapattinam to Salem—2 buses.

Madurai to Nagercoil—2 buses.

Nagercoil to Tiruchirappalli—2 buses.

Coimbatore to Kumili—2 buses.

Temporary permits were also granted to Madras State Transport Department to ply their buses on the following routes pending finalisation of the schemes :—

Madras to Tirupathi—4 buses.

Madras to Ramanathapuram—2 buses.

Madras to Krishnagiri—2 buses.

Consequent on the representations made by the operators for increase in the fare fixed by the Transport Commissioner in exercise

of his powers under section 44 (4) of the Motor Vehicles Act an increase in the maximum fare that could be levied from 2·5 paise per k.m. to 3 paise per k.m. on plains was ordered.

The Planning and Development Wing headed by an officer in the grade of a Regional Transport Officer made traffic surveys for determining the need for additional transport facilities.

Inter-State transport.—As a result of the deliberations of the Ministers of Southern States in February 1965 in Madras and a subsequent conference of the Chief Ministers of Madras and Andhra Pradesh in August 1965 in Madras, the levy of single point tax under the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952, has come into effect from 1st October 1965 (single point tax under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act is already in vogue between Madras and Andhra Pradesh States).

During the year reciprocal agreement was reached in respect of single point tax under Motor Vehicles Taxation Act between Madras and Mysore States in respect of all transport vehicles except stage carriages and between Madras and Kerala States in respect of all transport vehicles.

A reciprocal arrangement was also reached in respect of goods vehicles between Madras and Pondicherry States.

Supply position of chassis.—The supply position of chassis for transport vehicles (both buses and lorries) continued to be satisfactory. The distribution and supply of such chassis are being regulated by the Commercial Vehicles (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1963.

Revenue.—As against the anticipated revenue of Rs. 13·00 crores during 1965–66, the receipts for the first nine months (i.e.) up to the end of December 1965 were Rs. 9·92 crores. Corresponding figure last year was 9·22 crores.

Tourism.—In order to encourage tourism, contract carriage permits were granted for luxury coaches to ply throughout the State. Such coaches were allowed concessional rate of tax at Rs. 10 per seat per quarter instead of the usual rate of Rs. 30 per seat per quarter. To cater to the needs of foreign tourists, permits for tourist taxis were also liberally issued. There were 59 tourist taxis and 12 luxury coaches at the end of the year, as against 31 tourist taxis, 9 luxury coaches last year.

Advisory Bodies.—(i) The State Transport Advisory Committee with the Minister in charge of Transport as its Chairman to advise the Government on important matters regarding the policy and administration of motor transport met once during the year.

(ii) At the district level, the Development Councils were authorized to advise the Regional Transport Authorities on matters relating to motor transport.

(iii) A High Level Committee "The Madras State Road Development and Traffic Planning Committee" was constituted to deal with traffic safety. At the district level, District Road Development and Traffic Planning Committees function as "ad hoc" committees of District Development Councils.

Enforcement.—In order to put down offences of overspeeding, non-payment of tax, late payment of tax, plying without permits, etc., larger scale and simultaneous checks were conducted by the officials of the Transport Department with the assistance of the officials of the Commercial Taxes Department. These checks served to drive home among the operators and drivers the need to respect the law on and off the road. These mass checks also resulted in the elimination of illicit taxis to a large extent in the whole State.

Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organization

The Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organization continued functioning as a separate wing under the Madras State Transport Department on a commercial basis. The activities of this organization have enormously increased. But various handicaps like lack of accommodation, tools and equipments, inadequate staff, etc., existed. With a view to obviating these handicaps and to effect economy in expenditure and to provide efficient servicing facilities to Government vehicles, comprehensive proposals were submitted for reorganizing to entire set up of the Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organization. Government accepted the proposals in principle and observed that they should be implemented in stages. The first phase of the programme consisting of improvements to the existing workshops in the matter of staff and extra tools and equipments, etc., setting up of a Central Purchase-*cum*-Storage

Organization at Madras and setting up of inspection teams in six centres in the State, has since been sanctioned and action is being taken to implement it.

2. The existing four Automobile Workshops at Madras, Thanjavur, Madurai and Salem attended to repairs and periodical servicing as in the previous years. The organization attended to on an average per month 626 servicing operations, 543 minor repairs and 38 major repairs during the year. It is expected that the outturn will be comparatively better in coming years when the reorganization scheme is fully implemented.

3. The Central Workshop at Madras and the two Regional Workshops at Madurai and Thanjavur continued to operate both petrol and diesel oil pumps, while the Regional Workshop, Salem, had only a petrol pump. The agency for supply of petrol and diesel in all the workshops except in Salem was changed over to the Indian Oil Corporation from the private companies. In the case of Salem, the change could not be made pending acquisition of a suitable alternative accommodation for the workshop. The difficulty in acquiring new vehicles continued even during the year due to the National Emergency and consequently the work of renovating old vehicles was also continued even though the cost involved was a bit high.

Madras State Housing Board

The Madras State Housing Board was constituted in April 1961 under the Madras State Housing Board Act, 1961. Although it has jurisdiction over the entire State, at present, only four Housing Units, viz., at Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli, are functioning. The Housing Board is an important agency through which various housing schemes, sponsored or assisted by the Central or the State Governments, are executed. The Board is also entrusted with planning and co-ordinating the housing activities in the entire State.

Plan Schemes—Centrally Assisted Schemes—(1) *Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.*—The Budget Estimate for the Government Project under this scheme for the year 1965–66 was Rs. 14 lakhs. Up to December 1965, a sum of Rs. 6·54 lakhs has been spent. The Government have accorded financial sanctio

for the construction of 92 double roomed three storeyed tenements at a total cost of Rs. 10·45 lakhs and the work is in progress. At Peelamedu, 92 houses out of 96 houses under construction have been completed. At Pasumalai the main construction work for 200 houses has been completed and allotted to industrial workers.

The target proposed for under the Co-operative Project of this scheme in the Third Five-Year Plan was the issue of Rs. 50 lakhs by way of loan and subsidy towards construction of 1,200 tenements. Up to 31st December 1965, a sum of Rs. 52·68 lakhs was spent and 1,284 tenements were constructed, thus exceeding both the financial and physical targets much ahead of time.

Although a Budget provision of Rs. 1·22 lakhs was made for the year 1965–66, in view of the National Emergency no new private employer project was sanctioned by the Board under Co-operative and Private sectors. No expenditure was incurred during 1965. Up to December 1964, 20 houses had been completed.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme.—A sum of Rs. 5·62 lakhs was incurred during the current year by the co-operative societies for the construction of Low-Income Group houses. As against a Physical target for the construction of 1,500 houses, 1,429 houses were completed by 31st December 1965. Under the Third Plan up to the end of 31st March 1965, nine more batches consisting of 420 houses/flats were proposed by the State Housing Board to be constructed in the city out of the planned target of 1,812 houses for the entire plan period. No progress could, however, be made under this scheme as funds were not forthcoming following the outbreak of Pakistan hostilities. The State Housing Board approved a project for the construction of 12 flats and 264 apartments under Low Income Group Housing Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 14·55 lakhs at Gnanaolivupuram, Madurai. The work was in progress. The work of construction of 24 apartments at Coimbatore at an estimated cost of Rs. 2·2 lakhs on an extent of 0·28 acre was nearing completion. An extent of 10 acres was acquired for the construction of rental houses under this scheme at Coimbatore. The construction of 174 flats at Salai Road, Tiruchirappalli, at an estimated cost of Rs. 19·98 lakhs was taken up. At Tiruppapuliyur, about 6 acres was taken over for the construction of 56 houses at a cost of Rs. 9·25 lakhs.

Plantation Labour Housing Scheme.—Although there was a budget provision of Rs. 1·00 lakh for each of the years 1963–64, 1964–65 and 1965–66, no amount was disbursed to planters, since the planters to whom loans were sanctioned earlier had not completed the construction work.

Village Housing Project.—The Budget provision under this scheme during the year 1965–66 was Rs. 5 lakhs with a physical target of 200 houses. This scheme was under implementation in all the districts excepting Madras and Kanyakumari. Two hundred and thirty-five houses were completed during the year 1965–66.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes—Slum Improvement Scheme.—This scheme, as the name indicates is intended, for the benefit of the slum dwellers. There are two patterns of development under this scheme, one is by providing open developed plots and the other by constructing pucca tenements. Subsidy and loans are granted by the Government of India for the implementation of this scheme. In addition to Madras City, this scheme has been extended to clearance of slums in Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Salem and Tirunelveli cities. It will be evident from the following that the State Housing Board has taken up the work of slum clearance in a fairly big way.

In the City, three new projects were sanctioned for implementation in addition to the 49 projects which were on hand at the beginning of the year and all these projects envisage the rehousing of 19,947 slum families in 8,566 pucca tenements and 11,381 open developed plots at a cost of Rs. 657·88 lakhs.

Out of five slum projects in Tirunelveli, two slum projects one in respect of Chikka Narasian village and the other in respect of South Mount Road Slum alone were considered desirable for taking up for execution. These slums were in Municipal sites and the sites have been taken over by the unit from the Tirunelveli Municipality. Lands are being acquired at Coimbatore for the provision of 465 and 691 Open Developed Plots in connection with the execution of Lingai Gounder Thottam and Balayam Thottam projects already sanctioned by the Government. At Kalmandai in Tiruchirappalli District, 64 tenements have been completed and occupied by 1st June 1965. Work on 124 tenements in the Peechankulam project in Tiruchirappalli district is in progress.

The financial and physical target for 1965–66 were an expenditure of Rs. 95·57 lakhs and provision of 850 open developed plots and 760 tenements. Up to December 1965 a sum of Rs. 71·14 lakhs was spent. Four hundred and eighty-seven plots were provided and 160 tenements completed and 1,984 tenements were under various stages of construction.

Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.—Under this scheme the State Housing Board has proposed to acquire 4,000 acres for five Neighbourhood projects in the Madras City and also similarly acquire and develop lands to an extent of 1,050 acres in and around the towns of Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli. Up to December 1965 an expenditure of Rs. 138·01 lakhs had been incurred. The development of Kodambakkam-Pudoor Part II and South Madras Neighbourhood has almost been completed. An extent of 250 acres of land for Kovai-Pudur and an extent of about 220 acres of land for Madurai Neighbourhood Project were taken over. The other Neighbourhoods were under various stages of acquisition and development.

Non-Plan Schemes—Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.—In Madras City 426 houses were under various stages of construction. One hundred and twenty-six houses have already been completed. Out of the 884 houses/flats taken up for construction, about 440 houses/flats are intended to be let out on economic rent. Besides completing the unfinished houses, a number of houses have been constructed in Kodambakkam-Pudoor, Foreshore Estate and West Madras Neighbourhoods. The construction of 12 Middle Income Group flats in Gnanaolivupuram in Madurai at an estimated cost of Rs. 2·52 lakhs is in progress. The construction of 24 three storeyed flats at R. S. Puram at Coimbatore has been completed and the flats have been let out to eligible persons. The construction work of 66 flats at a cost of Rs. 14·87 lakhs both under hire-purchase and rental scheme has been taken up for execution by Tiruchirappalli Housing Unit.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme (financed from L.I.C.).—The Government have allotted a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs to the State Housing Board out of the total amount of Rs. 294 lakhs granted by the Life Insurance Corporation from the year 1965-66. The entire amount allotted by Life Insurance Corporation will be utilised for the construction of houses under Low Income Group Housing Scheme (Non-Plan).

Union Rental Housing Scheme for Low Paid Employees of the State Government.—The funds for this scheme are financed by Life Insurance Corporation for construction of rental flats/apartments for low paid employees of the State Government with an income not exceeding Rs. 500 per mensem.

In the Madras City, three projects have been taken up for execution (1) Kilpauk Garden, (2) Foreshore Estate and (3) Lloyds Road Area. Out of 1,016 storeyed flats/apartments, 998 flats/apartments have been completed and the remaining are under various stages of construction. So far 998 flats/apartments have been rented out to low paid employees of State Government. The construction of 288 flats at Palayamkottai, 240 flats at Kavundampalayam, 318 flats at Sengulam, 306 flats at Khajamalai, 180 flats at Thanjavur and 42 apartments at Cuddalore is in progress.

Ancillary Services Schemes.—This scheme contemplates construction of bachelors quarters, shops, stalls, garages, Community Hall and is implemented with the loan assistance of the State Government. An expenditure of Rs. 3·00 lakhs was incurred during 1964-65.

Maintenance work.—The State Housing Board has also been entrusted with the maintenance work of subsidised industrial housing scheme colonies and the State Government colonies in Madras City, three colonies in Ramanathapuram district, one at Tiruchirappalli and the other at Coimbatore district.

Production works.—To overcome the bottlenecks in the speedy implementation of housing schemes, the Board has started a 'Wood Working Unit' for the manufacture of doors, windows, ventilators and precast work. Two kilns for calcining shells and two grinders for grinding lime mortar have been installed at Kodambakkam-Pudoor. A mechanised brick plant is proposed to be set up near Ambattur Industrial Estate and orders for the purpose have been placed with a Czechoslovakian firm.

Office building.—The new office building of the State Housing Board was inaugurated by the Chief Minister on 9th March 1964. There are proposals to construct three more storeys on the front wing and two more storeys in the rear wing of the office building with a view to let out some portions as a remunerative measure. The ground floor and basement of the office building have already been let out to the State Bank of India.

Co-operation

Madras continued to maintained the lead in the Co-operative movement during the year 1965 as well. It had achieved spectacular progress not only in the increase in the number of Societies but also in new fields of activity as will be evident from the following account of detailed progress under each head.

Agricultural credit.—All the villages in the State have been covered by co-operatives and 89·3 per cent of the rural population was brought within the co-operative fold up to the end of the period. The co-operatives also effectively met the demands made on them by the agriculturists for production and marketing finance. The primary agricultural credit societies, the land mortgage banks and the marketing societies advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 39·45 crores to the agriculturists during the period, as against Rs. 38·91 crores issued during the corresponding period in the previous year.

Full Finance Scheme.—The Full Finance Scheme was being implemented in 274 blocks in the State on 31st December 1965. The total amount of credit supplied under the scheme during the period was Rs. 36·38 crores. Of these, loans to the extent of Rs. 0·80 crore were issued to landless tenants.

Intensive Agricultural District Programme.—On 31st December 1965, the programme was in operation in an area representing about 100 per cent of the cultivated area in 26 blocks, 65 per cent in eight blocks, 40 per cent in one block and 30 per cent in the remaining one block, covering 1,750 villages and 12·58 lakhs of acres. During the period, the co-operatives in the package area issued short term and medium term loans amounting to Rs. 114·19 lakhs and Rs. 1·05 lakhs respectively.

Intensive Agricultural Area Programme.—Based on the experience gained in the working of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme, Intensive Agricultural Area Programme has been implemented recently with emphasis on increased production of some of the major food crops like paddy, ragi, cholam, groundnut and cotton. Areas with larger potential for development with assured rainfall and irrigation are brought under the programme. The programme is in operation in all the 132 blocks in four select districts, viz., Chingleput, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tirunelveli in the State.

Package Scheme for Commercial crops.—With a view to increasing production by the adoption of improved and intensive agricultural practices, package schemes for commercial crops like groundnut, cotton, cocoanut, tobacco and banana in select areas have been formulated. On 31st December 1965, the package schemes for these five commodities were in operation in 15 blocks, one block, four blocks and 14 blocks respectively. Eight hundred and six co-operatives implemented the scheme and they issued loans amounting to Rs. 104·01 lakhs to the ryots. The value of fertilisers distributed was Rs. 37·02 lakhs.

Gramasahayak Scheme.—The Co-operatives in the State were associated with the distribution of Gramasahayak seeds by granting loans to Gramasahayaks on the pledge of seeds and to the nominated ryots for the purchase of secondary seeds and by making outright purchase seeds from Gramasahayaks and distributing them to the nominated ryots. During the period, loans amounting to Rs. 0·91 lakh were sanctioned to Gramasahayaks and Rs. 0·57 lakh to the nominated ryots. The value of seeds purchased on outright basis was Rs. 2·34 lakhs.

Urban credit.—There were 167 urban banks and 880 employees credit societies with a membership of 10·45 lakhs and share capital of Rs. 4·73 crores. During the period, they issued loans to members to the extent of Rs. 27·54 crores.

Co-operative marketing.—There were 130 Marketing societies (including the Thanjavur Co-operative Marketing Federation), which issued loans amounting to Rs. 1·69 crores to their members on the pledge of their produce. During the period, they marketed members' produce worth Rs. 13·43 crores and distributed seeds, manures and agricultural implements to the value of Rs. 1·31 crores.

Storage facilities.—With a view to providing increased storage facilities to their members, the co-operatives including rural credit societies, large sized societies and marketing societies constructed 127 godowns during the period. Besides these, 193 godowns were under different stages of construction at the end of the period. As on 31st December 1965, the co-operatives owned 1,279 godowns.

Processing activities.—Fifty-three Marketing Societies have established processing plants (viz.) 18 ginning factories, 25 decorticators, 32 rice hullers, four oil expellers and two rice mills. During

the period, they processed 30,930 tonnes of produce worth Rs. 2·61 crores.

Sugar mills.—There were six Co-operative Sugar Mills in the State, of which four mills were on production. During the period, they crushed 7·13 lakhs metric tonnes of cane and produced 6·60 lakhs bags of sugar. They sold 4·94 lakhs bags of sugar for Rs. 6·09 crores.

Co-operative farming.—There were 295 farming societies of all types, viz., joint farming, collective farming and individual farming types. These societies brought under cultivation a total extent of about 27,507 acres of lands. The value of produce harvested by them during the period was Rs. 24·61 lakhs.

Consumers' co-operatives.—There were 1,549 primary stores societies including those formed exclusively for students and railway workers, besides 13 district supply and marketing societies and 14 wholesale stores. During the period, the primary stores societies purchased consumer goods to the value of Rs. 29·66 crores and effected sales for Rs. 31·04 crores. The district supply and marketing societies and the wholesale stores made bulk purchases of consumer articles and supplied them to the primaries to the value of Rs. 26·00 crores.

Centrally Sponsored Consumers' Scheme.—Under the Centrally Sponsored Consumers' Scheme implemented in the context of National Emergency for stabilising the prices and smooth flow of essential commodities, the wholesale and primary stores dealt in a wide range of commodities like foodgrains, pulses, oils, sugar, textiles, toilets, medicines, etc. In the 28 towns coming under the scheme, 27 wholesale stores and 705 retail units purchased goods worth Rs.1,913 lakhs and sold commodities to the extent of Rs. 2,618 lakhs. The co-operative wholesale stores and district supply and marketing societies procured 2·5 lakhs tons of paddy worth about Rs. 11 crores and arranged for their distribution. They also purchased and moved pulses to the value of about rupees one crore from the Northern States.

Another scheme for distribution of essential commodities in rural areas was introduced in the State in February 1964. The scheme comtemplated distribution of essential consumer articles through 5,000 village co-operatives over a period of three years.

With a view to helping the industrial workers and plantation labourers to obtain essential commodities at reasonable prices, a scheme for the organisation of consumers stores for them was taken up from January 1963. Two hundred and three industrial establishments and 102 plantations, with 250 and more workers, were selected for the establishment of co-operative stores. There were on 31st December 1965, 148 stores, covering 159 industrial establishments and 39 stores covering 48 plantations. Seventy-eight per cent of the industrial establishments and 44 per cent of plantation coming under the scheme have so far been covered by co-operatives.

Housing co-operatives.—The housing co-operatives continued their useful role by providing long term loans to their members for the construction of houses. There were 826 housing societies of different types on 31st December 1965. During the period, Government loans amounting to Rs. 32·37 lakhs were drawn and disbursed to the societies, 488 houses were constructed during the period, while 1,069 houses were under different stages of construction.

There were 45 House Mortgage Banks. These banks advanced loans amounting to Rs. 92·68 lakhs to their members for the purpose of creating new assets (viz.), construction and purchase of new houses and repairing and remodelling of existing houses.

Other types of co-operatives.—There were other types of Co-operatives such as printing presses, motor transport societies, labour contract societies, health co-operatives, salt workers societies, washerman co-operatives, etc., which also made adequate progress. The 13 printing societies in the State executed printing works worth Rs. 17.37 lakhs during the period. Recently, Government have entrusted the printing works relating to the panchayat unions and the panchayats to the co-operative printing societies. There were 11 motor transport societies which were composed mainly of workers. These societies undertook passenger traffic and earned Rs. 66·26 lakhs by way of fares and provided employment to 445 ex-servicemen and 276 civilians. The labour contract societies, 100 in number, did useful work in providing employment to labourers. During the period, they executed works worth Rs. 11·15 lakhs. Government have selected the Ramanathapuram district in the State to implement a centrally sponsored pilot scheme to develop intensively labour contract societies.

Education, training and propaganda.—The Tamilnadu Co-operative Union, Madras, is in charge of implementation of various schemes relating to co-operative education and training and propaganda and publicity. The revised member education scheme is under implementation in this State from 1st April 1964. According to the revised scheme, each of the 20 senior inspectors/educational instructors working under the union has to conduct 30 classes of managing committee members of five days' duration each and two classes of honorary secretaries of 28 days' duration each in a year. Each class consists of 40 persons. The participants of these classes are paid stipends to meet out-of-pocket expenses. During the period, 19,665 managing committee members including prospective committee members and honorary secretaries/managers of co-operatives were trained under this scheme.

The Union is also in charge of running the Co-operative Training Centre, Madras and Junior Level Co-operative Training Institutes in the districts and the City. A special committee for co-operative training constituted by Government advises the union in the training programmes. The Co-operative Training Centre imparts training to the personnel of intermediate category. Special courses on subjects like land mortgage banking, general banking, auditing, etc., for the benefit of the intermediate personnel (both departmental and non-official) are conducted at this centre.

The Central Co-operative Institute, Madras, imparts training to the departmental personnel of junior category. It trained 22 departmental personnel during the period. As on 31st December 1965, 147 junior inspectors and 43 typists certified as junior inspectors were undergoing training.

There are seven non-official co-operative training institutes imparting training to the non-official candidates. The union co-ordinates the activities of these institutes, prescribes the syllabus, conducts examinations and awards certificates to the successful candidates. During the period, 1,272 candidates were trained in these seven institutes. On 31st December 1965 there were 1,211 candidates undergoing training.

CHAPTER XIV

NATURAL RESOURCES.

Forets

The Forest department in the State continued to function under the Chief Conservator of Forests. About 14 per cent of the total geographical area of the State is covered with forests. Most of the forests are of the mixed type. The main outputs from the forests were teak, sandalwood, bamboos and rubber. Forests were also exploited for a number of other products like cashew, lac, wattle, softwood, etc. The forests were worked as usual according to previously drawn working plans for each division.

The income from sandalwood alone during 1965 was nearly Rs. 72·66 lakhs. Bamboo coupes were worked according to the working plan and sold in auction with special quotas fixed for supply to paper mills. A quantity of 17,656 tonnes of air dry bamboo was supplied to the paper mills in this State during 1965. Timber required for railway sleepers and electric transmission poles was supplied from the forests. Fuel and other minor forest produce were sold in auction as usual. The department also collected and sold honey. All reserved forests except felled fuel coupes and plantations were thrown open to grazing throughout the year by issue of permits. Fodder grass, green manure, small timber, etc., were the other produces of the forests which were available to the public. Forest areas were also leased for prospecting or mining wherever such operations did not interfere with the conservation and growth of forests.

Five-Year Plan schemes.—The Plan schemes fall under three main heads, viz., Agricultural Production, Soil Conservation in forest areas and Improvement of Forests. In almost all the Plan schemes the department has been able to cross both the physical

and financial targets as will be seen from the particulars given below:—

THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN SCHEMES.

Scheme.	Target.			Achievements up to end of 1965.		
	Physical.		*Financial.*	*Physical.*		*Financial.*
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)		(5)
			LAKHS.			LAKHS.
1. Teak	5,500	acres.	4	5,845	acres.	5·69
2. Softwood for match industry.	5,000	"	4	7,580	"	6·02
3. Casurina	3,000	"	4	3,535	"	5.62
4. Wattle	20,000	"	10	23,138	"	21·19
5 Bamboos	5,000	"	5	5,665	"	5·02
6. River, canal and lake fringe forests.	4,000	"	10	5,150	"	6·12
7. Rubber	2,000	"	26	2,956	"	54·03
8. Farm forestry ..	2·62	lakhs of acres.	75	47,417	"	48·08
9. Ex-zamin forests—Survey of.	52,288	miles.	10	620	sq. miles.	4·37
10. Rehabilitation of degraded forests.	18,000	acres.	7	13,171	acres.	8·30
11. Timber operation..	..		3	..		2·48
12. Fuel forests ..	21,000	acres.	41	11,717	acres.	24·09
13. Cashew plantations	10,000	"	10	13,492	"	9·86
14. Lac	500	"	3	509	"	2·29

Forest protection.—Four special mobile patrol parties: two in Salem, one in Coimbatore and one in Madurai circle were functioning for the protection of forests against vandalism. The parties conducted surprise raids and detected a number of offences.

Preservation of wild-life.—The following forest ranges remained closed to shooting :—

1. Anchetty Range of Salem North Division.
2. Tindivanam Range of Cuddalore North Division.
3. The entire Coimbatore South Division.
4. Mannargudi Range of Thanjavur Division.

Under a scheme to conserve and improve the existing status of wild-life in the State to enrich our fauna, a sum of Rs. 6·37 lakhs has been spent during the period from 1961 to 1965 for effecting improvements to the Wild-Life Sanctuary at Mudumalai and the Water-Bird Sanctuary at Vedanthangal. Quite a number of tree species have been planted in the sanctuaries. To acquaint children with the fauna of the State, many indigenous mammals, birds, and reptiles have been collected and displayed in the Children's Corner, Guindy.

Training and research in forests.—The Forest Guards and Foresters in Madras State are trained at the Forestry Training School at Vaigai Dam. During 1965, sixty Forest Guards and sixty Foresters were trained at this school. Four Forest Research Centres at Vandalur, Denkanikotta, Coonoor and Kodaikanal have been opened for conducting experiments on cashew, sandal and wattle. Against an allocation of Rs. 3 lakhs for the whole plan period for these experiments, a sum of Rs. 3·46 lakhs has already been spent.

Buildings and roads.—New roads and improvements to old roads within the forest areas have been effected to facilitate easy extraction of forest produce and also to ensure better supervision and frequent inspection. Two major roads, i.e., Vallimadurai-Tholthuki road and Smeri-Siddapuram road, were completed during the year under review.

General.—A new division was formed under the control of Special Officer to survey areas suitable for raising tea, coffee and other hill plantation crops in the Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Madurai Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli districts with a view to exploring the possibility of rehabilitating the repatriates anticipated to come from Ceylon and Burma. With effect from 13th October 1965 the film shooting fee in forest areas has been enhanced from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. Departmental elephants were continued to be maintained in Coimbatore South and Nilgiris divisions. There were 43 elephants maintained by the department at the end of 1965. Twelve new films were purchased at a cost of Rs. 0·04 lakh to publicise the activities of the department. The interests of hill tribes living in forest areas were looked after by the department. They were provided with lands free of assessment for cultivation and free grazing facilities for their cattle in the reserve forests. Eleven elementary schools, two higher elementary schools with hostels in Javadi Hills in North Arcot district and one elementary school at Anaigundy in Coimbatore district were being run for the welfare of the hill tribes' children. They were rendered free medical aid by mobile medical party.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the department during the years 1964 and 1965 were as below:—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*	*Surplus.*
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1964	2,84,64,080	1,75,19,545	1,08,94,535
1965	3,12,37,229	2,04,69,270	1,07,67,859

Cinchona department

Madras is one of the two States in the country which grow the valuable cinchona plantations, the other such State being West Bengal. During the year under report, there was continued high demand and high prices also ruled in the world market for quinine products. In view of the growing demand for quinine products, the Government of India constituted a technical committee to go into the question of expanding the production of cinchona and quinine products in India. The State Director of Cinchona is one of the members of this committee. The committee has concluded its work and is expected to submit its report to the Government of India shortly.

I. Plantations of the department.—The department has medicinal and aromatic plantations in addition to cinchona plantations.

(*a*) *Cinchona plantations.*—The cinchona plantations of the department are in the Anamallais in the Coimbatore district and in the Nilgiris district. There was no new planting of cinchona during the year under report. The total area under cinchona was about 2,400 hectares, made up of about 1,910 hectares on the Anamallais and about 490 hectares on the Nilgiris. In 1965, the Government appointed a State Level Technical Committee to revaluate the cinchona plantations of the department to arrive at the intrinsic or realizable value of the plantations. The committee has concluded its work and its report is expected shortly.

A total quantity of 898,228 kg. of cinchona bark was collected from the plantations during the year under report, as against a target of 975,000 kg. for the year 1965–66.

(*b*) *Medicinal and aromatic plantations.*—The plantations are both in the Anamallais and the Nilgiris. During the year under report, new planting was undertaken to an extent of 60·750 hectares. The total area of these plantations was about 398 hectares, made up about 64 hectares on the Anamallais and about 334 hectares on the Nilgiris.

A total quantity of 1,613 kg. of crude medicinal oils and herbs was produced by these plantations during the year under report in addition to 2,292 kg. of Eucalyptus oil.

II. Factories of the department—(*a*) *Government Quinine Factory, Anamallais.*—Out of a quantity of 711,660 kg. of cinchona bark issued to the factory for extraction during the year 1965,

a total quantity of 35,915 kg. of quinine products in powder form and a total number of 201,000 quinine tablets were manufactured during the year.

(*b*) *Medicinal and Essential Oils Factory, Naduvattam, Nilgiris.*—This factory refined, tested, standardised and sent ready for sale a total quantity of 4,483·773 kg. of medicinal and essential oils during 1965.

Labour.—The strength of the labour force in the Government Cinchona Plantations both at the Anamallais and the Nilgiris was inadequate to cope with the various programmes of work. Available casual workers were employed and such casual workers were made permanent. Interim increase in wages to the workers was sanctioned by the Government during the year under report with retrospective effect from 1st April 1964.

III. Sales of quinine products.—Quinine products to the value of about Rs. 26,89,000 and medicinal and essential oils to the value of Rs. 3,02,000 were sold during the year 1965.

Fisheries

During the year 1965 the Fisheries Department celebrated its 60th birthday. It continued to work for the conservation, development and exploitation of the fishery resources of the State. In the implementation of the various schemes under the Five-Year Plans, the Department had exceeded the financial targets by about Rs. 2·5 lakhs.

Fisheries Research.–Researches on the various problems connected with the proper management and utilisation of the Fisheries resources of the State were continued at the various biological and technological research stations in the State. The Marine Biological stations at Krusadai, Tuticorin, Ennore and Cape Comorin followed the programme of work assigned by the State Fisheries Research Council. Similarly, research work was continued in the Forest Water Biology and Hydrological Stations at Bhavanisagar and at the Fisheries Technological station at Tuticorin.

Schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan—(1) *Supply of improved fishing boats.*—Construction of Pablo type mechanised boats at the departmental boat building yards and private firms was

continued. One hundred and fifty-three boats were constructed during the period under report for distribution to fishermen and fishermen co-operatives at subsidy-*cum*-loan basis. Out of this 71 boats were delivered to fishermen groups.

(2) *Provision of nylon nets and other accessories.*—Ten thousand eight hundred and thirty pounds of synthetic twine were purchased during the year and a quantity of 136,200 lb. was distributed to fishermen co-operatives and groups of fishermen at subsidised cost.

(3) *Collection and distribution of fish seeds.*—Twenty-seven thousand, four hundred and eighty-five lakhs of fingerlings were collected and distributed for stocking in various inland waters.

(4) *Fish curing yards.*—In the Fish Curing Yards maintained by the Department, salt was sold at subsidised rates. Seven thousand one hundred and thirty-four million tons of cured fish were let out from the yards during this year.

(5) *Development of fishing harbours and landing facilities.*—All the main work on the construction of the Nagapattinam fishing harbour has been completed. The dredging of Kaduvayur river was pending for want of dredger.

(6) *Ice Plant*-cum-*Cold Storage facilities.*—The plants at Neelankarai, Kilakarai, Pulicat and Madurai have been commissioned. Thanjavur, Kovalam and Punnakkayal plants are in the final stages for being commissioned. Machinery for the plants at Ennur and Muttom have arrived. The construction of the buildings at Cape Comorin, Idinthakarai and Muttom is in the final stage.

(7) *Quick transport of fish from landing centres to marketing and consuming centres.*—Under this scheme vans are operated for transporting fish from coastal fishing villages to city markets and consuming centre.

One big vehicle sanctioned during 1962–63 has been purchased during this year as the company was able to deliver the chassis only now. Sanction for the purchase of 5 big vehicles has been received and the chassis have not been purchased pending receipt of firm indents from Fishermen Co-operative Societies. The Government of India have recently intimated that it will not be possible to import the refrigerated cars through the State Trading Corporation in the second quarter of 1966–67 in view of the foreign exchange stringency. Enquiries are continued to try for fabricating the refrigerated cars locally.

(8) *Improvement of fish markets.*—The fish markets in the City were regularly inspected to check up their sanitary conditions and general up-keep. The study of fish marketing practices and movements of fish from the production to consuming centres was continued. Efforts were made to popularise fish, fish meal, shell grit and other bye-products. The local bodies in various districts were induced to improve the fish markets. For this purpose, a subsidy calculated at 50 per cent of the cost of construction of new fish market or for remodelling fish market is granted to Local Bodies under this scheme in order to improve the fish markets in the State and to ensure cleanliness. Details of subsidies granted to Local Bodies and Fishermen Co-operatives during this year are given below :—

	RS.
Kodaikanal Township, Kodaikanal	400
Corporation of Madras	28,000
Karunguzhi Fishermen Co-operative Society, Karunguzhi.	7,810
Chidambaram Municipality, Chidambaram ..	9,875

(9) *Loans to Fishermen Co-operative Societies.*—Under this scheme financial assistance by way of loans to the tune of Rs. 4·34 lakhs was given to fishermen co-operative societies for purchase of improved crafts and tackles to clear off prior debts, for marketing the catches in better condition and for construction of godowns.

(10) *Development of Major Reservoir Fisheries.*—The Development of the various reservoirs in the State was continued. During this year 31·85 lakhs of fingerlings were stocked in the reservoirs.

(11) *Establishment of estuarine fish farm.*—The fish farm at Manakudy was established and a quantity of 2,136·5 kgs. of fish was landed.

(12) *Training of personnel.*—The Fisheries Training Centres at Tuticorin, Madras, Cuddalore and Nagapattinam, the Staff Training Institute for training service personnel at Madras and the Fisheries Training Centres for inland fishermen at Mettur Dam continued to be maintained during this year.

(13) *Research into the means of improving fishing crafts.*—One Assistant Director of Fisheries and staff are stationed at Tuticorin for this. The Assistant Director of Fisheries is conducting experiments on the fishing crafts and studies the possiblities of mechanising

all country crafts. He is also supervising the construction of mechanised boats under the scheme for supply of improved fishing boats by the Tuticorin Federation.

(14) *Processing including canning, fish meal, fish oil and bye-products.*—The canning factory at Tuticorin was completed. The trial production in the canning factory was commenced from 18th November 1965 and 7,716 cans were produced for the period up to 31st December 1965.

Three manure centres were engaged in production of bye-products such as fish manure, fish meal, shark liver oils, etc. In the three demonstration factories at Rameshwaram, Adhirampattinam and Mallipatnam, shark liver oil, skate liver oil, fish meal and fish manure were produced in large quantities.

(15) *Deep Sea Fishing.*—The scheme could not be taken up for implementation during this year for want of fishing trawlers.

Pearl Fishery.—During the year under report patroling of pearl banks with available boats was conducted off the Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram coasts. From a close study of the data obtained it was evident that the pearl oyster population in the Gulf of Mannar and Palk Bay off these two coasts is nil and that there was no prospect for conducting a pearl fishery in the near future.

Chank Fisheries.—The Chank Fisheries season was carried on from 12th March 1965 to 15th May 1965 only. During the entire period of the year including the off season, a total of 110,757 full sized shells, 38,712 wormed shells and 22,870 undersized shells (including 5,835 undersized shells confiscated from divers) were recovered by the Department. Chanks recovered during previous years were sold during 1965 at varying rates ranging from Rs. 972 to Rs. 1,022 per 1,000 chanks. A total quantity of about 7·3 lakhs of chanks were sold during 1965.

The Sivaganga Chank Fishery had been leased out for a period of three years from 3rd August 1962 to 2nd August 1965 at Rs. 64,646 per year. The lease was closed from 2nd August 1965. Governmnt have decided not to lease but to conserve the chanks. The conservancy operations were carried on from 2nd August 1965 till the end of the year by the Departmental staff. On 1st March 1965 the Ramanathapuram Chank Fishery was divided into two regions (1) Gulf of Mannar Region, and (2) Palk Bay Region and the two chank fisheries have been leased out to Messrs. Sangu Company

for a period of one year from 1st March 1965 at Rs. 42,000 and 35,786 respectively. The chank fisheries off the coast of South Arcot, Madras and Chingleput districts were sold to Messrs S.V.M. Mohamed Jamaludeen Bros., Kilakarai, for Rs. 25,001 per year. The chank fishery of the Southern coast of Thanjavur district extending from point Calimere to Muthukuda was continued to be operated departmentally. The Northern half of the coast was leased out on an annual rental of Rs. 36,111. The chank Fishery of Kanyakumari district Coast was leased out for a period of 3 years from 1st May 1963 on an annual rental of Rs. 14,239. As the lessee defaulted in payment of rental, the lease was cancelled from 6th June 1964.

Inshore Fishing, Rameshwaram.—The main object of the scheme is to survey the Palk Bay of Gulf of Mannar area with a view to locate fishing grounds suitable for operation of trawl and bottom set nets. The survey was done in connection with the fishing boats of the Indo-Norwegian Project.

The major study of this station during the period under review was for the establishment of the fact that silver belly fishery continues to prevail in the Palk Bay areas even after the advent of the North-East Monsoon. Two hours of actual trawling from a 30 footer boat fitted with 30 B.H.P. marine diesel engine yielded 1,980 kgs. of silver bellies.

During the period under review, trawl fishing operations were conducted over an area of 256 square miles, out of which new areas extending over 110 sqaure miles were also surveyed for the first time. The resurvey was necessary as we have to inform the fishermen about the daily movements of the silver belly shoals and such information furnished to the fishermen curtailed the sailing time and increased the fishing hours of each mechanised boat operating in this area. Thus the resurveys conducted by the Inshore Fishing Station trawl boat had led to increasing the production of fish.

With a view to augment the resurvey and location programme of this station, the Indo-Norwegian Project authorities have supplied one echo sounder and this is being installed in one of the Inshore Fishing Station boats.

Inland Fisherie.—Conservancy and licensing.—For the proper conservancy of the inland fishery resources, strict conservancy measures and licensing system were enforced during the year in the Mettur Reservoir, Poondi Reservoir, Hope Lake, Kadamba tank, Vellore moat, Adyar estuary, Kolovoy lake, Veeranam lake and Vidur.

The Rural Fishery Demonstration Scheme was continued to be implemented in the various districts. The Departmental staff continued to work for the development of pisciculture through the various Community Development blocks also. The Mettur Reservoir was continued to be exploited by the licensed fishermen besides the Departmental units operating to study the composition and fluctuation in the catches. A total number of 272 licences were issued during the year and a sum of Rs. 24,750 was realised as licence fees. During the year 2,09,125·4 kgs. of fish was landed from the reservoir.

Biological Supply Station, Ennore.—The Biological Supply Station at Ennore continued to supply biological specimens to colleges, universities and institutions throughout India. In all Zoological specimens valued at Rs. 10,028·16 were supplied during the period under report 1,928 kgs. of shell grit were supplied to various poultry farms in India realising a revenue of Rs. 803·01. In addition, 6,200 edible oysters were supplied to hotels and private parties fetching a revenue of Rs. 313·16.

Propaganda and Publicity.—The propaganda and publicity wing of the Directorate of Fisheries launched on intensive and extensive education programmes and wide publicity in the special context of food shortage in the country. Every opportunity that presented itself such as fairs and festivals, Republic Day parade and pageants, exhibitions, etc., was availed of to capture public attention and disseminate knowledge about fisheries. The fishery Library at Madras continued to cater to the needs of Departmental officers, trainees, students, research workers and members of the public. During the year 450 additions were made to the library and 725 books were issued and 800 persons visited the library.

The Fresh Water Acquarium in the Marina attracted good many visitors.

Fishermen's welfare.—There are 372 Primary Fishermen Co-operative Societies (Inland and Marine), 7 Fishermen Co-operative Marketing Unions and 7 Fishermen Co-operative Federations functioning in Madras, Chingeput, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Nagercoil. The three Fisheries schools at Alambarikuppam, Sathankuppam and Kaveripakkam continued to work during the year. Mid-day meals were supplied to fisher children. Free books and slates were also supplied to poor fisher children.

Geology

The Geological Wing of the Industries Department headed by the State Geologist carried out several field investigations including mineral investigations in various parts of this State, ground water surveys, selection of sites for Industrial Colonies and other miscellaneous investigations. Systematic mapping and mineral surveys conducted in some of the unexplored regions of the State have revealed the occurrences of useful deposits of limestones, bauxite, sculphides, etc. During the year, about one thousand samples were collected for chemcial analysis and the results revealed good prospects.

2. The Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory, Mechanical and Metallurgical Laboratory at Madras and the Sago Research Laboratory continued to be under the administrative control of the Joint Director (C.E.T.), Madras. During the year, 3,335 samples of various types sent by both the private parties and Government departments were tested in the laboratory. A total sum of Rs. 19,082·46 was collected towards testing fees for the samples received from private parties. A sum of Rs. 2·70 lakhs has been spent on the purchase of machinery. The Joint Director (C.E.T.), continued to serve on different committees of the Indian Standards Institution, Development Council for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Gold Refinery Board, etc.

Mining.—During the year under review forty leases for mining and twelve licences for prospecting minerals were granted. One hundred and fifty-eight certificates of approval were also granted.

Sericulture.—The sericulture activities were continued in the districts of Dharmapuri, Salem, North and South Arcot, Thanjavur, Nilgiris, Madurai and Tirunelveli. Due to unprecedented adverse season, expansion under mulbery during 1965 was nil. The standing area under mulbery was 1,460 Hectares. 8,515 Dfls. reared and 1,068 kgm. of cocoons were produced.

CHAPTER XV

INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND LABOUR

Small-Scale Industries

During the year under report the Small Scale Industries Units started during the second and third Five-Year Plan periods continued to make steady progress. These units produced goods worth Rs. 275 lakhs, which was over and above the target expected for the year. In the interests of the commercial working of these units, the Government have set up a Corporation known as the "Madras State Small Industries Corporation Limited." It came into existence with effect from 1st December 1965. So far, sixty-five production units have been taken over by this Corporation.

The Ceramic Training School was started during the last year. Fifteen students are trained in a year. The course of training in the school is for four years, consisting of three years in the school and one year in-plant training. A stipend of Rs. 50 per mensem is given to each of the trainees.

The units constructed in Industrial Estates during the year 1963–64 have been let out. Some more units are under construction in some estates and these are expected to be completed during the year 1966. The Quality Marking Scheme sanctioned by the Government continued to be implemented. A Quality Marking Board consisting of Small Scale Industrialists, representatives of Central and State Government Departments, the Indian Standards Institution, large scale manufacturers and consumers has been formed to help in the successful implementation of the scheme. The work relating to the construction of the mechanised brick plant at Thirumazhisai is in progress. Machines worth over Rs. 10 lakhs were being received at site. The work was in progress. The unit is expected to go into production during the year 1966. The work for getting up the Small Scale Pilot Plant for the manufacture of cement was under rapid progress. It is expected to go into production by 1967.

During the period under report five officers belonging to this Department were deputed abroad for specialised training. Wide publicity was given for the products manufactured by the Department as well as for the service facilities available in the Departmental Units. This Department also participated in the exhibitions conducted in the District Headquarters. The Survey and

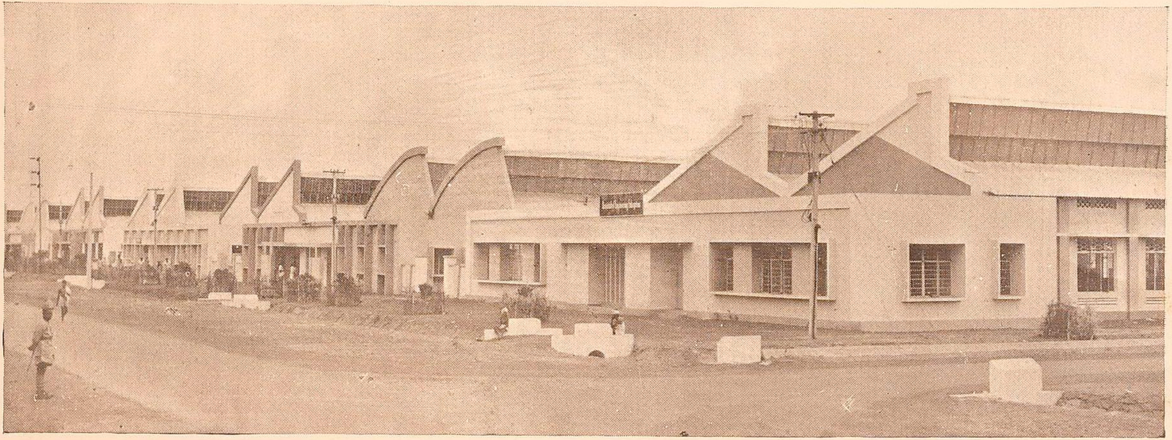
Statistical Wing of this Department has registered and issued certificates of Registration to 1,460 Small Scale Industries during the year. The compilation of the Second " Directory " of Small Scale Industries Units in Madras State was completed and it was published with all the information required.

Handicrafts.—During the year under review, handicrafts productions and training units continued to function at various centres of the State. The schemes sanctioned in the Third Five-Year Plan period were continued during this year. Goldsmiths thrown out of employment are also trained in handicrafts under these schemes. During the year the Municipal School of Arts and Crafts at Kumbakonam was taken over by Government and its activities were increased.

Financial assistance.—Loans to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs were granted to 1,264 private industrialists in the Small Scale sector. A sum of Rs. 85 lakhs was disbursed during the year to 8,642 displaced goldsmiths who were adversely affected by the Gold Control Order under a special scheme for their rehabilitation.

Industrial Estates, Colonies and Developed plots

The scheme for provision of built in units and developed plots at Ambattur was sanctioned by Government in the year 1961 under Third Five-Year Plan. The proposal was to build up 70 factory units for Small Scale Industries and developed plots for Small medium and large scale industries. The sanctioned cost for the schemes was Rs. 299·21 lakhs. Out of 350 acres of saleable lands in the first phase of Estate, about 290 acres were sold to Small, Medium and Large Scale Industries. The Industrial Estate, Ambattur, was inaugurated on the 3rd July 1965. Government have sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of developed plots estate near Tiruchirappalli with a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 16·78 lakhs. An extent of 449 acres of land has already been acquired and handed over to the Department of Revenue for the Project. About 650 acres of lands have been acquired near Ranipet and a sum of Rs. 15·50 lakhs was provided towards non-recurring expenditure. An expenditure of Rs. 40·100 lakhs towards the purchase of 209·08 acres of lands near Ambattur was sanctioned. There is a proposal to provide similar developed plots estates in various places of the State, such as Madurai, Cuddalore, Erode, Salem, etc. They are under varying stages of implementation.



INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, AMBATHUR.

2. *Industrial Co-operatives.*—There are 386 Industrial Co-operative Societies under the control of this Department. These societies had 27,856 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 61·10 lakhs. Their working capital amounted to Rs. 185·05 lakhs. Goods worth Rs. 119·61 lakhs were produced and sold to the extent of Rs. 149·28 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 22·38 lakhs was paid as wages to the workers .There were four State Level Industrial Co-operative Institutions during the year under report.

(1) Madras State Industrial Co-operative Bank.

(2) Madras State Handicrafts Marketing Society.

(3) The Tiruchi Co-operative Rolling Mills.

3. *Special schemes—Work centres.*—The following schemes started during the Second Five-Year Plan were continued in the Third Plan also : —

(1) Hand-made Paper Unit, Mamandur.

(2) Hand Printing Unit, Mamandur.

(3) Switch Base Unit, Vriddhachalam.

(4) Blacksmithy and Carpentry Unit, Kamudi.

The three schemes sanctioned under the Third Five-Year Plan were under various stages of implementation—

(1) Blacksmithy and Carpentry Unit, Wallajapet.

(2) Ceramic Rural Centre, Athoor.

(3) General Purpose Engineering Works Centre, Kangayam.

These schemes are implemented for the uplift of the youths in rural areas and for those who have discontinued their studies at middle school stage by imparting to them vacational training in trades like blacksmithy, carpentry, cloth printing, and hand-made paper making. The Government Coir School at Ethamozhi which started functioning on 15th November 1961 continued to give training to 40 persons every year in manufacturing coir goods. The trainees were paid a stipend of Rs. 20 per mensem each.

4. *Controlled commodities—Iron and steel.*—The Iron and Steel Order, 1956, continued to be in force during this year also. Cases relating to the misuse of iron and steel materials were refrerred to the police and the persons contravening the provisions of the

Iron and Steel Control Order, 1956 were dealt with suitably. The following is the allotment of controlled categories of steel made to the State for 1965–66.

(1) Pooled quota—1,956 M. Tonnes.

(2) B.S.I. quota—8,577 M. Tonnes.

(3) Pig Iron—16,912 M. Tonnes.

(4) Pig Iron (Impoterd)—10,290 M. Tonnes.

The entire quantity has been distributed through quota certificates and authorization letters.

5. *Coal and coke.*—The Director of Industries and Commerce continued to be the State Coal, Controller for this year also. The distribution control over steam coal Grades II and III, Slack coal and soft coke was removed with effect from 1st July 1964. However, the price control for these items continued to be in force.

6. *Cement.*—Controls in respect of price and distribution of cement continued to be in existence throughout the year under review and the procedure for distribution, viz., allotment direct from the factories to bulk consumers and supplies through local stockists to Small-Scale consumers was the same as before. Also, as in the previous two years, the State quota of cement continued to be distributed to Government and non-Government consumers on the basis of percentage allocations fixed by the Government from time to time. The following were the allocations of cement during the year 1965 :—

Demand for cement—12,68,551 tonnes.

Allotment made—5,35,200 tonnes.

Government of India announced their decision to lift controls in respect of the price and distribution of cement with effect from 1st January 1966 and to leave the distribution entirely in the hands of the organisations of the manufacturers.

7. *Commerce.*—The following is the statement showing the details of allocation of non-ferrous metals received from the Development Commissioner, Small-Scale Industries :—

	M. TONNES.
Copper	342·000
Zinc	427·000
Tin	19·200
Lead	74·600
Aluminium wire rods	83·000
Nickel	2·505

About 500 applications were received during the year. During the year 7,200 Kgs. of camphor was received for distribution among the approved tabletters and 1,660 Kgs. for camphor units engaged in the manufacture of items other than tabletting of camphor. A few cases requesting allotment of Mercury were recommended to the State Trading Corporation for allotment.

Indian Partnership Act, 1932

The Inspector-General of Registration continued to be the Registrar of Firms under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932. The Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Registration is also now the Additional Registrar of Firms. He is authorised to discharge the functions of the Registrar during the latter's absence. The register of firms maintained by the Registrar of Firms has been made up-to-date following the Re-organisation of States. Four thousand two hundred and eighty-six firms were registered and 428 notices of dissolution of firms were filed during the year 1965, whereas in the previous year there were 3,818 firms registered and 368 notices of dissolution filed. The total receipts during the year 1965 amounted to Rs. 21,014 while the expenditure was Rs. 24,558.

Industrial Production

The particulars of Industrial production in respect of certain selected products were collected on a voluntary basis. During the year 1965, there was an increase in the production of cotton yarn, sugar, cement, bicycles, acetylene (dissolved), caustic soda, chlorine liquid, power transformers, vanaspati, sandalwood oil, power driven pumps, paper and paper board, glue and automobiles, the increase ranging from 2·79 per cent in the case of cotton yarn to 51·84 per cent in the case of power transformers. There was a fall in the production of woven goods, Oxygen, Bleaching powder, Superphosphate, Sulphuric Acid, Storage Batteries, Iron and Steel and Matches. The fall in production ranged from 0·88 per cent in woven goods to 16·78 per cent in the case of Iron and Steel.

Annual Survey of Industries

The annual survey of industries conducted under the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953 was continued during the year under, report. The performance of the Industries in the State as revealed by the

results of the Annual Survey of Industries completed for the year 1963 is as under :

In that year, there were 933 factories employing 50 or more workers with the aid of power and 100 or more workers without the aid of power, which come under the purview of the survey, of which only 900 factories submitted returns, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 879 and 851 respectively. The productive capital employed by the factories rose by 28·3 per cent from Rs. 19,803 lakhs in 1962 to Rs. 25,353 lakhs in 1963. The employment in these factories registered an increase of 9·4 per cent the respective figures of employment being 2,39,879 in 1962 and 2,62,392 in 1963. The aggregate wages, salaries and benefits paid to the employees rose from Rs. 4,582 lakhs in 1962 to Rs. 5,311 lakhs in 1963 accounting for an increase of 15·9 per cent. The value of input and output stood at Rs. 24,751 lakhs and Rs. 36,145 lakhs respectively as against Rs. 21,405 lakhs and Rs. 32,059 lakhs respectively in 1962, the percentage increase being 15·6 and 12·8 respectively. There was an increase of 7·6 per cent in value added by manufacture, the respective figures being Rs. 9,220 lakhs in 1962 and Rs. 9,919 lakhs in 1963.

Foreign Trade of Madras

Statistics of Sea and Air borne foreign trade of Madras State in terms of value (excluding foreign merchandise and treasure) for the calendar year 1965 :—

(VALUE IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.)

	Imports.		*Exports.*	
	1964.	1965.	1964.	1965.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
By Air ..	14,280·79	16,316·27	8,412·64	8,044·27
By Sea ..	158·17	143·00	225·43	234·83
Total ..	14,438·96	16,459·27	8,718·07	8,279·10

The chief items of imports and exports were :—

Imports.

Fertilisers.
Food.
Machinery.
News print.
Raw cotton.

Exports.

Cotton textiles and handlooms.
Human hair.
Iron, manganese ore.
Beedi.
Leather.
Coffee.
Fish.
Onions.

Handlooms

The Department of Handlooms attends to the development of Handloom and Textile Industries. It is also responsible for the distribution of raw materials to the handloom and ancillary industries. All the Plan schemes for weavers' co-operative societies were implemented by this department. Besides, this department was also responsible for the continuance of the cotton control and other statutory controls over production and price of mill made cloth (viz., dhoties, shirtings, etc.).

I. *Handloom Industry.*—Handloom industry is the most important cottage industry in the Madras State and provides the second largest occupation to the people. About 20 lakhs of people depend on this industry for their livelihood. The Government have therefore assigned a high place in the Third Five-Year Plan for the development of this industry. According to a survey conducted by the census authorities during 1961–63, there are nearly six lakhs of handlooms in the State working on cotton yarn and another lakh looms producing non-cotton fabrics. The total production of handloom fabrics is estimated at about 500 million yards valued at about Rs. 62 crores. Various measures for the revival and development of the handloom industry were taken up during the Second Plan. The Second Plan made a provision of Rs. 413·70 lakhs for the development of the handloom industry. But the actual expenditure was Rs. 712·42 lakhs which is far in excess of the target. The Third Plan provision is Rs. 800 lakhs. The expenditure on handloom industry during the first four years was Rs. 600·32 lakhs. The Plan outlay proposed for 1965–66 is Rs. 129 lakhs. The progress achieved under the more important Plan scheme is set out below :—

(1) *Share capital (admission of weavers into the Co-operative fold).*—The policy of the Government is to develop handloom industry through Co-operative organisation. Weavers' primary co-operative societies are given loans towards 75 per cent of the share value, the remaining 25 per cent to be met by the members themselves. The quantum of share capital assistance now available is Rs. 75 per weaver, the loan being repayable in four years. Financial assistance is also given for strengthening the share capita structure of the existing weavers' co-operative societies. During the first four years of the Third Plan period, 53,294 looms were brought into the Co-operative fold. During 1965–66 a sum of Rs. 2·35 lakhs was spent so far and 777 looms enlisted.

(2) *Subsidy towards interest on working capital loan.*—The Weavers' Co-operative Societies are obtaining their working capital requirements from the Reserve Bank of India as well as from the own resources of the Co-operative Central Banks. The Societies are charged 4½ per cent interest on the working capital loans, though the Bank's normal lending rate is 7½ per cent. The difference on 3 per cent is being subsidised to the Central Banks. In the case of working capital sanctioned to the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Limited, a subsidy of 1 per cent is given to the Madras State Co-operative Bank through which the loans are routed. During 1965–66, a sum of Rs. 5·63 lakhs was given as subsidy up to 30th September 1965.

(3) *Research and technique.*—To improve the quality and reduce the cost of production of handloom cloth, improved appliances such as reeds, healds, slays, pedal looms, warping machines, jacquards, frame looms, etc., are supplied to weavers' co-operative societies. Select weavers' co-operative societies are given financial assistance for the establishment of dye houses also. During the first four years of Third Plan period, 183,883 appliances were supplied to the weavers' co-operative societies and 103 dye houses were set up. Forty-five thousand appliances are likely to be supplied and ten dye houses could be set up in the course of the year 1965–66.

(4) *Rebate on sale of handloom.*—To give an impetus to the sales of handloom cloth, a rebate of five Paise per rupee on retail sales and three Paise per rupee on wholesale sales are allowed by weavers' co-operative societies with a view to help the weavers co-operative societies to liquidate the large accumulations of handloom cloth. Government modified the scheme so that the societies might extend the enhanced rebate of five Paise in a rupee to wholesale sales and also on the sales of silk, art silk and other mixed fabrics, without any price restriction. This concession is in force from 1st June 1965 to 31st January 1966. During important festive and festival occasions, a special additional rebate of five Paise per rupee is allowed on retail sales for 15 days in a year. During 1965–66, a sum of Rs. 24·26 lakhs was spent up to 30th September 1965.

(5) *Marketing and publicity.*—Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society and to the primary weavers' co-operative societies for establishing new sales depots and emporia and for publicity

measures like distribution of sample folders, advertisement in newspapers and journals and participation in exhibitions. During the first four years of the Third Plan period, six inter-State depots and two silk depots were opened by the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society. The State Society has set up a ready-made garment factory. During 1965–66, a sum of Rs. 0·37 lakh was spent towards publicity measures up to 30th September 1965.

(6) *Industrial Weavers' Co-operative Societies.*—Industrial weavers' co-operative societies are organised for giving work to the weavers who have no looms of their own. These co-operatives are given assistance for purchase of looms and accessories and towards share capital, construction of worksheds, etc. During the first four years of the Third Plan period, 13 industrial weavers' co-operative societies were started. As the industrial weavers' co-operative societies are not profitably working, it has been decided not to start any more during the rest of the Third Plan period, but only to stabilise the existing societies. However, recurring expenditure such as rent, etc., will be met.

(7) *Training.*—In order to improve the techniques of production and to evolve attractive designs, members of weavers' co-operative societies are given training in pattern making factories of the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society for a period of three months. Training is given in dyeing also. The staff of weavers' co-operative societies are trained in the maintenance of accounts. During the first four years of the Third Plan period, 722 weavers , 40 dyers and 360 employees were given training. The programme for 1965–66 is to impart training to 200 weavers, 10 dyers and 100 employees of weavers' co-operative societies.

(8) *Subsidy for managerial staff.*—Assistance is given under the scheme by way of subsidy to financially weak weavers' co-operative societies to meet the cost of managerial staff. During the first four years of the Third Plan period, 262 weavers' co-operative societies were benefitted under this scheme. The programme for 1965–66 is to spend Rs. 0·40 lakh only. A sum of Rs. 0·21 lakh was spent up to 30th September 1965.

(9) *Share capital to apex society.*—During 1962–63, a sum of Rs. two lakhs was invested by Government in the share capital of the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society,

During 1964–65, an additional sum of Rs. three lakhs has been invested as Government contribution towards the share capital of the society. With a view to provide for further contribution, if necessary, a token provision of Rs. 0·001 lakh has also been proposed for 1965–66.

(10) *Loans to relieve indebtedness of weavers.*—Loans are given to weavers up to a limit of Rs. 150 per weaver to enable them to discharge their prior debts with master weavers and take up work in the weavers' co-operative societies. During the first four years of the Third Plan period, 3,709 weavers benefitted by this scheme. As per the existing proposal, about 1,000 weavers are likely to be benefitted during 1965–66.

II. *Madras Handloom Finance Corporation.*—Government have sponsored the establishment of the Madras Handloom Finance Corporation, Limited, to provide financial assistants to the handloom, powerloom and ancillary industries mainly outside the co-operative sector. The Corporation was registered as a public limited company and a non-banking institution in September 1964. The entire authorised share capital of Rs. 50 lakhs was issued and subscribed. The Corporation has nearly 10,000 shareholders, out of whom 82 per cent are directly engaged in the handloom weaving. The State Government have taken shares for Rs. 12·60 lakhs. The State Bank of India has agreed to provide a cash credit accommodation of Rs. 15 lakhs to the Corporation. The Corporation has commenced its loan business in April 1965. Six hundred and forty-one applications for Rs. 34·76 lakhs were sanctioned for the year ending December 1965, out of which Rs. 32·81 lakhs have been disbursed before the end of the year.

III. *Export of handloom fabrics.*—Exports were made of handloom cloth to all permissible destinations from the Madras harbour. During the year about 292 lakh metres of handloom cloth, valued at Rs. 755 lakhs was exported from the Madras harbour. The value of export of Bleeding Madras fabrics rose spectacularly from Rs. 0·32 crore in 1961 to 6·16 crores in 1965. However, the demand for this fabrics in the American markets has been diminishing in the latter years. The value of export of other fabrics has also declined mainly due to the almost complete stoppage of exports to Ceylon.

IV. *Distribution of raw materials.*—Voluntary distribution of cotton yarn was undertaken from June 1962 to June 1965. The scheme was wound up following the glut in the yarn market and

easy availability of yarn. The Central Silk Board, Bombay allocated 16 bales of imported Japanese raw silk during the year 1965 and the Director of Handlooms re-allotted the 16 bales to the Co-operatives and other Actual Users' Associations in the Handloom industry. The Textile Commissioner has allocated 1,523 kgs. of imported art silk yarn and the Director of Handlooms has re-allotted it to the Co-operative Societies.

V. *Dyes and chemicals.*—Due to the import restrictions, actual users licences were not issued for the import of dyes and chemicals. However, licences under the Export Promotion Incentive Scheme were received by the Director of Handlooms for a total value of Rs. 18·92 lakhs for the import of dyes and chemicals and distribution to the exporters of Bleeding Madras and other actual users. The Director of Handlooms distributed the dyes and chemicals to the value of Rs. 8·89 lakhs adopting the policy, viz., one-third value to the exporters of Bleeding Madras and the remaining two-thirds to other actual users associations. At the end of the year, there was a balance of Rs. 9·03 lakhs and it could not be distributed as the licences were received at the end of the year. Besides the above, the Textile Commissioner, Bombay allocated 15,000 Kgs. of Hydrosulphate of Soda out of the imports by the State Trading Corporation. Out of this, the Director of Handlooms allocated 5,000 Kgs. to the Madras State Handloom Weaver's Co-operative Society and the remaining 10,000 Kgs. to nine actual users associations.

VI. *Cotton control and textile industry.*—The Cotton Control Order, 1955, continued to be in force and the licensing regulations in respect of trading in cotton were also continued during the period under review. The Director of Handlooms continued to be the State Licensing Authority for issue of 'B' and 'C' class licences One thousand four hundred and twenty-four 'B' class licences were issued during the year, out of which 1,203 were renewals and the remaining 221 were new licences. The total licence fee collected during the period was Rs. 36,705·00. Due to the unprecedented glut in the yarn and cloth trade throughout the country consequent on the credit squeeze and the power-cut in the State, the textile mills in the State faced a crisis during the year. One lakh, sixty-four thousand and nine hundred fifty-three million Kgs. of cotton yarn were produced by the mills in the State during the year. One lakh twenty-three thousand nine hundred and forty Kgs.

of yarn were delivered for home consumption and 6·183 million Kgs. for export during the year. One lakh fifty-one thousand, nine hundred and fifty-one million metres of mill cloth were produced by the mills in the State. One lakh eleven thousand, eight hundred and eighty million metres of cloth were delivered for home consumption and 24·734 million metres for exports during the year. The statutory controls over production and price of mill-made cloth (viz., dhoties, sarees, shirtings, long cloth and drills) continued to be in force during the year.

At the end of the year, there were 11,372 power-looms in the decentralised sector in the State. Of these, 4,451 power-looms were unauthorised.

VII. *Co-operative spinning mills.*—There were twelve Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State with a total paid-up share capital of Rs. 302·33 lakhs. Of this, a sum of Rs. 146·48 lakhs has been contributed by the State Government. The primary and the Apex Weavers' Co-operative Societies hold substantial portion of the non-Government share capital. The Co-operative Central Banks and other co-operatives have also contributed liberally. The share capital held by the individuals was less than 10 per cent of the total. The Co-operative spinning mills have received substantial loans from the Industrial Development Bank of India and also from the Madras State Co-operative Bank and the Madras Handloom Finance Corporation towards their block capital requirements. All the new Co-operative spinning mills have completed the civil works on the construction of cotton godown and main mill building. Work on the administrative block is in progress in the mills at Vellore, Kancheepuram and Tindivanam. The new co-operative spinning mills at Aromboly, Dharapuram, Karur, Manalmedu, Melur, Tindivanam and Vellore which opted for Japanese machinery, have received the Blow Room and preparatory machinery from Japan and also completed their erection during the year. The other two units at Kancheepuram and Pettai (' B ' Unit) had already received their Blow Room and preparatory machinery from Switzerland during 1964 itself. All the Units received the testing equipment and imported weighing scales during the year. During the half year ended 31st December 1965, the new co-operative spinning mills Dharapuram, Kancheepuram, Karur, Mayuram, Melur, Nagercoil Tindivanam and Vellore and the ' B ' Unit of the South India Co-operative Spinning Mills, Pettai went into production.

All the new co-operative spinning mills except the South India Co-operative Spinning Mills ' B ' Unit, planned for the expansion of the existing Units at the exconomic level of 25,000 spindles and obtained industrial licences for the purpose from the Government of India. However, due to certain new restrictions on imports placed by the Government of India as well as their own financial limitations, all the mills except Srivilliputhur and Tiruchendur Co-operative Spinning Mills have deferred their expansion programme for a year. Srivilliputhur and Tiruchendur Co-operative Spinning Mills have since executed their required revised contracts with the State Trading Corporation for the import of the machinery.

Khadi

The Madras State Government was the pioneer among the State Governments to realise the potentiality of the charkha as a means of providing gainful employment to the millions of under-employed and unemployed, more particularly among the peasants. As early as 1947, the Government embarked on the implementation of a Khadi programme as a part of Governmental activity. The steady growth and development of Khadi during the years from 1947 to 1956 necessitated the creation of a separate department in 1956 with a Director at its head. From 15th September 1960 onwards the Department came under the control and supervision of the Madras State Khadi and Village Industries Board, which was created by the Government of Madras under the State Khadi and Village Industries Board Act of 1959.

2. The spinning wages for Kisan and Ambar yarn were revised twice during the year at the instance of Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The prescribed rate is 50 paise per metric hank irrespective of weight and count. This may enable the spinners to secure at least Re. 1 for their 8 hours work. 48,826 new spinners (both Kisan and Ambar) and 1,438 new weavers' were enrolled during the year. Spinning wages paid by the Departmental alone exceeded Rs. 50·93 lakhs.

3. Three new Sub-centres were opened in lieu of the three others closed. One Dyeing, Bleaching and Printing Unit was opened at Madurai on 1st August 1965. Seven Khadi sales depots were opened during the Calendar year. Three Tailoring Units each with ten sewing machines were opened at Vellore, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli. The experimentel Cumbly Weaving Unit which was

under the administrative control of the Village Industries Wing of the Board was transferred to the Khadi Department for further expansion and development.

4. Six lakhs nine thousand three hundred and sixty kilo and four hundred grams of cotton costing Rs. 16,86,854·98 was purchased. The yarn production was Ambar 5,728,788·560 metric hanks and Kisan 18,163,911.516 metric hanks.

The Khadi production was as under :—

	Metres.	*Value.*
		RS.
Cotton Khadi (excluding weaving charges.	41,02,737·38	108,07,069·34
Silk	1,63,142·02	26,89,033·74
Weaving wages subsidy ..	..	36,54,353·96

345,320·29 metres of Khadi was sold for Rs. 149,02,004·73. Out of this total sales, khadi worth of Rs. 85,27,882·81 was sold during the special rebate, i.e., 2nd to 23rd October 1965.

5. The Board continued to utilise the services of Sri P. Ekambaranathan, the inventor of Ambar Charkha for further research on the Ambar charkha. A new model all-metal Ambar Charkha was evolved during this year and introduced at Pernmanallur as a pilot programme. During the Calendar year the Department renovated and distributed 1,458 six spindle charkhas. Construction in respect of six medium size godowns and a shed to house the Model Production Centre was completed during this year. Seventy-six untrained Assistants of the Department underwent Refresher training at the Khadi Gramodyog Vidyalaya, Kamudhi. One more Khadi Co-operative Society was registered and it started to function at Chinnadharapuram. The Department continued to implement the Integrated Development Programme in 68 Ekais.

Madras Port Trust

The Madras Port Trust continued to steadily progress under the several development schemes it had planned to cope with the increasing demands of exports and imports. During August 1965, a total quantity of 473,050 tonnes of both imports and exports was handled by the port, setting an all time record for a month so far. The total quantity of imports and exports handled

during the year 1965 were 3,306,799 and 1,429,993 respectively as against corresponding figures of 2,962,252 and 1,467,483 tonnes during the previous year. The revenue receipts for the year 1965 amounted to about Rs. 541·22 lakhs as against Rs. 430·01 lakhs during 1964.

The following important works were completed during the year :—

Jawahar Dock double storyed transit shed at South Quay I, Reconstruction of South Quay I, the bascule bridge across the entrance to Boat Basin, additional facilities for handling iron ore at Jawahar Dock, the water-supply scheme for Rs. 31·40 lakhs, arrangements for deepening of the Jawahar Dock, etc. Good progress was achieved in the several works under construction, some of which being worked even ahead of schedule. During the year the Port Trust has acquired sufficient number of additional vehicles, cranes, lifts and special equipments for Trust's Hospital such as X-Ray camera, ultrasonic Therapy apparatus, etc. Orders were placed for package units for air-conditioning the operation theatre in the Madras Port Trust Hospital. Annual surveys conducted in dredging during the period from January to April 1965 revealed a net accretion of 390,466 tonnes in the area from river Coovum to Agalight as against a net accretion of 743,830 tonnes recorded last year.

The port experienced bad weather twice during November and December 1965, which resulted in damages to fenders and chains costing about Rs. 3,500. A total number of 1,375 vessels arrived during 1965 as against 1,356 during the previous year.

The Port Trust implemented several schemes for the benefit of its employees. Some of these are : Institution of cash awards for the best kept units, scheme like, 'Casual leave—cash it if you like' 'Block Holiday Scheme' for granting subsidy up to 50 per cent of the cost of travel and accommodation spent by the employees of the Port Trust while on leave, a prize scheme for the improvement of discharge from foodgrains vessels, revised rates of Dearness Allowance and House Rent Allowances as applicable to Central Government employees and interim relief as awarded by the Wage Board.

Tuticorin Port Trust

This Port continued to rank first in trade among all the minor and Intermediate Ports in India. It is administered by the Tuticorin Port Trust Board, constituted under the Tuticorin Port Trust Act, 1924 (Madras Act II of 1924). The Board consists of 17 trustees including the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman. The Chairman and the 5 Trustees are appointed by the Government. Eleven Trustees including the Vice-Chairman are elected from the various trade interests connected with the Port.

2. During the period under report, 352 steamers and 835 sailing vessels called at this Port. The amount of Port dues collected was Rs. 2,39,835·85 Paise as against Rs. 2,26,185·37 Paise during the previous year. Imports were on the order of 4·94 lakhs of tonnes and exports were of the order of 5·46 lakhs tonnes. There was a spectacular increase in the passenger traffic. Six thousand one hundred and ninety-four adults and 707 minors arrived at the Port and 2,723 adults and 166 minors departed from the Port, during the year 1965 as against 3 adults in arrival and one adult in the departure during the previous year.

3. The gross revenue of the port for the period amounted to Rs. 19,11,053·98 as against 19,56,662·80 for the corresponding period in the previous year showing a decrease of Rs. 45,608·82.

4. A Branch of Madras Fire Service and a wireless station were functioning at the Port throughout the year, round the clock. The Signals Station at the Port continued to work efficiently. Facilities for signalling to vessels in the anchorage by means of Morse Signalling were available throughout day and night. The Hare Island light house, flag staff, Buoys Moorings and Beacons were all maintained in good order.

5. The U.S.S.R. Fishing Harbour Experts visite dthe Port on 25th October 1965. Normal weather conditions prevailed during the year.

Minor Ports

Madras has at present three intermediate ports, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam and Tuticorin and eight minor ports. They were continued to be administered by the State Port Officer. The Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1885 was extended with effect from 1st October 1965 to the Port of Colachel in Kanyakumari district which has now come over to the State. The follow-

ing important works were completed in the minor ports during the period from January to December 1965.

Cuddalore Port.—Reconstruction of entire North Wharf (Southern reach) of Cuddalore Port at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs, revetment and construction of wharf wall at spoil island, etc.

Nagapattinam Port.—Provision of pier with mobile sand pump and extension of wharf wall.

Colachel Port.—Construction of pier with stacking platform and a number of important works were also under progress in all the four minor ports.

2. There was a fall in the passenger traffic during the year of review as compared to that of the previous year, on account of adverse weather conditions that prevailed in October and November 1965.

3. There was increase in the quantity of imports and exports of cargo handled in the Nagapattinam and Kilakarai ports whereas the same had slightly decreased in the Port of Cuddalore. The rates of hire for registered harbour craft plying within port limits of Cuddalore were revised. Reduced rates of landing and shipping fees leviable on palmyrah products at the Kulasekarapattinam Port were continued for a period of one year with a view to encourage the trade.

4. All the labour in the minor ports in the State was declared to be a public utility service for purposes of Industrial Disputes Act for a period of one year from 18th February 1965.

Weights and Measures

The Controller of Weights and Measures is in-charge of the administration of the Madras Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958. Under the provisions of this Act, Metric System of Weights and Measures was introduced in the State by stages. By 1st October 1960, metric weights had been compulsorily enforced throughout the State. By 1st October 1962, Metric Linear Measures had been compulsorily enforced throughout the State and by 1st April 1963 Metric Capacity Measures had also come into force throughout the State. Thus, now metric system is compulsorily enforced in the entire State.

Reverification of the Metric Measures and Weights is being done systematically from time to time accroding to a previously chalked

out programme. The number of metric weights and measures, etc., which were verified and stamped by the Inspectors of Weights and Measures during the calendar year 1965 is given below :—

	NUMBERS.
1 Metric weights	977,204
2 Capacity measures	712,211
3 Linear measures	22,656
4 Platform scales	9,117
5 Petrol pumps	1,480
6 Beam scales	164,625
7 Other items	8,825

The use of non-standard weights and measures is an offence under section 7 of the Madras Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958. A total number of 66,227 pieces of non-standard weights and measures, etc., were seized from 35,468 shops, during the year under report. Prosecutions were launched in 136 cases for offences under the Act. Of these, 96 cases ended in conviction and 38 were still pending trial. In two cases, the accused were acquitted.

The Weights and Measures Department derived a revenue of Rs. 8,06,933·51 by way of stamping fees and licencing fees, etc., as against an overall expenditure of Rs. 7,74,033.07 P. during 1965.

On the whole, the working of the provisions of the Madras Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 was smooth and satisfactory.

Boilers

The Cheif Inspector of Boilers is in-charge of the administration of the Indian Boilers Act. He functions under the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (Buildnigs). He is also a member of the Central Boilers Board.

The main activities of the Boiler Inspection Branch are—testing of boilers for safe working, testing of welders, etc., engaged in the repairs, erection, etc., of boilers and giving effective advice to boiler owners in the economic utlisation of steam and fuel and other technical matters relating to the maintenance and installation and working of the existing boilers and installation of new boilers.

A total number of 1,240 boilers were inspected by the Inspectors of the Department for their safe working and necessary certificates issued. Forty-six new boilers were registered during the current year

1965. There are seven approved Boiler Repair Organisations in the State which are permitted to carry out repairs to the boilers. The welders engaged in these organisations were tested annually. The officers of this department have rendered useful service by way of testing, inspection, issue of certificates, etc., to the large number of boilers which are being erected in the various plants in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation and at the Bharat Heavy Electricals, Tiruverambur.

The Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta, has intimated that no quota certificate is necessary for Boiler quality plate and that the same can be had directly from the dealers concerned. The Receipts and Expenditure of the Boilers Inspection Department were Rs. 1,12,250 and, 1,17,081 respectively.

There were no cases of serious accidents to boilers involving loss of life or damage to property.

Labour

There were no major changes in the set up of the Labour Department. The Department had continued to function under the Commissioner of Labour, who is a senior I.A.S. Officer. He is also the Chief Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for the entire State of Madras. He was assisted by three Deputy Commissioners of Labour, eight Inspectors of Labours, five Inspectors of Plantations and 129 Assistant Inspectors of Labour in the administration of non-technical Acts relating to labour. In the administration of the Factories Wing of the Department he was assisted by the Chief Inspector of Factories. During the year one post of Special Deputy Commissioner of Labour was created to bring about settlement in connection with the implementation of the recommendations of the First Wage Board for Cotton Textile Industry regarding the extent and nature of rationalisation and programme for its implementation. This Special Deputy Commissioner was also notified as Conciliation Officer for the entire State in respect of all industries. The activities of the Department in the administration of the various enactment relating to labour disputes and welfare were as under :—

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.—During the year 1,013 industrial disputes were settled by the officers of the Labour Department by conciliation and 234 disputes were referred for adjudication to the Industrial and Special Industrial Tribunals and the Labour Courts.

Besides these, in pursuance of the Industrial Truce Resolution 73 industrial disputes were referred for informal arbitration by the Commissioner or his nominee. Decisions were given by the Commissioner or his nominee in 32 such cases. The Industrial Tribunal, Madras and the Labour Courts in the State passed awards in 209 cases. The conciliation officers of the Department also settled 5,826 complaints relating to the demands for increase in scales of wages, bonus, reinstatement of the discharged workers, etc., by informal discussions. In five cases prosecutions were sanctioned for non-implementation of settlements.

There were 135 work stoppages which affected 49,557 workers resulting in a loss of 459,401 mandays as against 445,981 mandays during the previous year.

Industries like the Minor Ports, Leather, Oxygen and Accetylene, sugar, cotton, textiles, etc., which were declared as public utility services in previous years were continued to be treated as such during 1965 also.

Four hundred and thirty-three Works Committees and 87 Unit Production Committees were functioning at the end of 1965. In many cases Works Committees also functioned as Unit Production Committees.

Working Journalists (Condition of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1965.—There were 292 Newspaper establishments in the State covered by the above Act and the number of journalists and others employed in those establishments was 3,599. The Newspaper establishments were inspected by eight Inspectors of Labour specially empowered for the purpose. They carried out a number of inspections.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.—There were 316 cases pending as on 1st January 1965 while 953 cases were filed during the period upto December 1965. Of these 1,269 cases, 688 were disposed of during the year. The Government have sanctioned payments up to a sum of Rs. 1,000 to deserving workmen towards legal assistance charges for getting their claims under the Workmen's Compensation Act settled.

Payment of Wages Act, 1936.—The Act applies to factories, Motor omnibus services, catering establishments, plantations and Beedi Industrial Premises. After disposal of 808 cases during the

year 1965, there were 814 cases pending at the end of the year. Eighty-seven prosecutions were launched, out of which 82 ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 1,737 was realised by way of fine.

The Government have authorised the deductions of the value of passes from the wages of workers in the Madras State Transport Department and for the payment to the State Electricity Board charges for the electricity supplied by them to the workers.

Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.—Following decentralisation and delegation of work, the Deputy Commissioners of Labour have been appointed as Additional Registrars of Trade Unions within their respective jurisdictions. There were 1,331 Trade Unions registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act at the end of the year.

Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.—The Deputy Commissioners of Labour at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore were empowered as Certifying Officers under the Act. During the year, the Standing Orders of 61 industrial establishments were certified making the total of standing orders certified up to 31st December 1965 as 4,330.

The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.—The Payment of Bonus Act came into force during this year which applies to all factories and other establishments employing 20 or more persons and provides for a minimum bonus of four per cent and maximum of 20 per cent of the total earnings. The provisions of this Act had a mixed reception among a few sections of the labour and there were demonstrations and protests in certain areas. These have almost died out now.

Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947.—The provisions of the above Act and the rules thereunder continued to be in force in the Madras City and in all Municipalities and Class I Panchayats in the State. During the year 1965 those provisions were extended to the newly constituted Singanallur Municipality in Coimbatore district and to seven Town Panchayats in Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Dharmapuri districts. There were 1,87,770 establishments covered by the Act in the whole State employing 2,08,162 workers. The Inspectors empowered under the Act made 6,42,279 inspections including surprise, special, holiday and night inspections. They also investigated and settled amicably 808 complaints relating to discharges, dismissals, non-payment of wages, non-grant of leave,

etc. Four hundred and eighty-two prosecutions were launched during the year under the above Act. Of these 442 cases ended in conviction and only two prosecutions ended in acquittal, others were pending trial. A sum of Rs. 7,619 was realised by way of fine. During the year, the Government granted one permanent and 11 temporary exemptions from the provisions of the Act.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948.—The provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 continued to be in force during the year in respect of all scheduled employments except the employments in the lac manufactory, cotton waste and laundries and washing for which minimum rates of wages have not yet been fixed. During the year the employments in timber industry, automobile workshops and in Sago industries were included in the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act. One prosecution was pending at the beginning of the year and 51 prosecutions were sanctioned during the year and out of this 49 ended in conviction and a fine of Rs. 1,830 was realised. The Government have appointed two Committees one to hold enquiries and advise the Government in fixing the minimum rates of wages in respect of employments in laundries and washing and the other in respect of employments in tobacco manufactory. The Government have exempted employees in plantations who had agreed to work on weekly holidays and contribute their wages to the National Defence Fund, from the provisions of sections 13 and 14 of the Minimum Wages Act for a period of one year from 10th October 1965. Similar exemptions were also granted in respect of the staff in hospitals, nurseries, watch and ward, etc., in the plantations to enable them to contribute their savings on wages to the National Defence Fund.

The Madras Beedi Industrial Premises (Regulation of Conditions of Work) Act, 1958.—Three thousand and seventy-four establishments applied for licences under the above Act and about 58,088 employees were employed in these establishments. One hundred and fifteen prosecutions were sanctioned during the year for contravening the provisions of the above Act ; of this 112 cases ended in conviction resulting in a fine of Rs. 2,685.

Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958.—This Act applies to all shops and establishments, employing three or more workers, all factories and plantations and such other establishments specially declared by the Government to be industrial establishments. The Beedi Industrial Premises were

however exempted from the provisions of this Act. Fourteen thousand six hundred and fifty-six establishments employing 108,694 workers came within the provisions of this Act. The Inspectors of this Department made frequent inspections on holidays, etc., and launched prosecutions for contravention of the provisions of the Act in 74 cases, of which 63 ended in conviction, resulting in fines amounting to Rs. 738.

The Madras Catering Establishments Act, 1958.—This Act applies to 19,057 catering establishments employing as many as 65,350 workers in all Municipalities and Town Panchayats in the States. One thousand and seventy prosecutions were launched for contravention of the provisions of the Act. One thousand and eleven cases ended in conviction and a fine of Rs. 18,939 was realised.

The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.—The Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Madras, is the Chief Inspector for the whole State to enforce the provisions of the Act. The rules under the Act came into force with effect from 1st December 1965 only.

Factories Act, 1948.—At the beginning of the year there were 6,936 factories. Of these 540 factories were removed from the list during the year, while 438 new factories were added. The total number of factories at the end of the year was thus, 6,834. The factories were frequently inspected by the Inspectors of the Factories. Exemptions were granted from the provisions of the Act to the factories engaged in Defence production so that they could work on weekly holidays and over times.

Accidents.—There were 30 fatal accidents and 18,176 non-fatal accidents as against 25 fatal and 16,964 non-fatal accidents during the previous year. The increase in the number of accidents during 1965 was due to the influx of unskilled agricultural labour into urban areas like Madras and their employment in semi-skilled and skilled jobs without adequate training. The Inspectorate had adopted various measures to prevent the increase and in the seriousness of the accidents by way of issue of posters, investigations into accidents and suggestions against recurrence of accidents. As an incentive the factories which showed the largest percentage of reduction in the frequent rate of accidents, Government have initiated Safety Awards with Rolling Shields. They have also sanctioned cash awards to workers who give useful suggestions to minimise accidents in factories.

Plantation Labour Act, 1951.—Two hundred and eighty-four plantations employing 102,733 workers in the State came under the provisions of this Act by the end of the year 1965. The Inspectors of Plantations made regular inspections, special and Sunday surprise checks during the year. There were no prosecutions under this Act during the year. The Medical schemes for 30 estates have been approved by the Government so far. The Government have also notified the scale of supply of blankets, bed sheets and umbrellas to the plantation workers in the State. The Plantation Labour Advisory Committee met twice during December and discussed measures for improving the amenities of the plantation labour.

Labour Welfare.—The Government have been taking progressively a number of measures intended to improve the conditions of labour, increase their welfare and better their prospects. The following are some of them :—

At Coonoor a tailoring centre is being run for imparting training to the dependents of coffee plantation workers. A stipend of Rs. 30 is being paid to the trainees in the centre. The Coffee Board has offered a donation of Rs. 22,700 for the purchase of modern equipment to the Government Hospital at Kotagiri which is being run for the welfare of coffee plantation workers. Subsidised industrial housing for the benefit of workers comes under the purview of Factories Act, 1948. Under the scheme, financial assistance was provided in the form of loan and subsidy. In 1964–65 a sum of Rs. 14·67 lakhs was spent on such housing schemes. A sum of Rs. 14 lakhs has been provided for the purpose in the Budget for 1965-66. Under this subsidised industrial housing scheme, houses are being constructed for industrial workers in various places in the State, viz., Singanallur, Ambattur and Tiruppur. The Government are publishing monthly "The Madras Labour Gazette" which gives useful information to the labour regarding industrial disputes, trade unions, consumer price, index, summaries of important awards by Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts, Employment Exchange notifications regarding vacancies, etc.

The Madras Maternity Benefit Act, 1934, which is the forerunner of the Central Act on the subject will be repealed shortly when the latter comes into force. Under this Act claims for maternity bene fits scrutinised by the Inspectors of Factories are allowed for the factory workers.

The scheme for workers' education was inaugurated in the State in September 1960 with two Regional Centres, one at Madras and the other at Madurai. Another Regional Centre has been started at Coimbatore in November 1965. In the three centres training for 23 batches of worker-teachers has so far been completed and 579 worker-teachers drawn from various factories have been trained. These worker-teachers on return to the factories conduct unit-level classes with their co-workers as their pupils. So far 27,679 workers have been trained in the various unit level classes functioning in private and public sector undertakings.

Consumer Co-operative Stores and Fair Price Shops.—Consumer Co-operative Stores and Fair Price Shops were recommended to be opened by the Government of India in all industrial establishments employing 300 and more workers. The Government of Madras have extended the scheme in the State to establishments employing even 250 and more workers. One hundred and sixty industrial establishments and 27 plantation estates have so far organised such societies with the help of the Co-operative Department. Apart from this, 31 industrial establishments and 41 plantation estates have set up fair price shops themselves. The average monthly turnover in the Consumer Co-operative Stores was of the order of Rs. 85 lakhs. The managements of the remaining industrial establishments and plantations in the State are also being persuaded to open such consumers' co-operative stores.

More than one lakh of workmen employed in 2,000 factories and establishments were contributing to the Pay Roll Savings Scheme. The Plantation Labour in the Nilgiris district invested Rs. 25,000 in prize bonds at Rs. 5 each. The collections to the National Defence Savings Fund by the industrial workers alone run up to Rs. 27 lakhs.

Review of employment and earnings of workers in plantations

The total number of plantations covered in the present analysis during the year 1964 was 286 while the coverage during the year rose to 294, the percentage increase being 2·8.

2. *Tea Plantations.*—Permanent as well as temporary workers were employed in Tea Plantations. The total number of workers employed during 1965 registered an increase of 2·67 per cent as compared with that during the year 1964. The per capita

monthly average earnings of permanent workers showed a decrease. The earnings of temporary women workers and both permanent and temporary minor workers showed an increase. The increase was from Rs. 27·81 in 1964 to Rs. 30·58 or by 10 per cent in 1965 in the case of a permanent minor worker and from Rs. 22·05 in 1964 to Rs. 29·79 or by 35·1 per cent in the case of a temporary minor worker.

3. *Coffee Plantations.*—The total employment in coffee plantations decreased by 10·9 per cent as compared to that for the previous year. The percentage of average daily attendance increased from 84·7 in 1964 to 85·7 in 1965. An increase in the earnings of all categories of workers during the year 1965 except that for minor workers was observed as compared to the previous year.

4. *Rubber Plantations.*—Employment on permanent basis in Rubber Plantations was confined to men and women only. There were no permanent minor workers. The total employment in Rubber Plantations decreased by 19·33 per cent in 1965 when compared with that in 1964. A decreasing trend is observed in the earnings of all categories of workers during the year under review.

5. *Cinchona Plantations.*—Cinchona Plantations in the State are all controlled by the Government of Madras. The total number of workers employed during the year 1965 fell to 1,708 from 1,739 during the year 1964. The per capita average monthly earnings of a permanent man worker decreased from Rs. 45·49 in 1964 to Rs. 44·74 in 1965 and that for a temporary man worker also decreased from Rs. 42·20 to Rs. 30·42.

CHAPTER XVI

PANCHAYAT RAJ AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Panchayat Raj

The Madras Panchayts Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXV of 1958) is now in force throughout the rural areas of the State except the Kalrayan Hills Block in the South Arcot District. There are about 12,470 Village Panchayats and 435 Town Panchayats in the State.

In 1965, three townships (Ambattur, Mahabalipuram and Kanyakumari) were constituted under the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958 bringing the total number of such townships to 11.

Three hundred and seventy-three Panchayat Unions are now functioning in the State. A Panchayat Union has not yet been constituted for the Kalrayan Hills Block in South Arcot. Singanallur which was formally a Panchayat Union has now been constituted into a Municipality.

Elections.—The election of members to about 12,470 village panchayats and 423 town panchayats was conducted on 28th and 30th January and 2nd February 1965. The elections to about 30 village panchayats could not be held as the High Court had stayed the elections. The stay has since been vacated in all cases, but elections have not yet been conducted in view of the Emergency.

For the first time the election of members of village panchayats was held under the secret ballot system and the system of marking on ballot paper with symbols was adopted. Both systems proved to be successful. The election of Presidents of Panchayats was started in April 1965 and was completed in all cases except in some in which the proceedings were stayed by the High Court. The election of the Chairman of Panchayat Union Councils was completed in all cases.

An analysis of the election results reveals certain interesting trends. Six hundred and forty-five persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been elected President of Panchayats. There were 24 women among the Presidents of the Panchayats. Two hundred and thirty-five women have been elected as members of the panchayats. Eighty-one out of 372 panchayat Union Chairmen were elected unanimously. One hundred and

thirty-four Chairmen got re-elected, while 238 were newly elected as Chairmen. Fifteen of the elected Panchayat Union Chairmen are Legislators. Three persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes have been elected as Chairmen.

Directorate of Rural Development.—1965-66, the last year of the Third Plan, saw some important organisational changes in the Panchayat Administration and Rural Development. The formation of a Directorate of Rural Development bringing together various subordinate offices into a closely knit organisation is one such. The Offices of the Assistant Development Commissioners (Training), (Social Welfare) and (Establishment), the sections of the office of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards dealing with Panchayats, the Panchayat Radio Maintenance Organisation, the Accounts and the Public Relations Wings of the Rural Development and Local Administration Department have all been integrated in this new set up. This Directorate now functions as a Head of a Department for all matters connected with Panchayat Administration and Rural Development.

Panchayat Development Service.—One of the tasks before the new Directorate is the setting up of the full-fledged Panchayat Development Subordinate Service as the three-tier establishment, providing the field staff within the developmental framework assured prospects. The lower two-tiers of the Panchayat Development Subordinate Service along with the Panchayat Development Unit and Madras Gramasevaks Service would constitute district units of development services. The integrated category of Block Development Officers and Divisional Panchayat Officers would be a State-wide category.

Vijnan Mandirs.—Vijnan Mandirs, set up originally by the Government of India under a scheme for propagation of sceintific knowledge in rural areas, and handed over to the State Governments in April 1963, have been transferred from the administrative control of the Education Department to that of the Rural Development Department. There were six Vijnan Mandirs in this State functioning in Aryagoundenpatti (Salem), Perianaickenpalayam (Coimbatore), S.V. Nagaram (North Arcot), Kallupatti (Madurai), Karukathi (Thanjavur), Valavanur (South Arcot).

Panchayat Finance

During the year 1965–66 the Panchayats and Panchayat Union Councils have generally made further efforts to improve their finances and availed themselves in a greater measure of the Government grants-in-aid to fulfil their various obligatory, discretionary

as well as the agency functions entrusted to them under the Community Development Programme. There has been a steady increase both in the number of Union Councils levying local cess surcharge and in their rates of levy. Two hundred and sixty-eight Panchayat Union Councils were levying local cess surcharge at more than 25 paise per rupee of Land Revenue. The receipts under local cess surcharge and matching grant have increased from Rs. 360 lakhs in 1964–65 to Rs. 414 lakhs in 1965–66. Out of 373 Union Councils, 360 Union Councils have availed themselves of the benefits of the Madras Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961 and the receipts under this head have also increased from Rs. 57 lakhs to Rs. 61·4 lakhs. The need for exploring the possibilities of augmenting the resources of Panchayat Union Councils either by their own taxation efforts or by setting up remunerative enterprises or by cutting down non-essential items of expenditure has been emphasised while reviewing their budgets for 1965–66.

The percentage of collections of Panchayat taxes in respect of Village and Town Panchayats for 1964–65 was 54 and 79 respectively. As a result of enacting the Madras Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 1965, the levy of house tax has now been made annual and the period of limitation for the recovery of panchayat taxes has been increased from 3 to 6 years. According to section 132 of the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958, house tax matching grant is paid to village panchayats equivalent to the house tax collected by the village panchayats. A sum of Rs. 88·29 lakhs was paid as house tax matching grant during 1965–66.

Panchayat Union Councils which have surplus funds of over Rs. 3 lakhs may now utilise their surplus funds with the sanction of the Director of Rural Development for specified productive and development activities. Twenty-five Panchayat Union Councils in the State were permitted to purchase tractors from their surplus funds and hire them out to the ryots. Panchayat Union Councils which have surplus funds have been permitted to deposit with Chief Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) a sum of Rs. 60,000 for the construction of new Panchayat Union Office buildings and a sum of Rs. 38,000 for additions to office buildings put up under the C.D. pattern.

Local Roads grants are made to Panchayat Union Councils at the rate of 40 paise per capita. The question of revising this rate is under the consideration of the Government. A sum of Rs. 110 lakhs

was paid to Panchayat Union Councils as Local Roads grant during the year 1965–66 including a sum of Rs. 1·00 lakh sanctioned as an additional local roads grant to eleven needy Panchayat Union Councils which were unable to meet the expenditure on the maintenance of Unions roads within the normal Local Road grants received by them.

There were about 29,000 Minor Irrigation sources entrusted to Panchayat Union Councils for maintenance. During the year 1965–66, a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was made available to Panchayat Union Councils for maintenance of these Minor Irrigation sources. From the year 1964–65, Government are rendering financial assistance by way of grants-in-aid to cover the expenditure on the maintenance of one regular dispensary, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5,000 per annum.

In order to enable the Panchayat Union Councils to meet the increased expenditure on the opening of a large number of maternity and child welfare centres, Government are meeting two-thirds of the expenditure on the maternity centres run by Panchayat Union Councils (up to a limit of 10 centres) by an annual grant from Government to each Panchayat Union Council.

The Government are also providing financial assistance by way of loans to the Panchayats and Panchayat Union Councils for setting up of remunerative enterprises, like markets, bus-stands, etc., as they will fetch more income in the years to come. The Panchayats and Panchayat Union Councils are also eligible for loan assistance for improvement to the existing remunerative enterprises. The Panchayats have undertaken plantations of fuel and fruit-bearing trees on a large scale as remunerative enterprises to augment their resources.

The Panchayat Union Councils are executing schemes under Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Village Industries, Elementary Education, Women and Children Welfare, Village Works Programmes, etc. This resulted in an expenditure of Rs. 16·44 crores as against Rs. 15·91 crores in 1964–65. The increase in the Government expenditure has been matched by an increase in the resources raised by the Panchayats and Panchayat Union Councils themselves,

Due to the increasing commitments of Panchayat Union Councils under Elementary Education and inelastic sources of income of the Panchayat Union Councils, despite a reasonably high level of taxation by them, some of them have not been able to raise sufficient resources for the purpose of meeting their obligatory commitments, not to speak of other development functions. To such of those Union Councils whose financial position is not sound and which deserve financial assistance, Government are sanctioning special grants to tide over ways and means difficulties. A special grant of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned during 1965–66 to Udangudy Panchayat Union Council in Tirunelveli District.

The audit of the accounts of Panchayat Union Councils and Town Panchayats is done by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts and that of Village Panchayats is done by the Extension Officer (Panchayats).

Community Development Programme

The entire State had been delimited into 375 Development Blocks. Consequent on the implementation of the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958, Panchayat Unions having the same territorial jurisdiction as the Development Blocks were constituted in 374 Blocks. In the remaining one Block, viz., the Kalrayan Hills Development Block, a Panchayat Union Council has not so far been constituted as the jagir areas there have not yet been taken over by the Government. Under section 66 of the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958, the execution of the National Extension Service Scheme of Community Development has been entrusted to the Panchayat Union Councils which have been constituted.

Of the total 375 Community Development Blocks in the State at the beginning of 1965, there were 180 Stage I, 134 Stage II and 61 Post-Stage II Blocks in the State. During the calendar year 1965, Singanallur Block which was functioning as a State I Block was converted into a Municipality and as it went outside the purview of the Community Development Programme. Further, 27 Stage I Blocks were converted into Stage II Blocks after the completion of the period of five years of intensive development, while 15 Stage II Blocks became Post-Stage II Blocks on the completion of the period of five years as Stage II Blocks. Thus, there were 152 Stage I, 146 Stage II and 76 Post-Stage II Blocks in the State

at the end of the year 1965. These 374 Blocks in the State commanded an area of 104,630 square kilometres, covering 18,056 villages with a population of 276·94 lakhs as indicated below :—

Item.	*Total for the State.*	*Coverage by the Community Development Programme.*	*Percentage of coverage.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Population (in thousands as per 1961 census).	35,687	27,694	82·21
2. Area (square kilometre).	130,357	104,630	80·26
3. Revenue villages (Nos.).	18,056	18,048	99·95

The progress made under the Community Development Programme in the State in the different fields of development like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Health and Rural Sanitation, Education and Social Education is given below :—

Agriculture.—Distribution of improved seeds, fertilisers implements digging of compost pits conduct of demonstrations were some of the important items of work undertaken under Community Development Programme with a view to augment the Agricultural Production.

Improved seeds of paddy and millets were distributed to the tune of 10,621 metric tonnes. Fifty-nine thousand and five hundred and twenty-two metric tonnes of ammonium sulphate, 94,072 metric tonnes of other chemical fertilisers such as super phosphate, urea, mixed fertilisers, etc., were distributed. Further, to supplement the chemical fertilisers for increasing the agricultural production, 8,029 metric tonnes of Town compost and others were distributed to the ryots under local manurial resources. In order to enable the ryots to adopt the improved agricultural practices, 103,663 improved implements such as iron ploughs, seed drillers, sprayers, dusters, etc., were supplied during the year 1965 against 82,715 implements distributed during the previous calendar year. 1·51 lakhs of compost pits were dug. Demonstration trials were conducted in block areas to convince the ryots of the efficiency of the improved practices. An additional area of 12,840 hectares was also brought under irrigation while 10,210 hectares of land were reclaimed during the year under report.

Animal Husbandry.—Upgrading of the existing cattle and poultry continued to be one of the main programmes under Animal Husbandry sector. Seven hundred and sixty pedigree bulls and 56,386 exotic birds were supplied during the year ended 31st December 1965. There were more than 650 poultry units in 275 blocks. 1·26 lakhs of scrub bulls were castrated. Two hundred and forty-one Veterinary Dispensaries were functioning in the Panchayat Unions. It is expected that by 1966–67 each Block will have its own Veterinary Dispensary.

Fisheries.—Three hundred and fifty-three Panchayats were implementing the scheme of Fish nurseries. 18·76 lakhs of fingerlings were distributed.

Health and Rural Sanitation.—The Programmes executed under Health and Rural Sanitation mainly consisted of opening of Primary Health Centres, construction of Rural Latrines, drains and soakage pits and provision for the protected water-supply in the rural areas. One hundred and ninety-five Primary Health Centres were functioning in 188 Blocks including 31 additional Primary Health Centres opened during the year 1965–66. The policy of the Government is to open one Primary Health Centre for every Panchayat Union. One thousand four hundred and ninety-eight rural latrines, 6,901 soakage pits and 34,135 metres of Pucca drains were constructed. One thousand nine hundred and sixty drinking water wells were sunk and 1,582 wells were renovated to augment the supply of drinking water in the villages.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—Two thousand four hundred and twenty-six Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are run by Panchayat Unions. Orders have been issued permitting the inclusion of non-recurring items of expenditure in respect of these centres for claiming Government grant. There have been representations that the Panchayat Unions should be allowed to open with Government assistance, more than 10 centres, which is now the maximum. It is proposed to consider the raising of the maximum in the Fourth Plan period.

Elementary Education.—More than 26,000 out of about 30,554 elementary schools in the State were under the Panchayat Unions. There has been a progressive increase in the contribution from the Panchayat Unions from Rs. 173 lakhs in 1962–63 to Rs. 303 lakhs in 1965–66.

Social Education.—Under this programme, 26,398 adults were made literate during the period under report. One thousand three hundred and three libraries were started in the Community Development areas. Six hundred and ten Youth Clubs were organised with a view to foster the community spirit among the villagers. Three thousand eight hundred and twenty-three community entertainments were also organised in the blocks.

Women's Programme.—Programmes for women and children consisted of organisation of Madhar Sangams, Balwadis and the conduct of camps for women, etc. Nine hundred and sixty-four Madhar Sangams were organised afresh with an average membership of 30 per each sangam. More than 4,000 Madhar Sangams are actively functioning in the State.

Communication.—One thousand seven hundred and forty-four kilo metres of kacha roads were formed.

Co-operation.—Three hundred and fifty-seven Co-operative Societies such as credit, Industrial Multi-purpose, Farming and other types were started with a total membership of 30,145 during the calendar year ended December 1965.

People's Contribution.—A sum of Rs. 28·38 lakhs was realised towards people's contribution for different programmes executed by the Panchayat Unions during the year under report as against Rs. 45·08 lakhs realised during the preceding calendar year.

Village Volunteer Force.—The defence effort which the nation, undertook on a gigantic scale roused the Village Volunteer Force from the stupor into which it had fallen in some centres. The Force which has a membership of about 15 lakhs, is now working with renewed enthusiasm and redoubled efforts. Nearly 14 lakhs of man-days of labour were donated by the members of this Force during the year 1965–66.

An important contribution of the Force was its organised campaign to carry to the villagers in the remotest corners the message of the nation during the struggle to repel aggression. In the coastal areas, the members of the Force organised watch-and-vigil patrols. The volunteers also did valuable service in taking a census of Jawans' families. It is hoped that the coming year will help us to consolidate the gains of the enthusiastic activities of last year and settle down to steady and substantial work.

Panchayats, which can afford it, have now been permitted to contribute Rs. 150 from their funds for purchase of uniforms for the volunteers.

Local Finance.—The Government appointed a Special Officer for a period of one year to undertake a special study of the existing sources of revenue for local bodies (both urban and rural) and make recommendations to Government for securing additional resources through measures such as—

(i) streamlining of existing machinery and procedure for valuation of house property for purpose of local taxation ; and

(ii) judicious development of remunerative enterprises and the like.

The Special Officer assumed charge on 6th December 1965. Questionnaires were prepared and sent to the Executive authorities of all Local bodies inviting suggestions.

Rural Industries Project Programme

I. Rural Industries Projects.—There are three project areas in the State : Sriperumbudur Project in Chingleput district, Omalur Project in Salem district and Nanguneri Project in Tirunelveli district.

(*A*) *Sriperumbudur Project.*—Training in production of Handicraft articles like palmleaf articles was given to about seventy women in the project area, training in engineering and other allied industries was imparted to forty persons during the year. Demonstration vans for carpentry, Blacksmithy and Leather were taken round for exhibition at Block Headquarters in the two taluks of Sriperumbudur and Trivellore.

Common Facility Service Centres are functioning to help artisans in repairing and working agricultural implements. These centres can also fabricate other articles required for building and domestic consumption. Two General Purpose Engineering Workshops one at Sembarambakkam (Poonamallee) and the other at Thirupachur (Trivellore) have been sanctioned. The workshop at Sembarambakkam commenced functioning from 11th October 1965. The buildings for the other workshop at Tirupachur were under construction during 1965. The machines, etc., have been since erected and are ready to commence functioning shortly.

(*B*) *Omalur Project.*—In this Project area, training was given to twelve persons in soapstone work, to ten persons in palmleaf articles, to twelve persons in mat-weaving, to twelve persons in bell-

metal work, to nine persons in pottery, to sixty persons in palm fibre. Ten persons were sent to Bangalore for training in lacquering of wood and seven persons from the project area are undergoing training in soapstone work in the Sculptural Training Centre at Mahabalipuram.

Four Common Facility Service Centres were sanctioned for the Omalur Project. The construction work for two centres was under progress during the year.

(*C*) *Nanguneri Project.*—Training has been given to 125 women in the manufacture of plamleaf articles and allied products, twenty artisans were trained in the manufacture of scrubbing and floor brushes using palmirah fibre. Eight Common Facility Service Centres for carpentry and blacksmithy have been established during the year.

Two common worksheds for six spindle Ambar Charka spinners were constructed and about 60 spinners are regularly using the two sheds.

The general purpose engineering workshop sanctioned for Valliyoor was under construction during 1965. The buildings have since been completed.

One demonstration silk farm has been established at Panagudi with a view to introduce sericulture in the area.

II. General.—For the three project areas, a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs was allotted for disbursement of loans under the State aid to Industries Act, out of Rural Project Funds, to the private Industrialists.

Rural Man-power Programme

Objective.—The main objective of the programme is to give employment to the unemployed and the underemployed villagers in backward areas especially during the agricultural slack seasons, by taking up works of agricultural importance for creation of community assets.

Programme.—During the calendar year 1965, the Rural Man-power Programme was implemented in seventy-two blocks covering all the rural districts in the State. The Director of Rural Development is assisted in implementing the programme at State level by a Deputy Director of Rural Development exclusively in charge of the programme with necessary staff. The Collectors assisted by Personal Assistants (P.D.) are in charge of the programme at district level. The Revenue Divisional Officers are in supervisory charge of the

programme. They are the disbursing officers of the grants made available to the panchayat union. The panchayat union council has been made responsible for the implementation of the programme at block level.

The Highways Department which executes the Government works has also been made responsible for the execution of various works under panchayat union set-up. With this end in view, the department has been reorganised and strengthened at various levels.

The following are the principles for entrustment of works under the programme :—

(1) The works should be entrusted to a local labour contract society.

(2) In case such societies are not functioning the work should be entrusted to the panchayats for departmental execution.

The works are executed under the conditions prescribed by Government and the Directorate of Rural Development from time to time. Improvement to minor irrigation sources, formation of and improvements to market roads and construction of school and panchayat office buildings are the main itmes of work undertaken under the programme.

In order to enable the panchayat unions to implement the programme effectively, advance grants are sanctioned up to Rs. 50,000 for each block. These grants are adjusted to the panchayat union funds and are utilised for advancing amounts to the panchayats for taking up the works and for payment of bills. The Revenue Divisional Officers have been authorised to reimburse expenditure incurred by the blocks over and above the advance grants among the deserving blocks depending on the progress of execution of works in the blocks. Arrangements have, therefore, been streamlined to ensure that the programme does not suffer for lack of financial support.

Under financial achievement, a sum of Rs. 33,74,686 has been expended under this programme during 1965. Under the physical aspect the programme has generated 10,76,791 man days of employment during 1965.

Panchayat Unions and Agriculture

All measures relating to the Development of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries excepting special schemes administered by the departments themselves as part of the Plan are entrusted to the Panchayat Union Councils under Section 66 of the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958. Each Panchayat Union Council was entitled to get a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs as Agricultural Grant during the entire third plan period, for utilisation under the various development schemes. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1 lakh was distributed among the Panchayats as matching grant for certain specified schemes and the other sum of Rs. 1 lakh was made available to the Panchayat Union Council for other purposes on a non-matching grant basis. Panchayats and Panchayat Union Councils have actively engaged themselves in implementing in phases agricultural programmes which increased production such as the raising of Panchayat Plantations and improved seeds, intensifying the production of local manurial resources, and conducting demonstrations for spreading knowledge of agricultural progress among the ryots. So keen had been the enthusiasm of Panchayats and Panchayat Union Councils in raising plantations in the waste lands and the public lands vested in them, that it may safely be said that in a short period they would begin to derive considerable revenues from the plantations raised and nurtured by them. The Panchayats and Panchayat Union Councils have been advised to plant babul trees (which provide the fuel, timber for ploughs, and cattle feed) on the beds and foreshores of Minor Irrigation sources entrusted to their care.

2. Production and phased distribution of improved seeds and the development of local manurial resources were the two important aspects of the village production plans. In the matter of production of improved seeds, under the scheme known as " Gramasahayak Service Scheme " sufficient number of farmers have been selected by Panchayats and entrusted with the responsibilities for multiplication of primary seeds and their distribution to ryots nominated by the Panchayats. Every Gramasahayak is paid a subsidy of Rs. 8 per quintal or the cultivation of improved seeds distributed by them. The Co-operatives help the scheme by procuring seeds produced by the Gramasahayaks or by offering loans to them so as to enable the Gramasahayaks to store improved seeds until the next sowing season or by giving loans to nominated ryots to enable them to purchase improved seeds produced by the Gramasahayaks. The scheme had some teething troubles, but now it is making a headway.

3. Other important schemes followed by Panchayats for the development of Agriculture were—

(1) Promotion of composting by Panchayats;

(2) Promotion of green manuring by Panchayats;

(3) Distribution of pesticides for food crops;

(4) Distribution of vegetable seeds and fruit seedlings;

(5) Supply of implements and plant protection equipments;

(6) Promotion of composting by individuals;

(7) Promotion of growing of green manuring by individuals;

(8) Laying of demonstration plots; and

(9) Running of demonstration farms;

Of the above schemes, the first two are schemes for which the Panchayat should contribute a matching grant. The rest of the schemes are non-matching schemes and the expenditure is met by outright grants by the Government.

4. The total amount that is likely to be availabe to the Panchayat Unions for the development of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries will be about Rs. 2 lakhs for the Fourth Plan period. Keeping this limit in view, the Panchayat Union Councils have been asked to draw up schemes which, in their opinion, are the most urgently needed and are capable of successful implementation. The draft plans received from them will be scrutinised and formal approval given by the Government.

Village Industries

The village industries wing of the Madras State Khadi and Village Industries Board continued its programme of implementing Village Industries Scheme with the financial assistance received from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the State Government. The scheme was implemented both through Co-operatives and departmentally. The Departmental units were under the control of the Block Development Officer-*cum*-Panchayat Union Commissioners concerned. Some of the units were production centres and others Demonstration and Service Centres. Centres started for soap making with non-edible oils, handmade paper and pottery industries have been run as "production centres" besides affording training facilities for the artisans to the possible extent.

In order to afford marketing facilities for the village industries products, Gramodyog Sales Depots and Leather Marketing Depots have been established in important urban and semi-urban areas.

2. Apart from seminars and refresher courses conducted for the benefit of field staff to improve the technical efficiency relating to village industries, regular artisan training courses have been conducted on stipendiary basis. The schemes under village industries offered employment possibilities, both full and part-time to the unemployed and the under-employed rural people.

3. With the addition of 18 new Departmental units and 84 Industrial Co-operatives, there were as on 31st December 1965, 282 Departmental units and 2,225 Co-operatives in the whole State which produced goods worth about Rs. 5·62 crores and their sales during the year was in the order of Rs. 6·18 crores. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission released funds by way of grants a sum of Rs. 14·8 lakhs and by way of loan, a sum of Rs. 91·95 lakhs to the various rural and cottage industries such as soap manufacture, handmade paper, palm gur industry, lime, cottage match, gur and khandasari, etc.

4. *Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries.*—In addition to the schemes implemented by the Board with the assistance of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, the Board has been vested with the responsibility of implementation of the schemes in the Panchayat Union areas under the Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries Programme. Each Panchayat Union was allotted a sum of Rs. 50,000 in the schematic budget for the entire Third Plan period. Proposals received from the Panchayat Union Commissioners for starting schemes were technically scrutinised with special reference to the economics and suitability of the schemes and then technical sanctions were accorded. On the basis of the technical sanctions given by the Board, administrative sanctions were accorded by the concerned Panchayat Unions. About 2,363 units are functioning under Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries Programme.

Panchayat Radio Maintenance Organisation

The total number of Rural Radio Receivers and Cinema Trailer Units which were under the maintenance of this organisation at the close of the year was 14,588 and 54 respectively.

The Government have approved new models for purchase by Panchayat Unions and also Public Address Equipment. With a view to quicken the repair and restoration of defective receivers during the Emergency period, the Panchayats were asked to get these sets to the Radio Supervisors at the Divisional Headquarters who remained at the headquarters cancelling their visits to Blocks and attended to the servicing of the sets immediately on receipt.

" Refresher Courses " in the new techniques applied in radio receivers were given to all the Radio Supervisors of the Panchayat Radio Maintenance Organisation in six batches consisting of 10 Radio Supervisors each, the duration of training for each batch being one month.

Under the scheme of departmental purchase and supply of radio components for the restoration of receivers in Panchayats and recovery of cost thereof sanctioned in December 1964, stores of the value of about Rs. 54,000 were purchased and despatched to the field for servicing rural sets during the period from July 1965 and December 1965.

The scheme of converting dry battery sets for main sets progressed well during the year under report. The work was entrusted to a separate Radio Supervisor specially sanctioned for the purpose. As many as 93 dry battery sets were converted for mains between March 1965 to December 1965.

The following figures give an idea of the work done by this organisation during the year under report :—

(1) Two hundred and thirty-eight Extension Officers (Education) were given training in the operation of Public Address Equipment.

(2) Five hundred and eighty-eight additional rural radio receivers (including 152 sets under the subsidy scheme) were installed in the Panchayats.

(3) Four thousand nine hundred and ninety-one film shows were conducted with the help of the 54 C.T. Units.

(4) As many as 7,828 sets were serviced during the year under report.

Applied Nutrition Programme

Community gardens.—There were 111 community gardens covering 361·52 acres. Eighty-three wells were dug in the gardens and 59 pump-sets installed. Fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and nine kilograms of vegetables and fruits were harvested during the year and distributed to the expectant mothers, nursing mothers and pre-school children.

School gardens.—Three hundred and thirty-eight school gardens already established were continued to be maintained and 6,860 kilograms of vegetables and fruits harvested and used for the Mid-day Meals Programme. Two thousand four hundred and fifty-three Home Gardens were also established during the year.

Milk distribution.—One lakh twenty-one thousand seven hundred and thirty-three lb. of UNICEF skim milk powder was reconstituted and distributed to 1,36,23,128 beneficiaries (expectant mothers, nursing mothers and pre-school children). Nursery rhymes on the habit of drinking milk, milk for good health, etc., were taught to the children.

Nutrition Education.—Four hundred and twenty demonstrations were done in the Madhar Sanghams during the year on the correct methods of cooking vegetables, eggs, fish, etc., planning of balanced meals, backyard poultry, kitchen gardening, preservation of vegetables and fruits, low cost diets, weaning diets, non-rice preparations.

Exhibitions, baby shows, garden competitions, cooking competitions, etc., were conducted in all the seven blocks.

Seven films, 'Magic of the Egg', 'Food for thought', 'Your baby can be healthy', 'Food you did not eat', 'Food for Health', 'Food builds good health', 'Subsidiary foods', 'Planning for good eating', 'Good eating habits', 'Fundamentals of diet' have been shown in all the villages of the seven blocks.

Poultry.—The permanent buildings for the poultry extension centres were all completed during the year and occupied. The buildings to erect feed mixer and grinder were also nearing completion during the year. The big incubators supplied by the UNICEF were assembled and are functioning in every centre. Only 89 village units were functioning in the beginning of the year. Thirty-four units were opened during the year. So, a total of 123

units were functioning in the seven blocks. A total of 2,73,154 eggs were collected from those units. Two lakhs forty-eight thousand seven hundred and forty eggs were distributed to the beneficiaries free of cost and 18,105 eggs were set for hatch.

Pisciculture.—Two hundred and one tanks were renovated. One lakh seventy-three thousand and nine hundred kilograms of fish were exploited and 1,26,574 kilograms distributed to the expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children. Demonstrations were conducted on the different methods of preparation of fish and on the nutritive value of fish. The people were educated on the quick breeding varieties of fish and the care of the fish ponds.

Two State Level Co-ordination meetings were held at Madras during the year under the Chairmanship of the Joint Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Local Administration Department when the Applied Nutrition Programme was reviewed with the Directors of the Departments and recommendations made for further improvement.

Block level co-ordination meetings were held once in 3 months in all the seven blocks under the Chairmanship of the District Collectors. A project Poultry Officer was appointed in October 1965 to be responsible for the poultry development aspect of the programme. The implementation of the Applied Nutrition Programme in the seven existing blocks will be handed over to the Panchayats as soon as they become self-supporting and will be incorporated in the block programme. Preliminary preparations were made during 1965 to start the programme in 5 more blocks during 1966–67.

Rural Extension Training Centres

Training programmes were conducted at the Rural Extension Training Centres for Gramasevaks, Gramasevikas and Village Artisans. Details of these programmes are—

I. *Gramasevaks*—(*a*) *Pre-service—General.*—This training programme is heavily oriented towards Agriculture. Besides other subjects like Panchayat, Co-operation, Animal Husbandry, Public Health, Social Education Extension, Khadi and Village Industries which are absolutely essential for discharging the duties of the Gramasevaks at the village level are also taught. The entire curriculum is treated in three facets : Campus Theory and Practical village visits and Job training.

Two hundred and forty candidates were recruited as Gramasevaks during 1965 and sent for training at the Rural Extension Training Centres, Pattukottai, T. Kalluppatti and Krishnagiri. Three hundred and fifty-six students completed their training during this year.

(b) *Refresher Training for the Gramasevaks.*—In order to equip the village level workers in the field with the latest developments in the various scientific areas related to their job, they are drafted to the Training Centres once after every three years of field work for Refresher Training of two months duration, in batches of 30. This training programme also serves as a forum for exchanging views among workers of different districts solving field problems. Five hundred and ninety-four Gramasevaks completed the Refresher Training during the year 1965.

(c) *Home Science Training Programme.*—Gramasevikas before their regular appointment undergo one year pre-service training at the Home Science Wings attached to the Rural Extension Training Centres. The main subjects taught to them during this period are—

(1) Extension.

(2) Mother and Child care.

(3) Home Management.

(4) Food and Nutrition.

(5) Health and Sanitation.

(6) Clothing.

(7) Socio Economic Programme.

(8) Agriculture and Children Programme.

(9) Women and Children Programmes.

At the end of the campus training they undergo $1\frac{1}{2}$ months apprenticeship training by way of job training as in the case of the Gramasevaks.

Refresher Training for Gramasevikas

With a view to build up the technical competence of the Gramasevikas in the field, they are drawn in batches of 30 at a time and trained for a duration of two months in the Home Science wings. The Refresher Training Programme provides ample opportunities

for the workers to catch up with the latest scientific advances and to exchange their field experiences and arrive at new methods of approach. Other women workers closely associated with women and children programmes are also trained at the Home Science Wing in batches of 40 for a period of one month. Home Science wing, Bhavanisagar, conducted pre-service training to forty-one Gramasevikas, while the other two centres at S.V. Nagaram and T. Kallupatti took up Refresher Training for 162 Gramasevikas. All the three centres conducted Associate Women workers training programme.

Village Artisans.—Village artisans are trained for a period of one year at the workshop wings of the Rural Extension Training Centres in Carpentry and Smithy trades. During the training, the artisans learn to manufacture and repair agricultural implements and household appliances. After the training, they return to their villages to set up their own workshops. Three hundred and fifty-eight artisans have been trained so far and another eighty are undergoing training.

In order to improve the technical competence of the village level worker, the Rural Extension Training Centres at Pattukottai and Bhavanisagar were upgraded to impart one year intensive practical training in agriculture. Out of 100 Gramasevaks selected for this training, 98 completed the training course successfully.

Agricultural Loans

The following kinds of loans are granted by Revenue Department :—

(i) Loans under L.I.L. Act, 1883.

(ii) Loans under Agricultural Loans Act, 1884.

(iii) Loans for Rehabilitation of Agriculturists affected by cyclone.

(iv) Loans for the development of Gramdhan villages.

2. Loans under the L.I.L. Act, 1883, are sanctioned for sinking of and deepening of wells, installation of engines and pump sets and reclamation of land and such other works repayable over a longer period up to 30 years. The loans are issued on adequate security.

Loans under the A. L. Act, 1884, are given for the various purposes specified in Rule II of the Madras Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans (General) Rules, 1933. They are in the nature of short-term and medium-term loans and the period of repayment is restricted to 2 to 5 years.

3. A sum of Rs. 1,14,83,015 has been incurred as expenditure both under L.I.L. and A.L. Act during 1965.

4. There was cyclone in December 1964 affecting costal area of Ramanathapuram district. In order to give relief to the persons affected by cyclone, loans for the rehabilitation of agriculturists and loans for rebuilding of houses damaged by cyclone, etc., were given. The total amount spent towards the grant of loan for cyclone relief during 1965 was Rs. 38,91,811.

5. Loans for development of Gramdhan villages are granted only in Madurai District. The total expenditure incurred during 1965 towards the grant of loan was Rs. 14,100.

6. The agricultural loans are generally granted by the Revenue Department in areas not covered by Full Finance Scheme through the Block agency. In the areas covered by Full Finance Scheme, the loans are granted by the Revenue Department only in respect of the following Food Production Schemes, carrying an element of subsidy and requiring technical guidance :—

(1) Scheme for the supply of oil engines and electric motor pumpsets.

(2) New Well Subsidy Scheme.

Local Administration

Municipalities.– The total number of Municipalities at the end of the year 1965 was 80 including the 9 newly constituted Municipalities. No Municipal Council was dissolved during the year 1965.

Education tax was levied by all Municipal Councils in the State. All the Municipalities enforced the Town-Planning Act.

The Municipal Councils of Coimbatore, Madurai, Pollachi, Thanjavur and Karur continued to hold the licences under the Indian Electricity Act.

No Municipal Township Committees were constituted during 1965.

Town Panchayats

In 1965, eight Town Panchayats were constituted as Municipalities. The entire area comprised in the Singanallur Panchayat Union was re-constituted into a Municipality with effect from 1st April 1965. The Town Panchayats which were constituted into Municipalities with effect from 1st April 1965 were—

(1) Athur	.. ..	Salem district.
(2) Krishnagiri	.. ..	Dharmapuri district.
(3) Idappadi	.. ..	Salem district.
(4) Tiruchengode	..	Do.
(5) Sivaganga	.. ..	Ramanathapuram district.
(6) Tenkasi	.. ..	Tirunelveli district.
(7) Puliyangudi	.. ...	Do.
(8) Puthukottai	..	Thanjavur district.

Corporation of Madras

The Corporation of Madras is the oldest Corporation in the country. During the year there were 12 ordinary meetings, 23 adjourned meetings, 25 Special meetings and one urgent meeting of the Council. The average percentage of Councillors including the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor present at each meeting of the Council during the year was 88·38.

Finance.—The receipts of the Corporation continued to steadily grow under almost all items of revenue. Property tax continued to be the main source of income to the Corporation. It rose from Rs. 219 lakhs in 1959–60 to almost double in 1964–65, namely, Rs. 424 lakhs. The percentage of collection also rose from 83 in the year 1959 to 90 in the year 1965. The year 1965 opened with a Cash Balance of Rs. 103·56 lakhs and the Receipts under all accounts, namely, Revenue Deposit, Capital and Elementary Education Fund accounts amounted to Rs. 1,446·73 lakhs, thus making up a total of Rs. 1,550·29 lakhs.

The expenditure during the year under all accounts, namely, Revenue Deposit, Loans and Elementary Education Fund accounts, amounted to Rs. 1,392·14 lakhs, leaving a net Closing Balance of Rs. 158·15 lakhs.

Under the Revenue Account alone, the Income and Expenditure during the year 1965 were Rs. 661·81 lakhs and Rs. 660·22 lakhs, respectively.

The loans received from the Government during the year 1965 amounted to Rs. 145·02 lakhs. No public loan was raised during the year ; but a public loan amounting to Rs. 14·50 lakhs raised in April 1955 was discharged in April 1965 from the available accumulations under sinking fund account.

Public Health—Vital Statistics.—During the year 81,402 births were registered in the City as against 73,566 during the previous year. Thirty-two thousand four hundred and seventy-four deaths were registered during the year as against 31,998 during the previous year. Infant deaths were 8,130 during the year as against 7,803 in the previous year and still-births were 2,021 during the year as against 1,534 in the previous year.

Endemic and epidemic diseases.—One thousand eight hundred and twenty-four attacks and 111 deaths from Cholera were recorded in the City. During the year, 368,721 persons were inoculated against Cholera in the City. Seven hundred and thirty attacks and 156 deaths from Small-pox were recorded during the year in the City as against 2,201 attacks and 491 deaths during the previous year. From October 1963 to 1965 the staff attached to the National Small-pox Eradication Programme and the permanent divisional staff had done 25·5 lakhs of vaccination. As a result of the mass programme, there had been appreciable decrease in the incidence of Small-pox in the City.

Beggar problem.—The Corporation continued to maintain the Beggar Home at Krishnampet for housing both diseased and healthy beggars. The Home is designed mainly to serve as a reception home for beggars, where they are provided with regulated diet, clothing and medical aid in addition to recreation facilities. The inmates are taught small handicrafts like weaving and gardening. During the year, the average strength of the Home was two-thirds of the sanctioned strength, i.e., 300 which included both males and females.

Besides rendering the above facilities to the beggars, the Corporation continued to maintain separate blocks at the Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Tirumani, Chingleput, for treatment of persons admitted as in-patients suffering from

infectious leprosy in the City recommended by the Health Officer of the Corporation. In addition to this, the disabled and old persons were maintained at the Monegar and Raja of Venkatagiri Choultry Poor Home at Monegar Choultry Road at the cost of the Corporation.

Dispensaries.—Fifty-four general dispensaries were continued to be maintained for rendering free medical aid to the patients. All the above dispensaries were provided with modern drugs and medicines and latest equipments.

Public Health Laboratory.—The Public Health Laboratory, which started functioning in the year 1946 continued to provide diagnostic facilities to the medical institutions maintained by the Corporation and to the private practitioners in the City. The charges levied for testing specimens of blood, urine, etc., were very nominal. Free facilities are provided to the Corporation employees whose monthly income is below Rs. 300. The charges levied for the Biochemical analysis are 50 per cent of the Government rates. The sputum exam ination for acid fast bacilli and throat swab for Diptheria are done free of charges as a part of the public health facilities provided to the citizens. During the year 43,478 specimens were examined ; out of which 18,343 were charged and the amount collected by way of fee was Rs. 29,914·75 P. The Laboratory is also affording facilities for training of graduate medical technicians.

Public Analyst's Laboratory (Food Control).—Seven thousand seven hundred and ninety samples of food were analysed under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. Of these 5,303 samples were found genuine and the remaining 2,487 adulterated. Prosecutions were instituted in 2,302 cases. Convictions were obtained in 1,227 cases. In May 1965, a new set of Food Inspectors took over the work of full time food inspection in the five zones of the City.

Water Analyst's Laboratory.—Samples were collected from the various stages of the purification system at the Head works and from the City distribution systems daily and they were analysed for physical, chemical and bacteriological quality. Seventy-one per cent of the samples collected from the Test-tap at Kilpauk Pumping station showed the absence of coliform organisms in 100 cc volumes. Samples were also collected from the infilteration

gallery wells at Sembium and Saidapet and from their respective distribution systems once in a month and examined. The samples were of fairly satisfactory quality, chemically and bacteriologically. Chlorinated samples from the public wells at Urur (Adyar), Guindy, Triplicane, Kodambakkam, Marina, North Madras and at Nadu-vakkarai were collected and analysed for chemical and bacteriological quality once in a month. During the year 193 samples were received from private parties and industrial concerns for evaluating their suitability for domestic consumption and industrial uses. 19·2 kilometres length of water main was sterilised. In all 3,143 samples were analysed during the year.

Medical Inspection of school children.—Schools were visited by the school doctors and 9,791 pupils were examined and out of these 4,117 pupils were found to have some defect or other. The defective children were treated with medicines like shark liver oil, calcium, yeast, iron, vitamin 'C'-etc., and improvement noticed in most of the cases. Six hundred and fifty-two cases, who were in need of hospital treatment and operations like ton-sillectomy and circumscision were referred to Government Hospitals. Five hundred and twenty-seven cases were referred to Corporation dispensaries for ailments that could not be treated at the schools. Seventy-nine cases having depigmented patches on their skin were referred to Corporation leprosy and skin clinic for thorough and continuous treatment. Ten pupils with defective vision were provided with spectacles free of cost from the donation made by the Ex-Governor-General Sri C. Rajagopalachariar.

Special Clinics.—The seven special clinics maintained by the Corporation in addition to the Infectious Diseases Hospital and General dispensaries continued to render specilised treatment for leprosy and skin diseases and Tuberculosis. Out of the five T.B. Clinics, one is maintained exclusively by the Corporation and the remaining four are attached to the Government Hospitals in the City under the control of the respective Superintendents of the Hospitals. All the clinics are provided with latest equipments for preventive, diagnostic and curative work in Tuberculosis.

The two leprosy clinics at Ice House and Vysarpady continued to render treatment to leper patients in the City. In addition to the treatment of leper patients, the contacts were also advised and deserving patients were recommended for institutional treatment at the Central Teaching and Research Institute, Tirumani, Chingleput.

Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet.—The Infectious Diseases Hospital, the only one of its kind for the City, continued to give useful services to the City and suburban population. Besides, the Infectious Diseases Hospital has been rendering training in the Diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases cases particularly smallpox to the Medical Officers of Health belonging to various countries like Australia, Ceylon, Germany, U.S.A., U.K., etc., besides to the Under-Graduates and Post-Graduate students from the various Medical Colleges in the City, Vellore and Travancore. On the whole, 14,082 cases (including 2,315 cases from outside City limits) of various infectious diseases were admitted to the hospital during the year. Total number of cholera cases admitted into the hospital was, 1,864 from the City and 376 from mofussil. Small-pox unlike in previous years was considerably less this year, the total admissions being only 713 for the year. Cases of Small-pox from outside City limits have been on the increase, the total number of admissions being 553. The City had experienced a mild wave of Dengue like fever and on the whole 116 cases were admitted to this hospital besides twenty-one cases from mofussil. The mortality rate for the year for all diseases was 4·33 per cent.

The important improvements to the Infectious Diseases Hospital during the year of review are the modernization of cooking by installing electric equipment in the newly built up hospital kitchen and construction and opening of an up-to-date administrative block for the hospital.

Ashok Vihar.—The Health and Recreation Centre "Ashok Vihar" continued to serve the low income group families residing in the nearby locality especially in slums. Besides preventive and curative health services, the Centre turned out good social work by maintaining a Creche with a strength of sixty-four children, by advising and supplying free family-planning aids to a number of families, by training students of Auxiliary Nursing Training Course, etc.

In addition to this, prescriptions were dispensed in the dispensary which is run by the Centre. Maternity services were also rendered to the member families. Doctors and social workers visited the homes of member families to educate as well as to follow-up work.

National Malaria Eradication Programme.—The Corporation continued to implement effectively the National Malaria Eradication Programme during the year as per the pattern laid down

in the All-India Programme. The antilarval measures which aimed at the destruction of larval and pupal stages of the vector species were carried out systematically. All 'used' wells were stocked with gambusia fish at regular intervals and all 'unused' wells sprayed with larvicidal oil once every week to destroy the breeding in them. Besides the control of the vector species, active and passive surveillance was carried out to detect hidden cases of malaria and to give treatment. 10,854 fever cases were detected under active surveillance during the year. A total of 10,817 blood smears were collected under active surveillance and 78,635 blood smears under passive surveillance. The progress towards eradication of malaria is steadily maintained.

Slaughter Houses.—The five slaughter houses at Perambur and Saidapet continued to serve the public by ensuring the supply of safe and wholesome meat products under hygienic condition for consumption. The slaughter houses mentioned above are designed for slaughter of cattle, sheep and pigs separately. During the year under review, 27,996 cattle, 509,109 sheep and goats and 3,958 pigs were slaughtered under the direct supervision of the Superintendent. Besides this, the students from Veterinary Colleges and other institutions were given practical demonstrations in meat inspection and taught various processes in the working of the slaughter houses. In addition to this, blood meal manufacturing was carried out at Kodungaiyur. Dried blood meal was sold during the year for Rs. 5,930. Fresh blood was also sold to the pharmaceutical firms in the City to the value of Rs. 14,400 in the year 1965.

Lethal Chamber.—Rabies and nuisance due to stray dogs were controlled in the City limits by catching them be expert dog catchers and bringing them to the Lethal Chamber at Basin Bridge Road by motor vans specially made for the purpose of electrocution. A total number of 9,931 dogs and 10,396 bitches were caught during the year. Seven hundred and ninety-three dogs and 160 bitches were supplied to various Medical Colleges on request.

Community Centres.—The Corporation has planned to open Community Centres for each circle to enable the public, particularly the middle class people, to perform auspicious functions in an economical way. Already there are two Community Centres at St. Xavier Street, Seven Wells and Dr. Beseant Nagar, Bogipalayam. In the year 1965, 137 functions were conducted at Seven Wells and

111 functions at Dr. Beseant Nagar Centres. The construction of Community Centres at Sundararaja Perumal Koil Street, Sembiam, Meenambal Sivaraj Nagar, Chetput, Begum Sahib Street, Triplicane, have almost been completed and they will be opened shortly for public use.

Child Welfare.—During the year, one more warded child welfare centre was opened at Shenoy Nagar, bringing the total number of Child Welfare Centres to 47. There are 26 warded Centres having a total bed strength of 343. The total number of births conducted by the Child Welfare Section reached 27,946. The total number of Ante-natal clinics conducted were 5,955 and the attendance therefor were 35,631. Well-Baby Clinics were also conducted and the attendance in them was 20,991. One lakh twenty-two thousand one hundred and sixty-one infants and 1,61,312 mothers were treated in the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres of the Corporation in the out-patient clinics for minor ailments. The annual baby show was conducted and eighteen babies were awarded prizes.

Family-Planning Scheme.—Steady progress was maintained in implementing Family-Planning schemes by conducting Family-Planning Clinics, house visits, contact of mothers and group talks. Two hundred and forty Vasectomy operations and 496 Salpingectomy operations were performed through the agencies of Mother Information Centres.

Education

The Corporation of Madras maintained 324 Primary and Basic Schools during the year. The strength of pupils was 1,45,864 (78,332 boys and 67,532 girls). There were 30,764 pupils belonging to Scheduled Castes on rolls during the year. Higher standards were opened in 39 schools. Four thousand four hundred and ninety-eight teachers were on rolls in the Primary and Basic Schools put together.

Additional blocks were constructed in 12 schools in the North District and 5 in the South District. One hundred and thirty-five schools were housed in rented buildings, 7 in Government buildings and the rest were in Corporation's buildings. Due to the heavy rush for admissions and non-availability of suitable accommodation, shift system was adopted in 50 schools.

With the rapid expansion of the City and growth of population, the number of school-age children which was 48,115 in 1926, increased to 2,71,733 during the year. The number of children

in schools during the corresponding periods was 18,183, i.e., 37·6 per cent and 2,66,127, i.e., 97·97 per cent respectively of the total school age children.

Special facilities to poor and deserving children like free supply of mid-day meals to 34,027 children per day, issue of 19,034 slates and 2,267 boxes of slate pencils for distribution among the children, issue of 53,084 numbers of text books, toilet articles like soap, combs, cocoanut oil, towels for inculcating health habits, free medical examination of all pupils, supply of dresses to deserving poor children, screening of film shows and provision of bus to take the children free of charge to places of interest in and around the City continued to be afforded to the children reading in the Corporation Schools. Radio sets were also installed in 19 Corporation schools for listening to the lessons broadcast by the All-India Radio.

Extra curricular activities like scouting, Junior Red Cross Groups, physical activities and gardening received due attention. Facilities were also provided for pre-primary school-age children by running nursery sections in four Corporation schools. The strength of children in these schools was 260. Forty-seven play-grounds were maintained in various parts of the City for use by the public.

The total number of High Schools maintained by the Corporation was 16. Out of these 16 High Schools, 8 were complete High Schools. There were 5 High Schools exclusively for girls, 9 are mixed High Schools and 2 are for boys. Tamil medium of instruction was adopted in all the Secondary Schools except Corporation Urdu Boys, High School, Washermanpet, where the medium of instruction was Urdu. The number of pupils on rolls during the year was 16,898 (8,857 boys and 8,041 girls). The total number of teaching staff was 835. There were 2,801 pupils belonging to Scheduled Castes in the High Schools. Out of 771 pupils who appeared for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination from 8 Corporation High Schools, 284 pupils came out successful, i.e., about 36·9 per cent. Engineering was taught to pupils of Standards X and XI in the Corporation Boys' High School, Nungambakkam, under the bifurcated courses and Home Science was taught in the Corporation Girls' High Schools.

Mid-day Meal Scheme.—During the year, the three mid-day meal centres maintained by the Corporation continued to supply 34,322 meals per day to the poor children attending Corporation

schools. Besides, the main work of supplying mid-day meals to school children, 2,500 meals were prepared and served to the victims of the fire that occurred at Mylapore and Pulianthope and 10,610 meals were prepared and served to the victims of the recent flood that occurred in the City.

Works.—The Works Department maintains the roads in the City including the bus routes, main roads, bridges, culverts, besides maintenance of parks and gardens. The construction, repair and maintenance of all bus routes which are classified as centre roads are vested with the Works Department, whereas the other roads classified as Circle Roads are under the control of the respective District Engineers. During the year, due to abnormal and incessant rains, heavy and extensive damages were caused to the City Roads which needed immediate repair works. Due to its depleted financial resources, the Corporation asked the Government to grant a block loan of Rs. 12·00 lakhs for carrying out departmental repairs. Of the 20 bus route roads taken up for execution during the year 1964 under Loan and Grant, the balance of bituminous portion of work in the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 24·47 lakhs was taken up during the current year 1965 and completed at a cost of Rs. 13·5 lakhs. Works costing about Rs. 2·03 lakhs were completed during the year for widening and improving 5 bus route roads. During the year 1965, 11 Town-Planning Scheme Roads costing about Rs. 1 lakh and 32 private lay-out roads costing about Rs. 1·65 lakhs were completed.

The work on the Overbridge at Thiruvottiyur High Road was nearing completion. Works to the extent of Rs. 27·65 lakhs out of a total cost of Rs. 30·50 lakhs have been completed up to December 1965. The construction of the sub-way at Round Tana, Mount Road was being done by the Highways Department. Proposals for the construction of sub-ways at Doraiswamy Road and at Kannammapet, T. Nagar have been accepted by the Government and estimates have been prepared in both the cases. Action was being taken for the acquisition of the lands required for the construction. Work was in progress on two bridges across the Buckingham Canal at Raja Annamalaipuram. Proposals for improvement of the Elphinstone Bridge, Adyar, Elephant Gate Bridge, etc., were under various stages of consideration. The Government have granted financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 for carrying out major repairs to the Elephant Gate Bridge.

Betterment Contribution.—A sum of Rs. 24,748·03 P. has been collected during this year by way of betterment contribution.

Arbitrator.—Out of the 8 petitions placed before the Arbitrator under section 20 of Town-Planning Act in Mambalam Extended Area, only in 2 cases the awards were passed to the effect that no compensation need be paid by the Corporation. Other cases were ready for final hearing. All the 80 claims in Nungambakkam West Part II area were taken up and notices issued to individuals. Out of these, 25 parties have admitted the liability and award in one case was already passed and for the remaining 24 cases, it is under preparation.

The Nehru Stadium continued to be the venue for a number of important and major matches and tournaments in Cricket, Foot-ball, etc., including Cricket Match between All Ceylon and Madras XI, Cricket Test Match between New Zealand and India and Foot-ball Test Match between India and Russia.

A civic address combined with the N.C.C. Parade was held in honour of the Late Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri at Nehru Stadium.

The Corporation Stadium, Egmore was more popular during the year under report than in previous years. It was the venue for games such as Hockey, Tennis, Basket Ball, Volley Ball and Ball Badminton.

Water-supply.—The quantity of water pumped and supplied to the City from the Red Hills Lake during the year was 12,923·41 million gallons which works out to an average of 35·40 million gallons per day against the corresponding figures of 12,934·54 million gallons and the average of 35·44 million gallons per day in the previous year. The average quantity of water supplied during the year to Saidapet and Sembium from the infiltration Galleries was 218,980 gallons per day against 213,554 gallons per day in the previous year. There were 19 oil engines and 20 electric pumpsets working at the end of the year, pumping about 0·86 million gallons of water per day. Taking into account the total quantity of water from all the above sources, the average supply per head per day works out to about 17·96 gallons based on an estimated population of 20 lakhs. The entire distribution system in the City consists of 93·54 kilometres of trunk mains and sub-mains varying in sizes from 48″ to 9″ in diameter and nearly 983·27 kilo-

metres of distribution mains of sizes varying from 8″ to 2½″. There were 79,788 house service connections from the distribution system, of which 7,692 were metered.

The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of water works amounted to Rs. 31·84 lakhs inclusive of repayment of debts, interest on loans and supervision and collection charges, while the total revenue derived from the water works inclusive of water tax is Rs. 63·27 lakhs.

During the year 1965, a number of major schemes for improving water-supply distribution system in the City on zonal basis were under execution. The laying of trunk main for zone 8B is nearing completion. The laying of a 42″ pumping main from Kilpauk Pumping Station to shaft and the construction of underground filtered water reservoirs at T. Nagar, both forming part of the scheme for constructing a southern water-supply head works were commenced during the year. An additional underground filtered water tank of a 2 million gallon capacity and an overhead tank of 1·5 million gallons capacity at Kilpauk Water Works were completed. Installation of mechanical filters of 30 M.G.D. capacity at an estimated cost of Rs. 79·93 lakhs was under rapid progress.

The estimate for the open lined channel from Poondi to Red Hills for Rs. 55·00 lakhs has been subsequently revised to Rs. 64·00 lakhs. The work is in progress.

Sanitary works.—During the year a total length of 12·81 miles of sewers were laid in the City. These works were carried out under various heads of accounts, viz., Revenue Deposit and Town-Planning. Apart from this, sewer laying works were also carried out forming part of the sanctioned schemes in West Mambalam, Kodambakkam, Sembium and Ayanavaram areas.

Storm water drains.—During the year, masonry storm water drains of varying sizes to a length of 26,094 feet were constructed, bringing the total length of storm water drains in the City to 143·4 miles.

Drainage Pumping Stations.—The pumping units in all the 32 stations were run to full capacity and overhauling and repairs to the units were attended to without causing any dislocation to normal pumping to the extent possible.

Sewage Farm.—Fodder grass is being grown at the Sewage Farm at Kodungaiyur in about 250 acres of land. This grass was supplied to the institutions like Pinjrapole, Corporation Cattle Depot, Zoo

and also to the various private consumers. Paddy and vegetables were also grown in about 45 acres in all. The total revenue derived from the Sewage Farm during the year was about Rs. 1,94,186–14 P.

Mechanical Engineering.—With a view to increase the efficiency in the service and maintenance of the fleet of over 300 vehicles of various makes owned by the Corporation, two more Lorry stations at 'B' and 'D' depots in North and South Madras respectively have been proposed in addition to the existing Lorry station at Anna Pillai street and the sub-station at Theagaroyanagar. About 100 vehicles of particular makes would be maintained by each of these lorry stations with necessary supervisory and technical staff and Store section with necessary spares. During the year, a mechanical road sweeper was imported from the U.S.A. at a total cost of Rs. 1,28,000 as an experimental measure to augment the conservancy services. This vehicle is capable of sweeping, cleaning and washing the roads in quick time. The vehicle was put to work on Mount Road, Marina and other important roads.

General Workshop.—During the year, the workshop took up 888 orders for new works and 925 orders for repair works of the value about Rs. 12·53 lakhs. Manufactured items include 100 ornamental lamp posts consisting of 5 lanterns and single-lantern types and temple posts, special type lamp posts for Marina, about 1,800 items of cast iron products, viz., silt catcher buckets, tee branches, manhole covers, gully gratings, hydrants boxes, light seal covers, straint joint boxes, ventilating column bases, etc., and about 3,000 items of teakwood furniture for offices and schools. The workshop also did fabricating works on vehicles and structures. The total out-turn of work amounted to about Rs. 11·69 lakhs.

Printing Press.—During the year, with the installation of the imported Mono Type casting and Type Setting Machine and Double Demy Stop Cylinder, the printing press was able to undertake the printing of the Corporation Budget and Annual General Administration and Health Reports, Council and Committee Proceedings, Audit Reports, Establishment list besides several lakhs of forms. The construction of a separate building for the press in Wall Tax Road was under progress. Addition of more printing machinery is contemplated in the year 1966 so that the press could take up more of the printing works of the Corporation and avoid outside agency ultimately for such works.

Buildings.—Ever since the formation of the Mechanical and Buildings Department, there was more demand for the construction of buildings such as dispensaries, child welfare centres, markets, community centres and divisional offices, etc. Additional accommodation in schools had to be provided. Further, some of the Higher Elementary Schools were converted into High Schools. It was also proposed to take up construction of big buildings such as the market at the junction of Demellows Road and Basin Bridge Road. The preparation of working drawings and detailed plans for the work of construction of a wholesale vegetables market at the junction of the above Roads have been entrusted to the Architects, L.M. Chitale and Sons as sanctioned by the Council on 23rd June 1964. The Mechancial and Buildings Department of the Corporation has taken up construction of 159 building works during the year under report including arrear works. Out of them 52 works were completed during 1965. The remaining works were in various stages of construction. Buildings constructed by the Department consisted of dispensaries, markets, community centres, office accommodation, additional accommodation in schools, etc. Noteworthy among the several improvements to street lighting effected by the Corporation during the year was that 776 mercury discharge lamps inclusive of cluster lamps with five ornamental branches in each post, each branch carrying a post-top lantern type M.D. fittings and 240 tube lights on long-arm brackets were installed and lighted in important thoroughfares and junctions in the City, thus extending the programme of providing improved lighting to many heavy traffic and congested parts of the City.

Two hundred and four incandescent lamps on cast iron lamp standards and 21″ ‘ Halt and Go ’ signal lights were also installed and 57·212 km. of underground cables were laid during the year. During the year, a total number of 1,241 additional lamp posts were installed and 512 lamp posts were removed with an overall increase of 729 lamps in the entire City. The lighting on the foreshore Marina continued to be appreciated by the public. To provide uniform lighting on South Beach Road, M.D. lamps were installed on the western side of the road, out of a grant of Rs. 1,30,000 received from the Government. They have very much improved the lighting on this road.

The Corporation Cold Storage continued to be popular among all retailers. The stock of food (fish, meat, vegetables, etc.) stored under weightage tariff during the year 1965 was 1,431·23 tonnes.

Conservancy.—The activity of conservancy work was confined to removal and disposal of rubbish, removal of night soil from dry latrines, removal of sullage water from cess-pools in unsewered areas of the City, cleaning of public conveniences and syphons, maintenance of dumping grounds and cattle depots, etc.

Private scavenging.—Rubbish was removed from Government institutions, Railway offices and stations, private companies and industrial establishments on payment of conservancy charges. In addition to this, private conservancy was also attended to in Kothawal Market during nights in order to keep the market and its surroundings clean and tidy. Night soil in private dry latrines was removed in unsewered areas. To eliminate the system of carrying night soil on head, wheel barrows were purchased from Government grant and supplied to scavengers.

Manufacture of compost.—The night soil available from the unsewered areas and extended areas of the City and picked from the lanes and road sides by the scavengers was collected and brought to the compost yard. In addition to the night soil, the bowel. contents from the Slaughter Houses were utilised for manufacturing compost. The compost manure was sold to ryots to places within 10 miles from the City.

Local Fund Audit

The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts is in-charge of the Local Fund Audit Department. He is also an ex-officio Deputy Secretary to the Government in the Finance Department. He also functions as the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments and Chief Auditor, State Trading Schemes. The total number of institutions which were under the control of the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts during 1965 was 10,855 as will be seen from the Statement shown below :—

(1) Corporation of Madras	1
(2) Municipalities and Townships	91
(3) Panchayat Unions	373
(4) Town Panchayats	425
(5) Miscellaneous institutions	393
(6) Hindu Religious Endowment Institutions ..	3,518
(7) Secondary schools of defunct District Board.	1,165
(8) Midday Meals Centres	3,918
(9) Khadi	354

(10) Non-Khadi	533
(11) Rice Procurement Scheme	13
(12) Intensive Agricultural District Programme.	49
(13) Polytechnics	22
Total ..	10,855

Full scale audit is done in the case of all the institutions under the audit control of the department both in the Madras City and in the Districts except in the case of Municipalities (other than special and selection grade Municipalities) the accounts of which are audited half-yearly on 50 per cent quantum basis.

2. The audits of the Corporation of Madras, and the six selection Grade Municipalities viz., Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Tuticorin and the Madras State Housing Board, the University of Madras, Annamalai University, Administrator-General and Official Trustee, and Official Assignee, High Court were done on a concurrent basis. The accounts of Panchayat Union Councils are audited half-yearly.

3. The Stock Verification Organisation of the Department did physical verification of stocks and stores in respect of 94 Government institutions. Five hundred and twenty-four Charitable Endowments were administered during the year by the Examiner in his capacity as Treasurer, Charitable Endowments.

4. During the year three surcharge certificates were issued against the non-officials under the powers of surcharge and disallowance vested in the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts under the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919, Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950 for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 1,36,493·29 paise.

5. A sum of Rs. 6,91,450 is estimated to be realised towards audit fees in respect of institutions under the audit control of this department for the year 1965–66.

CHAPTER XVII.

SOCIAL SERVICES.

Women's Welfare Department

This is the fourth year after the integration of the three Women Welfare agencies in the State, viz., the Women's Welfare Department, the women personnel working in the Rural Development Blocks and the staff of the State Social Welfare Board. The Department functions under close co-operation with voluntary organisations for the welfare of the children and women, more particularly those in rural areas. The main objectives are the alround enlightenment of women and children in citizenship, Health Education including Family Planning, social and economic improvement, promotion of thrift and savings, by getting them into groups in Madhar Sanghams, Craft centres, Balwadis, etc., and promote these dynamic changes through group action. There are Committees formed at all levels from the State to the Panchayat level to review the progress and give advice and guidance in the day-to-day implementation of the various women and child welfare programmes. At State level, the State Social Welfare Board which was reconstituted in September 1964 with 17 non-official members and 6 official members including the Director of Women's Welfare as Member Secretary of the Committee, advise and assist the Department in the implementation of the various programmes referred to. Members of the Committee are also allotted specific zones or districts in which they take special interest and function as the Chairman of the District Women's Welfare Committees. The District Women's Welfare Officer is the Secretary of the District Committee. There were twelve District Committees functioning as on 31st December 1965. At Block level, 356 Block level women's welfare committees are functioning under the Chairmanship of one of the three lady Councillors of the Panchayat Union. The Mukhyasevikas act as Secretary of the Committee. Similarly 12,094 Panchayat level Committees were also functioning throughout the State.

At the end of the year 1965, there were 256 Mukhyasevikas and 748 Grámasevikas, besides 48 women Welfare Organisers, in charge of Women's welfare branches attending to the field work in close co-ordination with the various Committees referred to. The Mukhyasevikas and Gramasevikas are specially trained at the Training

Centres at Gandhigram and Home Science College, Coimbatore and the three Home Science Wings at T. Kallupatti, Bhavanisagar and S.V. Nagaram. They are also given training in Family planning. The Women Welfare Organisers are also trained in the same way as the Gramasevikas.

Third Plan Schemes and Progress.—The Department has made satisfactory progress in implementing almost all Plan schemes, although there was a slight set back due to the National Emergency in achieving the Financial targets inspite of certain schemes such as starting of working women's hostels.

Child Welfare.—With a view to inculcate good mental and physical habits to the children of the age between 2½ to 6, which is considered to be the most formative period in the life of a child, the Government sanctioned the starting of 730 pre-schools in 21 selected blocks of the State under the Third Five Year-Plan. 729 pre-schools were functioning at the end of the year in almost all the Panchayats in the 21 selected blocks. Balasevikas selected from the villages and trained for three months by the Department were conducting these pre-schools. Milk and in some cases snacks also were distributed to the children in the schools.

The Integrated Child Welfare Demonstration Project, the only one of its kind in the whole State is functioning in the Panchayat Union, Poonamallee. The object of the Project is to promote integrated growth and development for all the children in the block area with special emphasis on the age group 0—6 years including pre-natal and post-natal care for the mother. The scheme is sponsored by the Ministry of Education, Government of India as a Demonstration Project.

A State level Co-ordination Committee co-ordinates the services and facilities of the various departments to build up integrated and comprehensive services to meet the total needs of the child population in the block area. It is assisted by a Project Level Functional Committee, of which the Chairman of the Panchayat Union is the Chairman and the Commissioner is the Treasurer of the Committee. During 1965, 50 Balwadis and 10 creche centres were functioning in the Project area. Under the project sanction exists for the construction of 7 Maternity centre buildings and 30 Balwadis buildings at a total cost of Rs. 78,500. Of this, a sum of Rs. 16,500 was released during the year 1965 for construction of Maternity centres at Tinnanore, Paruthipattu and Kuthambakkam. The construction

of buildings at Avadi Special Armed Police, Tirumalisai I and II was completed and three buildings were under various stages of progress. The other services rendered in the Project area are Maternity and Child Health services, Family Planning Services, immunisation of the children against various diseases, etc. Mid-day meals are provided in Balwadis at subsidised rates. Reconstituted milk was also supplied to the children. Health Education is given to the mothers by campaigns, village meetings, group discussions and film shows.

Women's Welfare.—There are 47 Women's welfare branches run by the Department throughout the State, of which three are entirely for Denotified Tribes women and two for the benefit of the Hill tribes. The work in a branch consists of Pre-Basic classes conducted by the Women's Welfare Organiser for the children of the village between the ages of 2½ to 6. Home service to the women such as helping in preparing home remedies for minor ailments, guide them in proper methods of cooking, thrift and savings and organising group activities. The Centre's activities also include assistance to the women to put to profitable use their leisure and thus supplement their earnings by simple handicrafts such as embroidery, cutting and stitching, lace making, etc. These branches conducted adult literacy classes, in which 592 persons benefitted during the year 1965. All possible help was given by these branches in leprosy cases for admission into Service Homes and advice on prevention of the spread of the disease to other members of the family. In the main branch centre and in the slum centre, Madhar Sanghams were conducted by the Women's Welfare Organisers for teaching simple handicrafts, group discussions, adult education, demonstration in cooking, etc. As the Community Development Programme has covered all rural areas, nine out of twelve Women's welfare branches have since been shifted to Municipal areas for the benefit of the women in those areas.

There are at present 18 Work Centres and five Production units run by the Department for the benefit of the womenfolk, in which training is given to the women workers in various groups. Up to December 1965, 1,905 women have completed their training in these work centres. Besides these, there are 18 Work centres and one Production Unit started exclusively for women of Backward Classes. The goods produced by the Work Centres are marketted at present locally and through exhibitions. There is a proposal to

market them through the Sales Emporiam run by the Industries Department. The following minimum programme has been achieved up to now:—

Eleven thousand nine hundred and twenty-four Madhar Sanghams have been started. A total of 4,840 Madhar Sanghams have been equipped with sewing machines. Three hundred and sixty Craft Instructors have been appointed and Small savings monthly and weekly chits are being conducted. One hundred and eighty-eight C.T.D. accounts have been opened. 2,042 Prize bonds were sold for Rs. 10,210. One thousand three hundred and thirty-five Baby shows were conducted during the year. Seven hundred and fifty-eight Study tours were conducted during the year and with not less than 40 persons participating in each tour. Two hundred and ninty-four Industrial units were functioning under the " Rural Arts and Crafts Programme " in the blocks. Three hundred and nineteen Radio Listening Clubs have been organised for the benefit of the rural women to listen to the special programmes relayed for this purpose from the A.I.R. Tiruchirappalli. Under the Applied Nutrition Programme, seven Blocks have been selected around the Rural Extension Training Centres for intensive work.

There are three Service Homes run by the Government located at Tambaram, Cuddalore and Thanjavur to provide a home for adult women between the age group of 18—30 years who are widows, deserted wives and destitutes, educate them upto a minimum of VIII Standard, teach them crafts and to rehabilitate them in society after a stay of three years in the Home. These Homes also have children's section. Six of the Voluntary institutions are also run with the aid of the Government for rehabilitating the widows, deserted wives and destitute women and their children.

Voluntary Welfare Institutions.—With the help of the grants received from the Central Social Welfare Board, so far 36 condensed courses of education have been conducted and 818 students coached to take up the S.S.L.C. Examination. Special E.S.L.C. Public Examinations are conducted for women candidates who studied in the Voluntary condensed courses. Thirteen institutions sent 199 students for special E.S.L.C. Examination. The Government have granted a number of concessions such as relaxation of age limits for joining further training courses such as teachers, nurses, Mid-wives as well as for appointment of teachers, etc. Children of the age-group 12–16 years coming from families with income not exceeding Rs. 2,400 per annum are taken to any health resort or

place of historical or cultural importance under a scheme of holiday camps for imparting qualities of discipline, team work, tolerance through community life, etc. During summer 1965, twelve Voluntary institutions conducted these camps, in which 350 boys and 250 girls took part. The scheme is growing popular and is likely to attract more in the coming years.

Special schemes such as Pre-School Project in the Urban and neighbourhoods and Foster care which are sanctioned by the Central Social Welfare Board were working satisfactorily in the three schools at Ramakrishnapuram, Kodambakkam-Pudur and Seva Samajam Boys Home, Madras. The State Amenities Committee, which was formed with an initial ad hoc grant of Rs. 10,000 for the welfare of Jawans' families in the State did enthusiastic work and was able to collect as much as Rs. 13·84 lakhs and spent a sum of Rs. 3·19 lakhs by way of ad hoc grants to deserving individual cases. The Committee rendered valuable assistance by writing letters through the Red Cross to ascertain the whereabouts of the missing Jawans, recommending sanction for monetary relief in deserving cases, obtaining ration cards, getting employment to widows, etc., of the families of missing personnel. The Department took part in the several exhibitions and published its periodical journal " Bhagyalakshmi " which has a circulation of 5,300 in the State.

Harijan Welfare

The Harijan Welfare Department of this State functions under the control of a Director, who is assisted by a Joint Director. The Department is in-charge of various ameliorative measures such as provision of housing, drinking water, educational and Sanitary facilities, etc., for the welfare and progress of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes and Backward Classes. The Department is also in charge of special schemes such as Kallar Reclamation Scheme intended to reform and rehabilitate the Kallar communities in Madurai District and the Azeeznagar Settlement in the South Arcot District run for the reformation of ex-criminals and habitual offenders. The Collectors of the Districts, assisted by District Welfare Officers in the grade of Deputy Collectors continued to be responsibile for the ameliorative work done in the districts. At the State level, the State Harijan Welfare Committee, State Tribes Advisory Council and the Backward Classes Advisory Committee, each of which consists of important non-official members including M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. advised the

Department in the various schemes and measures undertaken by it. At the District level, District Harijan Welfare Committees constituted with important non-official members of the District advised the District Collectors.

Government Schools.—The Department was running 832 Harijan Welfare Schools in the State including 3 High Schools, of which 2 were for boys and 1 was for girls. The number of pupils who studied in all these schools were 1,06,809, consisting of 56,838 boys and 49,971 girls. Compared to the numbers of last year, there has been a fall of about 3,000 in the strength of the boys, while there was an increase by about 6,000 in the strength of the girls in these schools. Mid-day meals at a total cost of Rs. 38,24,061 was served to all the pupils in these schools. Two sets of clothing at a cost of not exceeding Rs. 12 per pupil were also supplied to all the girl students studying in the various Harijan Welfare schools or staying in the Government hostels run by the Department. Subsidies were granted to the various schools and hostels in the State run by private individuals for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The progress achieved so far in the field of education of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes and Backward Classes will be evidenced from the increase in the number of scholarships granted to pupils belonging to these schools. As against 2,69,617 scholarships granted in the year 1964, 2,94,017 scholarships were granted during the year 1965.

Land Acquisition.—Progress was continued to be maintained in respect of acquisition of land for provision of house-sites, sanitary amenities such as formation of pathways to burial grounds, construction of latrines, bath rooms, etc. An extent of 1,329·39 acres of land at a cost of Rs. 30·08 lakhs was acquired during the year under report as against an extent of 1,085·2 acres of land at a cost of Rs. 1·92 lakhs acquired during the previous year.

Government Hostels.—During the year 26 new Government hostels were opened including one subsidised hostel taken over by Government. The total number of hostels for Scheduled Castes at the end of 1965 was 348, of which 254 were for boys and 94 were for girls. There were in all 18,334 boys and 6,193 girls boarding in these hostels. There is a provision of Rs. 44·02 lakhs for the maintenance of all these hostels during the year 1965–66.

Subsidised Hostels.—At the beginning of the year 1965, there were 71 Subsidised Hostels. In pursuance of the policy of the Government to take over only the badly managed private hostels, one subsidised hostel was taken over by the Government during the year. Lumpsum boarding grants were awarded for these hostels. The Collectors of the districts accord sanctions to the payment of lumpsum boarding grants including additional grants. Grants were sanctioned at the rate of Rs. 18 per mensem per boarder in the case of hostels located in the plains and at Rs. 19 per mensem per boarder in the case of hostels located in hill areas for ten months.

Grant-in-aid Schemes.—As against a provision of Rs. 13·97 lakhs for the year 1965–66 for the implementation of the various schemes for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribes under the head of Education, Agricultural bulls, Minor Irrigation, Housing, etc., a sum of Rs. 7·19 lakhs was spent up to 31st December 1965. In respect of Grant-in-aid schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes, a sum of Rs. 24·22 lakhs was spent up to 31st December 1965 out of a provision of Rs. 30·31 lakhs made for the year 1965–66. The expenditure incurred up to 31st December 1965 in respect of similar schemes intended specially for the welfare of Scheduled Castes was Rs. 105·28 lakhs as against the provision of Rs. 108·04 lakhs made for the year 1964–65. While fairly good progress has been achieved in almost all the grant-in-aid schemes, the progress in the schemes for the award of scholarships, provision of books and clothing, etc., in which both physical and financial targets have been exceeded is particularly notable.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes.—Under these schemes, the expenditure incurred in respect of the schemes for the welfare of Denotified Tribes and the Scheduled Castes was fairly satisfactory, in that a sum of Rs. 14·81 lakhs against a provision of Rs. 25·81 lakhs in respect of the schemes for Denotified Tribes and a sum of Rs. 34·70 lakhs against a provision of Rs. 42·60 lakhs in respect of schemes for Scheduled Castes have been spent so far. The expenditure on the Centrally sponsored schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes was very poor, in that only a sum of Rs. 0·11 lakh was spent up to 31st December 1965 towards formation of forest and multi-purpose co-operatives against a sum of Rs. 35 lakhs available for expenditure on these schemes during the year 1965–66.

Kallar Reclamation

A Special Deputy Collector with headquarters at Madurai is in-charge of the work under this scheme. He is under the administrative control of the Collector of Madurai and the Director of Harijan Welfare is the Head of the Department.

Education.—There were in all 238 schools during the year 1965, of which 204 were Elementary Schools and 34 Higher Elementary Schools, including 86 Basic Schools. The percentage of attendance in all these schools had shown a steady increase over that of the last year. All these schools were running satisfactorily. In addition to these schools, there were 3 full-fledged Government High Schools at Checkanurani, Nattamangalam and Pappatty with a stength of 505, 321 and 175 pupils respectively..

Boarding Homes.—Three new Boarding Homes, one for boys and 2 for girls were opened during the last academic year. One Boarding Home for boys studying in the Tamilnad Polytechnic, Madurai, was closed. Thus there were in all 12 Boarding Homes functioning during the year 1965, of which 9 were for boys and the rest for girls. In addition to these Government Boarding Homes, there were also 19 Subsidised Hostels receiving aid under the Kallar Reclamation Scheme at the rate of Rs. 18 per mensem per pupil for 10 months in a year. There were 513 Boarders in those Subsidised Hostels.

Scout and cub packs which have been organised in the Kallar Reclamation Scheme were periodically inspected by two Scout Organisers. A lady Scout Organiser inspected bul bul flocks intended for the girls.

Wor ks.—Eight new buildings and repairs to 19 old buildings were carried out and a sum of Rs. 85,000 was spent up to 31st December 1965. Repairs to the well works at Thenbalapatti and Gullappa-gounderpatti, for which a sum of Rs. 1,000 has been provided, were taken up and were in progress. During 1965–66, sanction was accorded for the construction of 116 houses in 9 villages at a cost of Rs. 1,000 per unit under the Centrally Sponsored Housing Scheme. Under the scheme each unit was eligible for a subsidy of Rs. 250. A sum of Rs. 40,753 was granted as subsidy under this scheme up to 31st December 1965. Loans at Rs. 150 per head were also granted for the construction of houses to Piramalai Kallars.

Agricultural Subsidy.—A sum of Rs. 68,000 was allotted to Madurai District for distribution of Agricultural subsidy free grant to 170 Piramalai Kallar ryots at Rs. 400 each. Out of this a pair of

plough bulls worth Rs. 350 and agricultural implements and seeds worth Rs. 50 were supplied to each beneficiary. The entire allotment of Rs. 68,000 was spent. Under the scheme for grant of subsidy-*cum*-loan for sinking new irrigation wells, a sum of Rs. 17,250 under subsidy and a sum of Rs. 30,000 under loan were spent up to 31st December 1965.

Co-operative Branch.—There were 347 Kallar Co-operative Societies in the Department, of which 255 societies were affiliated with Madurai District Central Co-operative Bank. Thirty-six societies were liquidated. Action has been taken for the recovery of Government loans from 45 co-operative societies. Loans are pending with 9 co-operative societies and action is being taken for the recovery of these loans. Issue of fresh loans to the societies has been stopped under the Kallar Reclamation Scheme from the year 1962–63.

Piramalai Kallar Common Fund.—This Fund continued to function for the welfare of Piramalai Kallar community. A sum of Rs. 2,697 was collected by way of subscriptions and donations to the Fund. A sum of Rs. 1,300 was advanced as loans to individuals for educational purposes during the year. The fund has donated Rs. 500 towards Cyclone relief in the Ramanathapuram district and Rs. 500 to the National Defence Fund during the year 1965. A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been invested from the Fund in the $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent 1971 State Loan. Prizes amounting to Rs. 65 were awarded to two Piramalai Kallar pupils who secured the highest marks in the S.S.L.C. Examination during 1963–64. On the whole the position of the Fund was satisfactory.

Aziznagar Settlement

As already stated, the Aziznagar Settlement which has been established at Aziznagar near Neyveli in South Arcot district is intended to reform and rehabilitate ex-criminals and habitual offenders. There were 9 habitual offenders in this Settlement as on 1st January 1965. Among them one person died on 22nd September 1965. Of the remaining 8 offenders, 5 were reported to be out of view. Houses have been sanctioned for two internees and they are under construction. It is, however, observed that there is a general reluctance on the part of the internees to bring their families and settle down in the Aziznagar Settlement.

Cultivation is the main occupation of the settlers. Lands have been conditionally assigned to the settlers, with a view to increase the food production and also to help the settlers to eke out their living. Due to the de-watering operation that is being done in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, the flow of water in the artisan wells has stopped. Consequently, wet crops could not be raised throughout the year. Proposals are under way for providing electric motor pump sets to the defunct artisan wells and for the construction of a dam across the odai that runs through the Settlement.

Industries like carpentry, weaving and manufacture of leather goods were being carried on for the benefit of the settlers. Although each industry could employ 20 settlers, the attendance was decreasing as the settlers find the wages given in the Lignite Corporation nearby, more attractive.

The Government Senior Basic School, Aziznagar Settlement, which caters mainly for the children of the Denotified Tribes and a few others continued to function in sufficient strength. Mid-day meals were given to the Denotified Tribes' children and the Harijan children. Moral instruction classes were also held once a week for the benefit of the children. Proposals for opening a high school during the coming academic year are under consideration.

The Co-operative Stores continued to supply mid-day meals to the students of the Government Senior Basic School and sugar to the Denotified Tribes. The Multi-purpose Co-operative Society which was functioning in the Settlement has since been liquidated as per the orders of the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras. The Settlement has a permanent band set consisting of 15 members. A Village Panchayat has been constituted under the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958 and attached to the Kammapuram Panchayat Union. This Panchayat helped in the arbitration of small disputes among the settlers. On the whole, the settlers were living in healthy surrounding and were availing themselves of the various opportunities given to them in the Settlement to enhance their earnings and education and to live peacefully. It can, therefore, be said that they have deviated from their criminal tendencies and have shown improvement.

Brisleenagar Settlement

The Brisleenagar Settlement is intended for the benefit of denotified tribes in the Madras City. With the subsidy and loan from the Government, one hundred houses have been constructed in the Settlement. Milch animals have also been supplied to the settlers of this 'Nagar'. A poultry farming society has been formed. A library is maintained in this Settlement, for the maintenance of which a recurring grant of Rs. 200 is received from the Government annually.

Bhoodan and Gramdan

The State Bhoodan Yagna Board with headquarters at Madurai was constituted in 1959. The Board with the existing strength of 13 members met once during the year 1965 (on 29th April 1965). A special establishment consisting of one Deputy Collector and one Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies with necessary executive and ministerial staff continued to assist the Board in its work.

2. The Bhoodan Yagna Amendment Act 36 of 1964 came into force on 25th November 1964. As a result of this, people have come forward to donate entire villages for Gramdan. More than 100 villages were donated for Gramdan during the year. Some more Sarvodaya Panchayats were formed during the year.

3. Three hundred and ninety-one patrams covering an extent of 120,215 acres under Gramdan and 21,352 patrams covering an extent of 51,717 acres under Bhoodan were received by the Madras State Bhoodan Board for the year. The survey and enquiry work in respect of Bhoodan lands was taken up and completed in almost all the districts except Tiruchirappalli and Chingleput. The Gramdan patrams received from Tirunelveli and Madurai districts have been reviewed with reference to the enlarged scope of the Act and suitable action was taken for enquiry and publication. A special drive was launched during this period to get Bhoodan patrams registered. Nine thousand two hundred and thirteen cases covering an extent of 18,843 acres out of the total number of cases of 11,213 involving 23,553·02 acres were registered. During this period 4,766 cases were confirmed, transfer of registry was effected in 3,949 cases and sub-division was effected in 2,712 cases Bhoodan lands donated to the Board in Avaniapuram village of Madurai district were distributed to the landless poor persons. The lands were however subsequently acquired by the Government for

the formation of a sewage farm. A sum of Rs. 13,671·34 was awarded as compensation. The Board purchased alternative lands measuring 3·38 acres at a cost of Rs. 12,057 and distributed the same to them and thus settled them again.

4. The Government of India has selected the Madurai district for the intensive Development of Gramdan villages. Short-term loans to an extent of Rs. 5,500 were granted to the Gramdanee in the Madurai district. Proposals were under consideration for the intensive development of the old Batlagundu and other Gramdan villages in the Madurai district.

Gramdan and Bhoodan Co-operative Societies

5. With a view to develop the Gramdan lands which were generally of poor quality, 10 Gramdan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies were formed in the year 1958–59. Eight hundred forty-one members of these societies have gifted 1,273·23 acres of lands. A second set of 20 more Gramdan Societies were started in 1961 on the experience gained in the working of the first set of 10 Gramdan Societies. Out of these, one society in Madurai was liquidated and the registration of another society recommended for cancellation, as the members were reluctant to execute gift deeds donating their lands in favour of the society. In place of these two societies, two other societies have been formed with 600 members who have donated an extent of 690·21 acres of land.

6. In 1964, eight Bhoodan Service Co-operative Societies were formed with a view to develop compact blocks of Bhoodan lands and settle landless persons on them. Six more Bhoodan Societies were permitted to be formed during 1965. Five societies have already been formed. The sixth society could not be registered, on account of a dispute pending in a Court of Law. Proposals have been submitted to the Government for financial assistance for five Bhoodan Service Co-operative Societies and three more Bhoodan Societies.

7. The Gramdan and Bhoodan Societies were given financial assistance by the Government by way of loans and subsidies for various agricultural purposes such as sinking of new wells, deepening of old wells, purchase of bulls, agricultural implements and purchase and installation of pumpsets and reclamation of land. The total amount of loans and subsidies disbursed to the Gramdan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies up to 31st December 1965 from the inception of the scheme was Rs. 3,06,345·50 and Rs. 94,702·32 respectively

Bhoodan Service Co-operative Societies received financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 3·41 lakhs from the Government consisting of loans and subsidies for reclamation and resettlement of lands. The Madurai District Central Co-operative Bank also gave loans to these societies for cultivation purposes.

8. Due to additional irrigation and other facilities made available an extent of 106·35 acres of Gramdan and Bhoodan land were brought under cultivation during the year apart from the extent of 158·50 acres of land already brought under cultivation. The Gramdan and Bhoodan Co-operative Societies have raised produce to the tune of 43,716 maunds, valued at Rs. 5,24,592 during the year as against 30,245 maunds, valued at Rs. 3,36,138 during the previous year.

Directorate of Employment and Training

I. (1) *Review of the employment position in the State.*—The employment situation in the State continued to be buoyant during this year also. Employment Market data available for the first nine months of the year reveal an overall employment growth of about 28,000 persons (or 2·1 per cent). Of this, private sector establishments accounted for 18,000 while the balance was accounted for by the public sector. In the public sector the total employment at the end of September 1965 was 7·56 lakhs. The increase was limited to Quasi Government and Local Bodies while the State Government reported static employment condition and there was a imarginal drop in employment under Central Government.

An industry-wise analysis of the employment data in public sector shows that employment was more in transportation and communication, manufacturing and agriculture and trade and commerce. There was, however, a decrease in employment in construction. In the private sector there were 6·21 lakhs of employees at the end of September 1965—an increase of 18,000 persons (or 2·9 per cent) compared to the employment at the end of December 1964. This increase was distributed in manufacturing services and trade and commerce. Plantations, however, suffered an employment loss of 2,000 persons due to seasonal causes.

(2) *Employment Exchange Statistics.*—The comparative position of the live register of the Employment offices in the State for the past three years may be seen below :—

At the end of	*Live register.*	*Index.*
1962	162,936	100·0
1963	193,875	118·8
1964	191,085	118·2
1965	209,618	128·7

The live register showed an increase by 18,533 over those remained at the end of the previous year. The vacancy notification during the year showed a slight decrease (888) compared to previous year.

While there was increase in the utilisation of Employment Service by State Government Establishments, there was a decline in the utilisation of the National Employment Service by establishments in other branches of the public sector and also by the private sector.

The supply and demand position during the year showed an imbalance compared to previous year, the supply far exceeding the demand. The ratio of registration per vacancy which was 3·5 in 1964 rose to 3·7 during the year. A steady employment growth has been noticed and it is likely to be sustained by increased participation of Central/State Governments in setting up large industrial units and this may be expected to absorb the influx.

(3) *Development of Employment Service.*—(i) The Employment Office for the physically handicapped established in 1963 continued to function and render employment assistance to the physically handicapped employment seekers. This office registered 462 candidates in the year 1965. Among them, 54 were blind, 60 were deafmutes and 349 were orthopaedic. Five hundred and thirty-four physically handicapped candidates remained on the Live Register of Office at the end of the year 1965. The total number of applicants placed in employment was 145.

(ii) The 10 Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux established under Second and Third Five-Year Plans continued to function registering persons and disseminating information on employment opportunities in rural areas.

(iii) The Professional and Executive Employment Office, Madras which commenced functioning from 9th January 1963 continued to cater to the needs of the highly qualified condidates of the State in Professional, Scientific, Engineering, Managerial and Supervisory categories. This office also functions as a State Co-ordination Office in regard to circulation of vacancies to ensure adjustment of available manpowers in the State.

This office registered 2,787 candidates including 300 women candidates. One thousand four hundred and forty-nine highly qualified candidates remained on the Live Register of this office at the end of the year 1965. The number of placements recorded during the year under review was 394.

(iv) One University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau each at Annamalai University and Madras University are functioning. The functions of these Bureaux are :

(*a*) to give employment information and advice to the University alumni ;

(*b*) to register its own graduates as well as those of other Universities who come under the prescribed categories ; and

(*c*) to answer enquiries regarding the availability of suitable applicants on its registers from employers and furnish particulars where called for.

The University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau at Annamalai University started functioning with effect from 18th December 1964. This Bureau registered 202 candidates (including 12 women) during the year and placed 8 candidates in employment.

The Madras University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau started functioning with effect from 15th November 1965. Sixteen Post-Graduates including two women got their names registered with this Bureau.

(4) *Collection of Employment Market Information.*—The Quarterly Employment Market Information enquiries conducted met with good response ranging from 94·2 per cent to 97·8 per cent. Quarterly reports were published on State Employment and shortage of occupations. A report on special study on "Passed out Technical Trainees from Industrial Training Institutes" registered with Employment Exchanges in Madras State was also published.

(5) *Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling.*—The Vocational Guidance Units attached to the District Employment Officers, Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Cuddalore and Vellore continued to function. Vocational Guidance Units were newly started during the year 1965 in six more District Employment Offices. These units also function as Career Information Centres.

A monthly bulletin named " Opportunities for Employment and Training " is being issued by the Vocational Guidance Unit at District Employment Office, Madras-14. A quarterly bulletin regarding occupational and training opportunities in the district is also being issued by the remaining Vocational Guidance Unit for the benefit of the applicants.

(6) *Occupational Research and Analysis.*—The Ocupational Information Unit of the Directorate continued to be engaged in its normal occupational research and analysis work. This Unit studied and verified 16 occupations and did the verification work covering 47 occupations. During the year 167 visits to the institutions in the State both in the City and in the Districts were made besides discussions with experts for verification of occupations. This Unit also conducted a preliminary study of un-employment in rural areas.

The total number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges was 72,902 during the year 1965 as against 84,027 during the year 1964 which shows a decrease of 13 per cent.

II. (1) *Employment Training—Craftsmen Training Scheme.*—The object of the Craftsmen Training Scheme are—

(i) To ensure a steady flow of trained workers in different trades in industry.

(ii) To raise the quality and quantity of industrial production by systematic training of workers.

(iii) To reduce un-employment among educated youth by equipping them for suitable industrial employment.

At the beginning of Second Plan, there were 6 Industrial Training Institutes with 768 seats. There were 30 Industrial Training Institutes with 9,592 seats at the end of 1965, which was even more than the targets set for Third Plan. These Institutes were spread over the entire State. Besides engineering trades, non-engineering

trades are also conducted at the Industrial Training Centre for women attached to Stree Seva Mandir, Madras and Industrial Training Institute; Madurai. The minimum educational qualification for the majority of the courses offered at the Industrial Training Institute is two standards below Matriculation. A pass in S.S.L.C. is required for Draughtsman (Civil), Draughtsman (Mech.), Electrician, Radio Mechanic, Instrument Mechanic, Wireless Aperator and Stenography (English). The period of training for all the Engineering trades is 18 months at the Industrial Training Institutes and compulsory 6 months of inplant training under workshop conditions and for Non-Engineering trade, it is one year.

At the end of training they are awarded National Trade Certificates on the basis of an All-India Examination. Admission to the Industrial Training Institutes is made once in 9 months for technical trades and once in 12 months for vocational trades. Candidates are selected for admission to the Industrial Training Institutes after aptitude test. During the year 1965, 9,059 candidates were admitted into the Engineering and non-Engineering Trades trainings. A course for the Business management of 9 months duration is being conducted at the Industrial Training Institute, Guindy, Madras, on a pilot basis.

Training at the Industrial Training Institutes is free. Free hostel accommodation, workshop clothing, medical facilities, sports facilities, etc., are also provided to them during the course of training at the Industrial Training Institutes to which they are admitted. In addition, stipends are also awarded to about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the sanctioned strength of the trainees at the Institutes at the rate of Rs. 25 per mensem per trainee.

(2) *Evening Classes for Industrial Workers.*—A scheme for giving training to Industrial workers is being implemented with a view to improve the technical knowledge of the workers in their respective trades. The duration of the course is 2 years for all the trades except for welder trade for which it is one year.

(3) *Industrial Schools.*—Before the advent of the Craftsmen Training Scheme, Private Industrial Schools have been running courses for imparting some skills to the students. Such institutions are recognised and Industrial School-Leaving Certificates countersigned by the Joint Director (Craftsmen Training) are issued to the students, who pass out of these schools. During the year under

report, 66 private aided Industrial schools, employing 200 teachers with about 3,000 students were working satisfactorily. About 1,500 trainees completed the training. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was disbursed to various aided Industrial schools in the form of grants such as maintenance equipment, building grants and stipends under rule 92 of M.E.R. There are also three institutions which conduct purely commercial short-term subjects and trades like Morse Telegraphy, Wireless Telegraphy, Telephony. In addition, there are 40 orphanages, 19 private Industrial and Technical Schools which conduct courses under Government of India pattern of training.

(4) *Apprentice Act*, 1961.—The Apprentice Act, 1961 is being implemented in this State since 1st January 1963. So far 670 Industrial Establishments have been surveyed by the Surveyers attached to this Directorate and it has been assessed that these establishments have facilities to train 1,342 full-term apprentices besides 883 short-term apprentices. The above figures are exclusive of the facilities available in Central Government establishments in this State under the control of the Deputy Central Apprenticeship Adviser, Madras-32.

During the year under report, the following number of full-term and short-term apprentices have been registered by this office.

Full-term	1,006
Short-term	780

One hundred and thirty-six candidates passed the All-India Trade Tests.

There was an intensive drive for the placement of full-term apprentices in the vacancies of Industrial Establishments, particularly at Madras and there was good response from the Industrial Establishments in the recruitment of apprentices

Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board.

The Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Madras was reconstituted in 1964 under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Industries for a period of three years with fifteen officials and twenty-two non-officials as members of the Board. The Board has its Headquarters at Madras and 12 District Soldiers, Sailors' and Airmen's Boards, one in each district, except in the districts of Nilgiris and Dharmapuri, continued to function in the Madras

State. The Director of Employment and Training, Madras, is the Head of Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board Organisation. The Joint Director of Employment is the Secretary to the Madras State Soldiers' Sailors', and Airmen's Board. The Collectors of the districts and District Employment Officers concerned continued as Presidents and Secretaries of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards respectively. The welfare work relating to the Nilgiris and Dharmapuri districts were attended to by the District Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmen's Boards, Coimbatore and Salem respectively. The expenditure on the Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board is wholly borne from the State funds, whereas in the case of District Soldiers',Sailors' and Airmen's Boards, the Government of India meet 50 per cent of their expenditure.

2. The Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board attends to the welfare of ex-servicemen, their re-settlement, Soldiers' Boards, District Ex-services centres, Flag Day matters and welfare of families of serving and ex-services personnel. The Board has two funds under its administration, viz., Madras State Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund and Ex-services Centres Fund. As on 31st December 1965, the Madras State Soldiers' Sailors', and Airmen's Board had a reserve of more than Rs. 6 lakhs in fixed deposits and another Rs. 20,000 in current accounts. Out of the Madras State Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund, 682 ex-service persons were granted a sum of over Rs. 65,000 towards pocket money, monthly grants, loans, immediate reliefs, training scholarships, etc.

3. *Ex-servicemen Co-operative Societies.*—A good number of ex-servicemen have been successfully rehabilitated in the several co-operative societies organised for them in the fields of motor transport, land colonisation and industry. There were 7 Co-operative Motor Transport Societies for ex-servicemen functioning in North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Erode. The Erode Society has not yet commenced its business. These societies owned 10 lorries, 91 buses, a car and a taxi. Four hundred and forty-eight ex-servicemen were employed in these societies. Six Land Colonisation Co-operative Societies were functioning for ex-servicemen in the Madras State (three in Thanjavur district, one in each of the districts of Tiruchirappalli, Chingleput and Kanyakumari). The society in the Kanyakumari district was dormant. The total membership of these societies was 737 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2·85 lakhs. There were

3,636 acres of land under these societies. There were four Industrial Co-operative Societies for ex-servicemen in the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli. The total membership of these societies was 201 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 33,222. They produced Rs. 10,19,016 worth of goods and sales were effected to the tune of Rs. 8,44,444.

A proposal to start an Industrial Co-operative Society for women dependants of ex-servicemen under the auspices of the Women's Welfare Department was under consideration. A Sub-Committee with the General Officer Commanding, Madras, Mysore and Kerala area as the Chairman has been constituted to examine the question of re-organising ex-servicemen Co operative Societies in the State.

4. *Activities of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards.*—During the period under report, the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards in this State dealt with 89,061 representations from ex-servicemen, their dependants and families of serving soldiers. Forty thousand and sixty-four such persons were interviewed and 7,613 eligibility certificates for educational concessions issued during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 1,850 was granted as scholarship from Corps Charitable Funds on the recommendation of the District (Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's) Boards. Five thousand nine hundred and thirteen applications seeking assignment of lands were received from the ex-servicemen/jawans and their dependants during the period under report and bona fide certificates for assignment of lands were issued by the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards for the eligible persons. Five hundred and fifty-four Ex-servicemen were issued pattas by the Collectors of the districts. Efforts have been made to secure grants to the tune of Rs. 1·5 lakhs for 3,383 Ex-servicemen and their dependants from various Army Benevolent Funds. Two hundred and forty-six ex-service T.B. patients and 63 leprous patients were admitted for treatment in the various sanatoria leprosoria. Seven hundred and thirty-four cases for disablity pension, 259 for family pension and 1,299 cases for service pension were initiated. Out of the outstanding claims, three hundred and sixty-one cases of disability pension, 123 cases of family pension and 1,179 cases of service pension have been sanctioned.

5. *Special Assistances.*—During the year under report 6,332 Ex-servicemen/women were registered in the Employment Exchanges in this State and the Employment Officers were able to place 1,222 Ex-servicemen/women in suitable employments. As a result of the efforts of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards, duplicate discharge certificates were obtained in one hundred and twenty cases and final settlement of accounts of about 978 Ex-servicemen completed. Requests of serving personal for postings, discharges, etc., on compassionate grounds were verified and recommendations sent to the concerned Army authorities in 780 cases.

6. *Ex-services Centres.*—The Ex-services Centres in the districts of South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Madurai and Srivilliputhur at Ramanathapuram district and also the Soldiers' club at Krishnagiri continued to function as rest and recreation centres for Ex-servicemen. Necessary amenities have been provided for indoor and outdoor games at these centres/clubs.

Flag Day.—The City Standing Flag Day Organisation Committee reviewed the arrangements made by the Government of Madras for the observance of the Flag Day throughout the State and finalised a programme for observing the Flag Day on 7th December 1965. On the instructions of the Government, special meetings of the District Standing Flag Day Committees were held by the Collectors and Presidents of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards for improving collections towards the Flag Day Fund in the districts. Wide publicity in the districts was also made through display of Cinema slides and posters requesting the general public to contribute liberally towards the Fag Day Fund. A sum of Rs. 2,67,255·38 was collected by this State towards the Flag Day fund.

A programme for Rural broadcast on the eve of Flag Day through the All-India Radio, Tiruchirapalli, was arranged. Further a talk on the significance of the Flag Day was arranged in English at All-India Radio, Madras and Tamil in Tiruchirappalli by the Secretary, Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board

and the Vice President of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Tiruchirappalli. A brochure on the annual activities of the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board Organisation has been issued.

Audits.—The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts audited the accounts of the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board Organisation. As per the audit report, the receipts and charges of the Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board during the year 1964–65 amount to Rs. 3,64,480·51 P. and Rs. 3,48,809·15 P. respectively and the result of audit was considered as satisfactory.

Assistance to Distressed families of Jawans.—Lists containing the names of Jawans killed, missing or wounded in the recent Pakistani aggression were received from the regimental centres. The families of the affected jawans were personally contacted by the Secretaries or Assistant Secretaries and Welfare workers of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards and their grievances redressed. Prompt action was also taken to get these families sanctioned with ex-gratia grants pending enquiry, Award, Family pension, etc. Deserving cases were brought to the notice of the Collectors for grant from the Madras State Jawans Relief Fund. The Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board and District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards have also paid immediate relief grants to the families of officers and jawans killed, missing or wounded in action who were not in receipt of ex-gratia grant from the Army Authorities. A sum of Rs. 42,500 from the Madras State Jawans Relief Fund and a sum of Rs. 1,797 from the Madras State Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund were granted in all in 146 such cases.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Third Five-year Plan

Achievements during 1965.—The outlay for the Third Five-Year Plan as originally envisaged was Rs. 291 crores. The Government of India agreed to give Central assistance of Rs. 190 crores and the the State was to meet the balance of Rs. 101 crores. The actual Plan outlays during the first four years of the Third Plan period were as under :—

Year.	RS. IN CRORES.
1961–62	50·00
1962–63	58·70
1963–64	71·40
1964–65	78·32
Total ..	258·42

For the year 1965–66, the last year of the Third Plan, the outlay originally fixed by the Planning Commission was Rs. 77·85 crores. Later in realisation of the need for urgent implementation of additional Minor Irrigation Schemes for augmenting food production, the outlay was stepped up to Rs. 80·32 crores. As against this, the expenditure on Plan schemes was of the order of about Rs. 83·00 crores. By the end of 1965–66, the expenditure on Third Plan Schemes as a whole would be about Rs. 341 crores as against Rs. 291 crores originally envisaged. The State would thus have over-performed the Plan in financial terms.

Agriculture.—Seasonal conditions were particularly adverse during 1965, though appreciable rainfall in November and December had improved the crop prospects. Through judicious utilisation of limited storages in reservoirs, the principal crops in important irrigation tracts were saved. The target was to create additional production potential to the extent of 16·5 lakh tonnes of food-grains so as to reach the overall production of 69·64 or 70 lakh tonnes in 1965–66. As against this, the additional production potential created till the end of 1965–66 would amount to 12·80 lakh tonnes.

State Seed Farms.—The target in regard to setting up of State Seed Farms in the Plan period has been achieved. The most heartening development in our seed multiplication programme has been the cultivation in over 5,000 acres in the Thanjavur district of the high yielding hybrid Japanica-Indica paddy strain ADT 27. Over these five thousand acres, the strain has given an average yield of 3,840 lb. of paddy per acre as against the normal kuruvai yield of 2,400 lb. of paddy per acre. About 5,000 tonnes of seeds of this variety were procured in 1965 to cover two lakh acres in the Kuruvai season in Thanjavur district besides nearly 6,000 acres in other districts.

Cotton.—The base level production in 1960-61 was 3·74 lakh bales. The additional production potential created during the period ended 1965–66 was 1·24 lakh bales.

Sugarcane.—The Third Plan aimed at an increase in the production of gur by 1·00 lakh tonnes. Production potential to an extent of 0·9 lakh tonnes of gur has already been created so far.

Oil Seeds.—The additional production potential created during the Third Plan period was 3·48 lakhs. But due to extremely adverse seasonal conditions in 1965, the actual production dropped sharply.

Minor Irrigation.—The tempo of execution of Minor Irrigation programmes was considerably accelerated in 1965. Special emphasis was laid on sinking of wells in areas commanded by Major Irrigation systems so that more than one irrigated crop might be successfully raised. The ceiling of loan assistance to ryots for sinking wells was raised from Rs. 2,000 to 5,000 per well. Eleven thousand seven hundred and forty-five wells were completed against the target of 10,000 wells. The total expenditure under the New Well Subsidy Schemes in 1965-66 alone amounts to Rs. 3·17 crores. Loans amounting to Rs. 1·04 crores were also disbursed to ryots for purchase of oil engines and Electric motors for lift irrigation from wells.

Forests.—The progress of the schemes under "Forest" was good. The targets in physical as well as financial terms were achieved. Under the scheme for rubber plantations 800 acres were covered in 1965–66.

Fisheries.—The introduction of mechanised fishing crafts received the maximum attention during the year. Against the original provision of Rs. 18·78 lakhs for this purpose, a sum of Rs. 43·02 lakhs was spent on this scheme. Construction of fishing

harbours and landing jetties made much headway during the year. The survey and boring operations for investigating the possibilities of constructing a fishing harbour at Colachel was continued during the year. The Fish Canning Factory with a production capacity of 5,000 cans (of 8 oz.) per day was completed during the year at Tuticorin. A model fish market has been constructed at Madurai during the year.

Co-operation.—The major schemes included under 'Co-operation' are the expansion of agricultural credit, development of co-operative marketing farming, training of personnel, development of consumer co-operatives, etc. Financial assistance by way of short-term, long-term and medium-term loans amounting to about Rs. 49·83 crores was provided to ryots through Village Credit Societies during the current year. The deposits mobilised by Co-operative Societies as at the end of 31st December 1965 were Rs. 27·93 crores and the short-term, medium and long-term credits supplied by co-operatives up to 31st December 1965 Rs. 24·49 crores.

Community Development.—The entire State has been covered by the Community Development Programme and the implementation of the programme has been entrusted to Panchayat Unions. There is a Panchayat Development Schematic Budget for each Union comprising *inter alia* provision for Community Development Schemes also. The more important features of this programme entrusted to the Panchayat Unions are elementary education, provision of water-supply facilities, laying of link roads and implementation of the Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Schemes at Block levels. The total expenditure under Community Development Programmes in 1965–66 was Rs. 449 lakhs.

Irrigation.—In this State, almost all major irrigation sources have been harnessed already. The major project under construction is the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project capable of irrigating 2·40 lakh acres. The expenditure on the scheme in 1965–66 was of the order of Rs. 552 lakhs. The following are the other Irrigation Schemes under execution : —

(1) Improvement to Palar Anicut ;
(2) Sathanur Project, II Stage ;
(3) Gomukhinadhi Scheme ; and
(4) Chittar-Pattanamkal Scheme.

The expenditure on these schemes for 1965-66 was of the order of Rs. 128 lakhs.

Power.—The outlay in 1965–66 for power development was of the order of about Rs. 25·83 crores. The following statement will show the physical targets and achievements in 1965–66 :—

	Targets.	*Achievements.*
(1) Increase in installed capacity.	325 MW	375 MW
(2) Electricity generated 106 KW Hrs.	5,995	4,040*
(3) Rural Electrification—		
(*a*) Towns and village electrified Nos.	1,600	2,664†
(*b*) Pumpsets energised by electricity Nos.	20,000	30,906

*Includes power purchased from Neyveli and Mysore.

†Relates to Madras State Electricity Board's area only.

Expansion of State Geological Branch.—The following important mineral investigations were carried out during the year :—

(1) Two diamond drills were acquired for the drilling operations of limestone deposits in the Alangulam area. A field office was opened at Rajapalayam to implement the field programme effectively including laboratory facilities for carrying out chemical analysis of limestone samples.

(2) Large number of trial pits were put down on the bauxite deposits of Palni Hills to know the depth of persistence of bauxite and to collect samples for analysis.

(3) Systematic mapping and mineral survey were carried out in parts of Harur taluk, Dharmapuri district with a view to locate. any further evidence of copper.

(4) Detailed field investigations were taken up in Perambalur and Lalgudi taluks of Tiruchirappalli district to demarcate the actual area containing gypsum celestite and other minerals.

(5) Drilling operations were also undertaken to prospect the limestone deposits in Tiruchirappalli district and to assess the quality and quantity of the same.

(6) An occurrence of Vermiculite was noticed in Sevathur and Elavanpatti villages in Tirupathur taluk of North Arcot district. A number of trial pits put down have shown the deposit to be encouraging.

(7) Investigation of Kankar in Chengam and Tellar in North Arcot district was continued.

(8) Ground water investigation around Masinagudi and Thalavadi in Nilgiris district for sinking wells in Sericultural plots was completed.

(9) Selection of site for a proposed Newsprint Mill near Cuddalore.

(10) Geological mapping and ground water study near Kalpakkam for the proposed Atomic Power Plant.

Madras Industrial Development Corporation.—During the Fourth Five-Year Plan period, it is proposed to set up a number of large scale industrial undertakings in the public sector. With this object in view the Madras State Industrial Development Corporation, Limited, which will undertake the establishment and management of large scale undertakings in the public sector in the State and any other allied activities calculated to promote the industrial growth in this State, has been set up in 1965.

Small Scale Industries.—A significant development in 1965 is the establishment of the Small Industries Corporation which has started functioning from 1st November 1965. Sixty-four units with a book value of Rs. 669 lakhs have been transferred to the new Corporation. Rs. 400 lakhs out of this total value has been treated as the Government's share capital participation and the balance as loan to the Corporation. The net expenditure incurred in 1965–66 under Small Scale Industries was Rs. 270 lakhs, of which an expenditure of the order of Rs. 62 lakhs was incurred by the Small Scale Industries Corporation after its formation, while the agreed outlay for the year under 'SSI' was Rs. 178 lakhs.

General Education.—The main objectives of the Third Plan are —

(i) Acceleration of the scheme of free and compulsory primary education for children of the age-group 6—11.

(ii) An increase of 50 per cent over the enrolment reached at the end of the Second Plan in the Middle and High Schools.

(iii) Completion of the reorganisation of education started at the beginning of the Second Plan period.

The re organisation of the pattern of education has been completed with the decision in favour of an integrated scheme of 11 years of Secondary Education to be followed by the Pre-University Course of one year and the degree course of three years. The objectives in regard to enrolment have also been realised. The physical targets and achievements in 1965-66 regarding enrolment of pupils in 1965–66 in terms of percentage of coverage in each age group are as under :—

		Target.	*Achievement.*
Percentage coverage in age-group—			
Enrolment—			
(i) Primary (6—11)	..	89 per cent.	89 per cent.
(ii) Middle (11—14)	..	47 per cent.	47 per cent.
(iii) Secondary (14—17)	..	30 per cent.	30 per cent.

As against an agreed outlay of Rs. 912 lakhs, the expenditure on General Education during the first three quarters alone amounted to Rs. 795 lakhs.

Technical Education.—Against the agreed outlay of Rs. 190 lakhs for 1965–66, the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 195 lakhs The tempo of progress in implementing Plan schemes was kept up throughout the year.

Craftsman Training.—The programme of setting up Industrial Training Institute was implemented according to schedule. The following table will show the targets and achievements in the Third Plan period as a whole :—

	Units.	*Target.*	*Achievement.*
1. Apprenticeship Training Scheme.	Seats.	2,000	2,603
2. Provision of hostels ..	Nos.	21	7*
3. Construction of staff quarters.	Nos.	22	7*
4. Industrial Training Institutes.	ITIs.	14	20
	Seats.	3,500	6,224

* The remaining were expected to be completed in 1965-66. But owing to the ban imposed on construction of buildings costing Rs. 1 lakh and over, the construction work could not be taken up.

The expenditure on Craftsman Training Schemes in 1965-66 was of the order of Rs. 141 lakhs.

Health.—The schemes under this head broadly relates to three sectors, viz. (i) Medical, (ii) Public Health, and (iii) Water-supply and Sanitation.

During 1965–66, the bed strength of Taluk Hospitals and District Headquarters Hospitals and Teaching Hospitals was increased by providing 1,108 additional beds as against the target of 592 additional beds thus bringing the total number of beds in the State to 27,980. A new Thanjavur Medical College Hospital was opened, and the construction of new Headquarters Hospital, Ramanathapuram was completed and the building occupied. The construction of Infectious Diseases Hospital at Austinapatti (Madurai) was also completed. The construction of new buildings for the Government Hospital, Bodinaickanur and the construction of 64 beds and other improvements to Government Hospital, Koilpatti, were in progress.

With a view to meet the increased demand for doctors, the annual intake in all the seven Medical Colleges for the M.B.B.S. course was increased to 936 during 1965–66 as against only 700 in 1964–65. The construction of Thanjavur Medical College and Hospital was completed and the building occupied. Two new Medical Colleges, viz., Chingleput Medical College and Tirunelveli Medical College were also started in 1965–66.

During 1965–66, more stress was made in implementing Surgical methods of Family Planning. Incentives were offered to field workers, Medical Officers, etc., and this resulted in the employment of more workers, Medical Officers, etc., and in the conduct of more number of operations during the year. During the year 1965–66, in Madras City alone 10,955 operations were done, while 120,716 operations were performed in Panchayat Union areas.

By the end of 1965-66, 12 Tuberculosis Clinics opened during the Second Five-Year Plan were upgraded into that of District Tuberculosis Centres. Hence all the districts in the State except Dharmapuri have one District Tuberculosis Centre each.

The number of para-medical workers who completed their training in 1965–66 was 56.

Under Public Health, the main attempt is to complete eradication of Malaria, Small Pox and Guineaworm diseases in the State. During 1965–66, Malaria non-maintenance activities were carried out as per pattern of National Malaria Eradication Programme. Vigilance activities as per pattern of maintenance phase were also carried out. The mass vaccination work under attack phase of National Small Pox Eradication Programme in all thirteen districts and in the City of Madras was in full swing in 1965–66. The Guineaworm Eradication Programme was in progress in South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, North Arcot, Madurai, Salem, Coimbatore, Ramanathapuram and Chingleput districts. During 1965–66, under this programme, 21,551 villages have been surveyed and 2,371 cases infected were given treatment. Chemical treatment of water sources was also carried out.

Forty-three additional Primary Health Centres were opened in 1965–66. With this, the total number of Primary Health Centres opened in the Third Plan period is 187.

The tempo of implementation of water-supply and drainage schemes relating to Corporation of Madras and the Urban Water-Supply and Drainage Schemes was kept up. During 1965–66, Loans and Grants aggregating to Rs. 158 lakhs were disbursed to the Corporation of Madras for execution of water-supply and drainage schemes in the City. The expenditure incurred on Urban Water-Supply Schemes amounted to Rs. 139 lakhs.

Housing.—An expenditure of Rs. 72·54 lakhs was incurred in 1965–66.

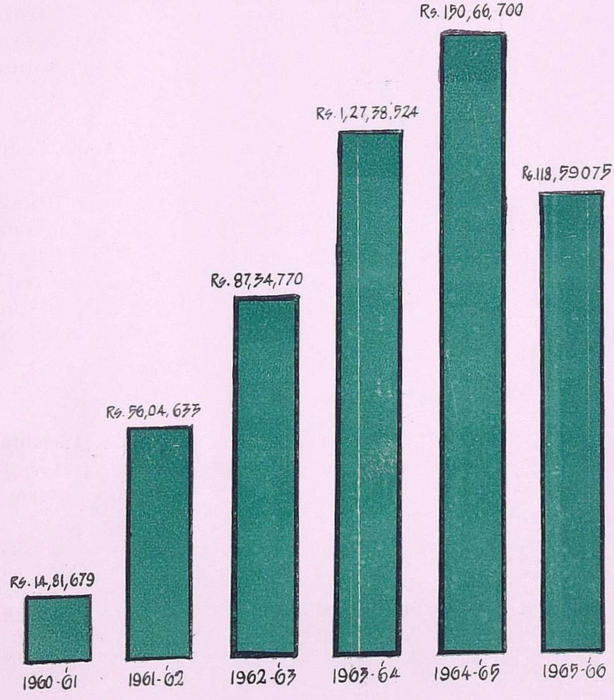
Welfare of Backward Classes.—During 1965–66, an expenditure of Rs. 151·82 lakhs was spent as against an agreed outlay of Rs. 126 lakhs. On scholarships for Scheduled Caste students, a sum of Rs. 46 lakhs was spent.

Crash Programme Schemes.—In addition to the normal State Plan Schemes, in order to increase production of essential food articles within a short period, certain schemes under a crash programme mostly relating to Fisheries, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry were taken up in 1964–65 and were continued in 1965–66. The expenditure on these schemes in 1965–66 was of the order of Rs. 412 lakhs as under :—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Agriculture	53
Animal Husbandry	177
Fisheries	28
Rural Electrification	154
Total ..	412

LOANS GIVEN TO FARMERS . . . .

[SHORT TERM LOANS . . .]



Cost of Living Index

STATEMENT SHOWING THE COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR DIFFERENT CENTRES IS GIVEN BELOW :—

Period. (1)	*Madras.* (2)	*Cuddalore.* (3)	*Tiruchirappalli.* (4)	*Madurai.* (5)	*Coimbatore.* (6)	*Nagercoil.* (7)
(Base : Year ended June 1936 = 100.)						
1964—						
(Average)	547	548	510	514	587	585
1965—						
January	609	587	562	542	627	657
February	606	563	560	543	629	649
March	603	554	552	549	625	649
April	603	556	544	548	623	640
May	605	568	548	551	631	640
June	605	569	556	552	629	654
July	611	567	564	556	629	675
August	611	577	561	559	641	674
September	616	582	557	563	643	683
October	617	581	559	567	657	687
November	629	593	572	574	670	716
December	638	601	588	587	673	721
1965—						
(Average)	613	575	560	558	640	670

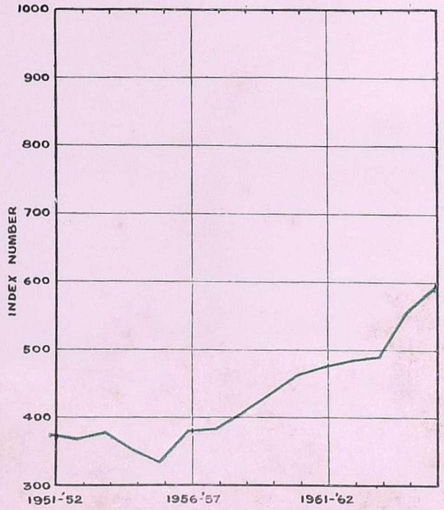
(* Base : August 1939 = 100.)

It will be seen from the above that the average cost of index showed a steady increase over 1964 in all the centres in the State. The graph in the next page illustrates the behaviour of the cost of living index number for working class during the period from 1951–52 to 1965–66.

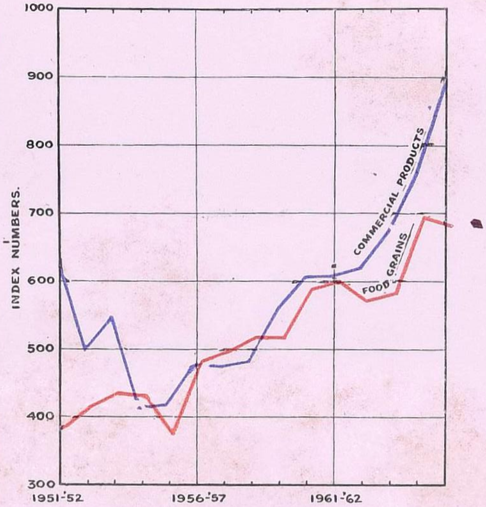
Prices in 1965.—The average index number of wholesale prices of foodgrains in Madras State for the year 1965 was 694 which was eighteen points higher than that for 1964, the rise being 2·7 per cent. The average index number of wholesale prices of commercial products for 1965 was 864 which was higher by one hundred and nine points than that for 1964, the rise being 14·4 per cent.

The trend of prices of foodgrains and commercial products during the period from 1951–52 to 1965–66 can be seen from the graph in the next page.

AVERAGE COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASSES IN MADRAS STATE
[BASE:- YEAR ENDED JUNE 1936=100]



INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN MADRAS STATE
[BASE :- PRICES ON 21ST AUGUST 1939=100]



CHAPTER XIX

MISCELLANEOUS

Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments

The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 (Madras Act 22 of 1959) is in force from 1st January 1960. It applies to the Religious Institutions in the whole State except the incorporated and unincorporated Devaswoms in Kanyakumari District and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli District. The incorporated and unincorporated Devaswoms in Kanyakumari District and in Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District are administered by the Kanyakumari Devaswom Board under the Madras Act 30 of 1959, subject to the general powers of Superintendance, control and revision by the Commissioner. The Kanyakumari Devaswom Board consists of one President and two members.

2. There are 8,234 temples, 119 maths, 797 specific endowments besides 107 charitable endowments and 3 Jain institutions to which also the provisions of the Act have been extended besides minor institutions numbering 5,313 under the control of the department.

3. The Advisory Committee reconstituted in G.O. Ms. No. 1688, Revenue, dated 4th May 1963, under section 7 of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act 22 of 1959, met once during the period under report. The meeting was held on 22nd October 1965 at Madras in the premises of the office of the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, Madras. The Committee made several suggestions for the improvement of the administration of religious institutions. Directions were issued to the executive authorities of religious institutions for providing amenities to the worshipping public, to augment the sources of income of the institutions, and for propagating the religious tenets of the institutions, besides the renovation of the temples wherever found necessary.

4. Summer Schools (refresher courses) for the Executive Officers of religious institutions and Inspectors of this Department were arranged under the auspices of this Department at Palani, in Madurai District and at Mayuram in Thanjavur District, during the month of June 1965. Instructions were given to the trainees on Agama, Siddhantam, Temple Architecture and principles of

Renovation and maintenance of temple premises. The school for training candidates in performing Harikatha Kalakshepam is being continued to be maintained at Thanjavur. The Palani Andavar College of Oriental Culture and College of Oriental Culture at Poompuhar (Kaveri poompattinam) in Mayuram taluk continued to function this year. Besides an Arts College for Women at Courtallam and another Arts College for Women in Kanyakumari District have also been started with the aid of surplus funds, of religious institutions in the areas. The Girls High Schools at Tirunelveli, Courtallam, Thiruvenkadu, Madurai, Rameswaram and Kallakurichi started under the auspices of religious institutions are functioning well. The Siddha Vaidya Research Centres at Panpoli (Tirunelveli district) and Thiruppugalur (Thanjavur district) started under the auspices of Sri Thirumalai Kumaraswamy temple, Panpoli and Sri Agneeswaraswamy temple, Thiruppugalur, respectively, and the Siddha Vaidya Dispensaries started at Sri Vaitheeswarankoil (Thanjavur district) and Thiruchendur (Tirunelveli district) under the auspices of Sri Vaidyanathaswamy temple, Vaitheeswarankoil and Sri Subramanyaswamy temple, Tiruchendur, continued to function satisfactorily. The Additional Siddha Vaidya dispensaries which were started during the last year under report at Tirunelveli town by the Pillayankattalais (Tirunelveli district) and at Palani town by Sri Dhandayuthapani-swamy temple (Madurai district) were also functioning satisfactorily. The orphanages run by the religious institutions have continued during the year also.

5. Thiruppavai and Thiruvembavai conferences were arranged to be held during the month of Margazhi in a number of religious institutions. Thiruppavai and Thiruvembavai songs were arranged to be got printed in booklets for free distribution among children of the school-going age. During the Pavai conferences prizes were arranged to be distributed to winners in the competition for reciting the sacred songs, open to school-going children. A Vidwat Sadas was held from 13th December 1965 to 16th December 1965 at Madras under the auspices of His Holiness SriSankaracharyaswamigal of Kanchi Kamakoti Peedam. Under the direction of this Department 33 Executive Officers participated in the Sadas. Lectures were delivered on various subjects such as temple workship, Agamas, etc. The Departmental Officers played a leading role and took keen interest in the activities of the "Sadas".

6. A total sum of Rs. 13,93,623 and a sum of Rs. 3,61,699·50 have been invested in the $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent Madras State Loan, 1977 and in the loan floated by the Madras Electricity Board respectively by the religious institutions under the control of this department during the period under report. Besides the cash investments noted above, a quantity of 1,07,427·624 grammes of gold were invested in the Government of India Gold Bonds by the religious institutions under the control of this department.

7. The departmental journal "Thirukoil" started on 2nd October 1958 continued to be run satisfactorily. The special scheme of appraisement and verification of jewels, valuables, etc., of the religious institutions was continued during the year under report. The Madras Public Trust Act (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands), 1961 (Madras Act 57 of 1961), regulates the cultivation of lands held, by the public trusts. Detailed instructions have been issued to the executive authorities of religious institutions drawing their attention to the salient features of the Act, and the necessity for strict observance of the various provisions of the Act.

As usual, the department continued to contribute its share to the several other developmental schemes of the State such as Tree Planting, Intensive Cultivation of Vegetables, Celebration of More Milk Day, Preservation of Wild Life, improvement of Cattle Wealth and increase in agricultural production, encouragement of co-operative Tenant Farming Societies, etc.

Wakfs

The Wakf Act, 1954, came into force for Madras State on 15th January 1955. The Act provides for the better administration and supervision of wakfs. The present Wakf Board was nominated afresh in April 1963. It consists of a Chairman with 10 Members who are all non-officials, nominated by the State Government.

The Wakf Board usually meets once a month to enquire into the complaints about the management or otherwise of wakfs and the representations made both by parties and Muthavallis besides considering matters connected with the general administration of wakfs. At the request of some members and some members of the general public, the meeting for the month of August was held at Madurai.

From August 1965 a Deputy Collector from the State Civil Service is functioning as the Secretary of the Wakf Board. The Secretary and staff allotted to the Board extensively toured over the State and inspected the wakf properties with a view to safeguard the interests of wakfs. The Board filed 24 prosecutions against defaulting Muthavallis, of which 19 were disposed off.

The Board has plans for starting a Women's College at Thanjavur from the ensuing academic year. It also proposes to start a Teacher's Training Institute separately for boys and girls at Madurai and an Arts College for Boys at Tirunelveli. The Board has granted scholarships to 177 boys and 11 girls at a cost of Rs. 20,000. In one case a loan of Rs. 3,000 has been given for a boy to go to America for higher studies.

The income and expenditure of the Board during 1965 were Rs. 2,68,541·71 and Rs. 1,29,498·38 respectively. The Board has sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 11,500 for the binding and publication of the Holy Quoran in Tamil.

The Board has contributed Rs. 10,000 to the National Defence Fund and has actively supported the National defence efforts. A sum of Rs. 25,000 was contributed by the Muthavallis for the National Defence Fund.

Information and Publicity

Release of Press materials.—During the year under review 25 Press Notes, 442 Press Releases and 18 feature articles along with photographs were released to the Press (both in English and Tamil).

Photographic coverage.—Four hundred and thirty-three important public functions were covered and 6,700 copies of photographs were distributed for publicity to the Press.

Children's Theatre.—The Children's Theatre in the Madras City continued to be increasingly popular with the children. From April 1965, documentary shows were shown on every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in a week at the Children's Theatre. A second show was also conducted on Sundays. Two hundred and one children's shows were held, which were attended on the whole by 73,999 children and 16,224 adults. Monthly cultural programmes were organised during the year. The receipt under Children's shows was Rs. 12,936 as against Rs. 9,781 during the previous year and the receipt under other sources was Rs. 16,088.

Registration and scrutiny of books.—Two thousand nine hundred and forty-five books were registered under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 during the year. Action was taken against printers who failed to deliver copies of books for registratiion under the Act and in respect of books found to be objectionable.

Reference Section.—About 1,100 reference books and 450 souvenirs of various institutions were available in the section. During the year under review 16,400 issues of dailies and 12,800 issues of periodicals as against 17,200 issues of dailies and 12,725 issues of periodicals in the previous year were received and scrutinised and newspaper clippings were sent to different departments for taking necessary action. 'Round-up of News and Views' were prepared every day and sent to Ministers, Secretaries to Government and the Departments of the Secretariat. A teleprinter of the Press Trust of India Service is installed in this section and the messages received are scrutinised and communicated.

Publicity through printed literature.—This Department's publications continued to be received well by all sections of the public. During the year under review, there was mass production of publicity literature on Defence effort and Civil Defence. The total expenditure incurred towards production of printed publicity literature was Rs. 2,20,026·87 as against Rs. 72,192·66 during previous year.

Integrated Field Publicity.—This scheme was extended to the North Arcot District during the year under review with a District Publicity Officer having headquarters at Vellore. The publicity programme included song and drama and Film shows on various subjects like Five-Year Plan, Family Planning, Small Savings, etc.

Advertisements.—A total number of 57 advertisements, twenty-four on plans, twenty-six on tourism and seven on Small Savings were released to the special numbers of news papers and periodicals during the year under review. The total cost involved was Rs. 48,856·70.

Madras Information.—The monthly journal Madras Information' in English continued to be published during the year under report.

Information Centres.—The State Information Centre at Madras continued to function satisfactorily. Attached to this Centre are a library, a reading room, a film library and a sales counter.

Another Information Centre at Madurai is also functioning on similar lines. Both the Information Offices at Madras and Madurai conduct film shows on Plan Publicity in the respective cities.

Tourist Information Bureau.—The Tourist Information Bureau at Madurai and Ootacamund and the Information Counter at Madurai Railway junction continued to render useful assistance to the tourists.

Tourist Bungalows.—The three Tourist Bungalows at Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Ootacamund continued to be very popular. Government catering is done in the Tourist Bungalow at Ootacamund, while private catering is done in the Tourist Bungalows at Madurai and Tiruchirappalli. The Tourist Bungalows are run on no profit and no loss basis.

Exhibition.—The Exhibition wing of this Department participated in eight major exhibitions and three minor exhibitions during the year under review. The maintenance of the Hoardings on Plan Publicity and Small Savings was also attended to. The highlight of this year's activity was the organisation of the Information Centre at the Police Training College, Vellore. The Exhibition Officer of the Department took part in the organisation of an exhibition on Temple Art at Madurai by Sri Meenakshi Sundareswarar Devasthanam.

Translation.—During the year under report there was a phenomenal increase in translation work both in Tamil as well as in other minority languages. Thirty-six State Bills, 36 State Acts, 700 items of Rules, Codes and other notifications, 2,000 Assembly and Council Questions and 1,300 draft answers to the Legislature questions were translated into Tamil. As usual, voluminous Budget publications were brought in Tamil alongside of the English publications for the use of the Members of the Legislature during the Budget discussions. Translation work in the minority languages of the State, viz., Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada and Urdu related to notifications regarding the Table of Registration Fees, Forms prescribed under the Agricultural Income-tax Act, Election Forms and Notifications. Hindi petitions, letters, etc., from private individuals and other Hindi communications from the Government of India and other State Governments were translated into English and sent to the concerned Departments for action.

Stationery and Printing

The Director of Stationery and Printing is incharge of the Stationery and Printing Department. Except for the addition of the new post of a Stock Verification Officer, there was no change in the strength or set up of the Department.

Stationery Branch.—The Stationery Branch of the Stationery and Printing Department continued to function as the Central Organisation for the purchase, stocking and distribution of the Stationery, Clothing, Typewriters, Duplicators, etc., required by the Government Offices.

Supplies have been made to all Government Offices in Madras State and other paying departments like the Madras State Electricity Board, the Madras Port Trust, etc.

All requirements of paper and board of the Departments were obtained on rate contract basis from Indian Mills through the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi.

The total cost of paper and board purchased during 1965–66 works out to Rs. 45,70,975 exclusive of taxes. Besides, hand made items like Flat files for Rs. 34,398 were also ordered for 1965–66.

During the calender year 1965, 890 typewriters (including 150 Tamil), 174 duplicators of which 15 were electrically operated duplicators and 5 cyclostyle machines were supplied to Government Offices.

As far as possible, articles manufactured by Government institutions, like the Government Press, Jails, etc., were obtained from those institutions only by placing indents on them. Other miscellaneous articles were purchased from the open market by inviting tenders.

A sum of Rs. 17,142 was realised towards sale proceeds such as condemned typewriters, duplicators, etc., in public auction conducted during the year 1965.

A sum of Rs. 11,84,692·36 was collected during the year 1965 towards the cost of stationery articles including typewriters, duplicators, clothing, etc., supplied to departments from whom cost was recoverable.

Press Branch

Printing Section.—Apart from the printing of thousands of items of standardised forms and non-standardised forms required for every day use in the Government Departments and the nationalised Text-books, this branch continued to print several important publications including books, manuals, pamphlets, etc. Some of the more important printing work done by the Press include periodical journals like Indian Law Reports, Arokiamargam, *Fort. St. George Gazette*, the Act books, pamphlets and broachers, coupons for supply of liquor and milk, etc. About 54 lakhs of Nationalised Text-books were printed during the year under report.

The Branches of the Government Press, at the High Court, Central Jail at Madras, and the presses at Pudukkottai and Tiruchirappalli have all done satisfactory work during the year by meeting all the demands on them. A number of useful articles of machinery, one Bed-ford van, etc., were purchased for the Press. One Germanmake circular process Half-tone screen including Rotary holder, one printing-down frame, and one copying press were also purchased for the Block Making Section of the Press.

Publications of Public interest of both the Madras and Union Governments were sold at the counter in the Press's Mount Road Sales Office. The publications were also supplied on payment of cost through money orders, or by book adjustments. Sale of publications were also effected through authorised agents in the city and mofussil.

A Branch Press at Mount Road has been started from 17th December 1965 mainly for the printing and the timely supply of Nationalised Text-books in English and Tamil for various standards. The equipment required for the purpose have almost been installed. The Office of Harijan Welfare Department which was occupying the buildings here has since vacated the building and has moved to a different buildings.

The Government Regional Press, Ariyamangalam, Tiruchirappalli, which is the first of its kind was inaugurated on 1st May 1965 by the Honourable Chief Minister of Madras. The printing work done in this press during 1965 include High Court Cases, Standardized Forms diverted from the Central Press and Crime and Occurrence Sheets.

The Government Presses continued to print and supply Municpal forms and registers for the third year in succession. All the items of printing work hitherto done by Messrs. Hoe and Company have been taken up by the Press. Supplies have been made on the indents of the Municipalities and Township Committees.

Printing and supply of forms and registers required by the Panchayats and Panchayat Unions which were also done by Messrs. Hoe and Company will in future be entrusted to the eleven Co-operative Printing Presses.

Quinquennial stock taking of plant, machinery, furniture, types and type materials in the Government Press, Madras and its branches was commenced during the period by the special staff appointed for the purpose.

Accommodation Control

The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960 came into force on 30th September 1960. The object of the Act is to regulate the letting of residential and non-residential buildings, to control rents of such buildings and to prevent unreasonable eviction of tenants therefrom. In the City of Madras, the Accommodation Controller, Madras, is administering the above Act. He is the "authorised officer" under the Act to receive notice of vacancy in respect of buildings that come within the purview of the Act. There are also three Rent Controllers drafted from the Judicial Department and they are dealing with the petitions filed by landlords and tenants in their Courts in regard to fixation of fair rent, eviction of tenants on the ground of wilfull default in payment of rent, etc. The administrative control of the Rent Controllers has now been transferred to the High Court, Madras.

2. As soon as notice of vacancy is received from landlords in respect of both residential and non-residential buildings, they are offered to Government officials or Government Departments, as the case may be, by the Accommodation Controller for allotment. The allotments are restricted to transferred Government officials and evicted tenants according to rules of priority. In case there is no demand from any Government official or Government department for a particular house, it will be released to landlord as not required for Governmental purposes. Buildings are also released to landlords for their own use and occupation and for private lease, on receipt of specific written requests from them, provided their requests

are found to be bona fide on enquiry. During the year 1965, out of 879 houses notified 531 houses were allotted to the Government servants, the rest released to landlords either as not required for Governmental purpose or at their request for private lease or for own occupation, etc.

During the year 1965, 1,737 Government officials registered their names with the Accommodation Controller for allotment of buildings as against 1,923 in the year 1964. Demands for houses from Government officials continued to be keen inspite of the restrictions imposed in the scope of allotment.

The executive staff under the Accommodation Controller detected 500 cases of non-intimation of vacancies in the year 1965 as against 417 cases in the year 1964. Prosecutions were launched against the erring landlords, etc., for violation of the provisions of the accommodation control regulations. In respect of 46 cases in which the prosecutions ended in conviction action was initiated for recovery of possession of buildings in the year 1965.

With a view to have correct and up-to-date particulars of the buildings taken over and allotted in the City of Madras under the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, the Government have sanctioned the employment of a special additional staff. The special staff has scrutinised the allotments made since 1948, inspected the buildings and helped in bringing the allotment register up-to-date. As a result of the efforts of the special staff 163 cases of irregularities such as sub-letting by allottees, unauthorised occupation after retirement or transfer, etc., were detected and suitable action taken.

3. The Courts of the Rent Controllers disposed of more work during 1965 than what was received during that year thus clearing a very handsome arrears. In all 5,922 petitions for eviction, fixation of fair rent, etc., were received during the year, while 6,661 such petitions were disposed off during that period. The pendency was brought well within control. There were 19 house rent cases pending for over six months, 264 such cases over three months and 144 Interlocutory applications pending for a period of less than six months. A sum of Rs. 49,499·43 was realised as Court fees, stamp duty and penalty.

4. Five thousand eight hundred and twenty-five copy applications were filed during the year 1965 as against 3,642 in the year 1959, 4,235 in 1960, 5,250 in 1961, 5,505 in 1962, 5,303 in 1963 and 8,007 in the year 1964. Out of 5,825 copy applications 5,384 copy applications were disposed of. There was an abnormal increase in the volume of work in copyist section of the Rent Control Branch during the year under review. To cope with the increased volume of work, additional staff of two typists and one Lower Division Clerk have been appointed in the year. Thirteen thousand and six hundred and four summons were issued during 1965. Ten thousand six hundred and sixty-five summons were served in person and 2,136 by affixture and 803 were returned as unserved. The expenditure incurred by Government for functioning of this office during the year 1965 is about Rs. 2,06,423·15.

As there has been a general increase in the volume of work-load in the office (Accommodation Control Section), proposals for employment of additional staff are under the consideration of the Government.

Carnatic Stipends

The Collector of Madras is the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends. These stipends are paid to the descendants of the Nawab of Carnatic. There are 29 non-perpetual and 129 perpetual cases. During the year a sum of Rs. 1,51,696·23 was disbursed under this head. The entire expenditure is met by the Central Government. The expenditure on the staff consisting of one Assistant, one attender and one peon which is employed in this connection is incurred from the State Revenues.

Census

The Census Organisation recorded considerable progress in its work and achievements during the year under review. The department has published a series of reports for which preliminary work was done during the previous year. The publications brought out during the year are :—

(1) General Report ;
(2) Subsidiary Report ;
(3) Migration Tables ;
(4) Scheduled Castes and Tribes (Tables and Special Tables) ;
(5) Todas ;

(6) Atlas of the Madras State ;
(7) Thirteen Village Survey Reports. ;
(8) Reports on Handicrafts—Glazed Pottery of Karigiri, Wood carving of Madurai and Wollen druggets and carpets of Walajapet ;
(9) Volume on Temples in Chingleput and Madras ; and
(10) Volume on slums of Madras ;

Besides these, a number of publications of the Department are also in print. The reports under preparation during the period are the following :—

(1) General Report.
(2) Vital Statistics.
(3) Four Village Survey Reports.
(4) Fairs and Festivals.
(5) Temples of South Arcot and Tiruchirappalli.

Of these, Volume I of the Report on Vital Statistics, one Village Survey Report and one volume on Temples as well as one Volume of Tables pertaining to Madras City are already under print. Three more volumes on Temples, a few more Village Survey Reports and a Report on Madras City are under preparation.

In addition to the Reports on Madras State, this organisation has also taken up the preparation of reports pertaining to the Union State of Pondicherry.

One Village Survey Report relating to Pondicherry was completed during the period and sent to the Press. The Reports on Crafts and Artisans of Pondicherry, Fairs and Festivals and District Census Handbook are under preparation during this period.

The Department continued to furnish interesting Statistical information relating to Demography, etc., to various departments of the Government and other Social Service and Public Organisations which were in need of them.

Civil Defence

Immediately on the outbreak of hostilities with Pakistan steps were taken in this State to organise suitable Civil Defence measures to protect from damage the members of the Public from possible Air-raids and sabotage. A Civil Defence Committee with the Minister of Home as Chairman was constituted to consider and review from time to time the measures undertaken for Civil Defence. A separate post of Director of Civil Defence was created

and an officer of the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Police appointed to deal with matters relating to Home Guards and Civil Defence. At the instance of Government of India, the strength of the Home Guards was raised in this State. Fifty per cent of the cost of raising Home Guards up to the target strength fixed by the Government of India will be reimbursed by them. Ninety-one companies of Home Guards were raised and sanction was accorded for raising 112 additional companies of Home Guards in various places in this State. The strength of the Home Guards in the State as on 31st December 1965 was 9,890. Home Guards have been empowered under the Defence of India Rules to discharge such Civil Defence functions as may be notified by the Director of Civil Defence and the Superintendent of Police concerned with a view to protecting the general public.

2. A number of Civil Defence measures were undertaken during the Emergency. Some of the more important measures were—

(1) Sirens were installed in important places in the city and other important towns; (2) A sum of rupees one lakh was made available to the Director of Civil Defence for the purpose of additional sirens required; (3) On 20th September 1965, there was a rehersal of Air-raid practice warning in Madras City; (4) Restrictions were imposed by notifications under the Defence of India Rules on lighting and use of factory hooters during the black-out period; (5) Black-out was first observed in Madras City and it was extended subsequently to the Port towns of Cuddalore, Nagappattinam and Tuticorin; (6) All vital installations like the oil companies, Civil Aviation and Railways were asked to camouflage their installations; (7) Special emphasis was laid on fire fighting by demonstrations in schools and colleges, creating temporary fire stations in important places, etc; (8) Steps were taken to organise First-Aid Centres in all parts of the City; (9) Some schools around the City were earmarked as First Aid Centres and training was given in First Aid to Home Guards as well as the general public; (10) Wide publicity was given through the All-India Radio, films on Civil Defence, Book-lets on fire fighting, First-Aid and Home Nursing and pamphlets and (11) Home Guards were proposed to be trained in handling light transport vehicles and in nursing in hospital.

3. There was good co-operation and enthusiastic response from all sections of the public to the special steps taken by the Government for Civil Defence.

National Cadet Corps

The National Cadet Corps Organisation in the State has taken long strides during the Calender year 1965. The major changes introduced in the organisation was the amalgamation of the N.C.C. and N.C.C.R. The existing N.C.C. and N.C.C.R. Units were re-organised into compact Battalions of eight companies with 200 cadets in each company.

There was considerable expansion in the N.C.C. Senior Division to cater to the needs of the institutions in the State in pursuance of the policy of compulsory military training to be imparted to all able bodied students in the Colleges.

The Girls Division N.C.C. Units were reorganised into Battalions with two or more companies. The existing independent companies became part of such Battalions.

The strength of a Junior Division troop was increased from 50 to 100 and the number of junior divisions doubled. During the year 125 more Junior Division troops have been raised.

The strength of N.C.C. Cadets in the State as on 31st December 1965 was as under :—

	Army.	*Navy.*	*Air.*	*Girls.*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Senior Division ..	66,775	800	800	4,400	72,775
Junior Division ..	41,900	5,500	7,800	7,100	62,300
				Grand total ..	1,35,075

Seventy-six candidates including seven ladies were selected as Officer Cadets for the N.C.C. during 1965.

Training.—Training was imparted to cadets with special emphasis on out-door work and civil defence. Officer Cadets and Officers were detailed for Pre-Commission and Refresher Courses periodically. A scheme for attachment of N.C.C. Cadets to the Regular Army units has been launched. Fifty-four N.C.C. Officers and 65 Senior Division Cadets were detailed from this State to be attached to regular units for a period of one month.

Camps.—Infantry units conducted 10 days annual training camps at various places during the year with a strength of 192 officers and 14,711 Senior Division cadets. The Medical Units in the State conducted a 14 days camp at Vellore with nine officers and 600 cadets. Two Naval camps were run. Three camps with a strength of

11 officers and 1,310 cadets were held for the Girls Division Senior Wing N.C.C. Twenty camps were held both for boys and girls of the Junior Division N.C.C. Two hundred and forty-six officers and 8,495 cadets and 31 officers and 1,077 cadet boys and girls respectively participated.

Ranges.—Of the 33 short ranges allotted, 21 were constructed, three were under construction and the construction of two miniature ranges which were allotted was completed.

General.—National Cadet Corps Solidarity Day was observed on 20th October 1965 by the National Cadet Corps Units throughout the State. The National Cadet Corps Day was celebrated on 21st November 1965. An impressive March Past of approximately 20,000 cadets of both Senior and Junior Division Cadets was heldat Nehru Stadium in which the late Prime Minister Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri took the salute. Two officers and 102 cadets participated in the Republic Day parade held at New Delhi on 26th January 1965. Twenty officers and 488 cadets took part in the March Past held at Marina on 26th January 1965. National Cadet Corps Officers in the State continued to bring credit through their performance in courses conducted at the National Cadet Corps Officers Training Schools and Nationl Cadet Corps Academy. The scheme of " Young World Action for Food under Freedom from Hunger Campaign " was launched during this year. Under this scheme, the National Cadet Corps Cadets planted about 1,800 fruit bearing trees and formed vegetable gardens in the open space of the institutions in the State.

Territorial Army

The outbreak of the hostilities with Pakistan during September 1965 provided a valuable opportunity for several Territorial Army Units to be employed in actual operations, in which they rendered very useful service and justified their purpose. Notable among these Territorial Army Units were, two Air Defence Regiments, namely, 104 and 128 Air Defence Regiments which were fully embodied and sent to the Northern borders, where they were employed in defence of many vital installations including Aerodromes, ammunition depots and bridges of strategic importance.

2. There are at present two Infantry Units and one Naval Coast Bty., located in Madras State, viz., 110 Infantry Battalion (Territorial Army) with Headquarters at Madhukari and 117 Infantry Battalion (Territorial Army) with headquarters at

Tiruchirappalli and the Coast Battalion No. 506 Naval Coast Bty. All the three units were embodied during the year. The first two were embodied and used in aid to civil power during the Hindi agitation in May 1965. The third unit was embodied during the hostilities with Pakistan in defence of the Madras Sea Coast.

3. The 'Territorial Army Day' was celebrated on 20th November 1965. The Government of Madras gave a contribution of Rs. 1,500 towards the expenses of the day and also presented five wrist watches to the best trainees.

LIST OF IMPORTANT EVENTS IN 1965.

Date.		*Events.*
6th January 1965	..	25th All-India Ophthalmological Conference was held at the Senate Hall of the Madras University Buildings.
14th January 1965	..	Food Corporation of India was inaugurated at Madras by Sri C. Subramaniam, Union Food Minister.
15th January 1965	..	All-India Khadi, Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition held at Teynampet Grounds, Madras.
18th January 1965	..	Joint Session of the Madras Legislature addressed by the Governor of Madras.
18th January 1965	..	Children's Traffic Training Park was opened at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Traffic and Licencing, Madras. The Park is sponsored by Messrs. Burmah-shell.
20th January 1965	..	Sri Ramgoolam, Prime Minister of Mauritius and his wife visited Madras on 20th January 1965.
25th January 1965	..	Indian Leather Fair, 1965 was inaugurated by Sri Manubhai Shah, Union Minister for Commerce at the Central Leather Research Institute Grounds, Adyar.
28th January 1965	..	Lala Lajpat Rai Birth Centenary Celebrations held at Rajaji Hall. Awards of honour were presented to the wives of Martyres in the Freedom Movement by Chief Minister.

BHARATH HEAVY ELECTRICALS, THIRUVERUMBUR, THIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT.

Date.	*Events.*
29th January 1965 ..	Ninth All-India Leprosy Workers' Conference inaugurated by Dr. A. L. Mudaliar at the Children's Theatre, Madras.
1st March 1965	Chief Minister presented the Budget for 1965–66 in the Legislative Assembly.
24th March 1965 ..	A One-ton Sugar Plant installed by the Madras State Palmgur Co-operative Federation at Madhavaram was inaugurated by the Chief Minister.
7th April 1965	The Canada Power House-3 of the Kundah-Hydro-Electric Project was commissioned by the Chief Minister.
13th April 1965 ..	Corporation of Madras celebrated Golden Jubilee of the Kilpauk Water Works.
13th April 1965 ..	Departmental Boat Building Yard inaugurated by the Chief Minister at Kasimode.
30th April 1965 ..	The 10th Anniversary Celebration of the Cancer Institute was inaugurated by Dr. Sushila Nayar, Union Health Minister.
1st May 1965	Dr. Zakir Hussain, Vice-President of India inaugurated the Boiler Plant of the Heavy Electricals at Thiruverambur near Tiruchirappalli.
2nd May 1965	An observation tower was inaugurated by Sri N. S. S. Manradiar, Minister for Co-operation at Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary.
27th May 1965	A Photographic Exhibition "Jawaharlal Nehru's Vision and our Goal" inaugurated by Chief Minister at the Municipal High School, Ootacamund.
20th June 1965	Sevasamajam Children's Home inaugurated by Srimathi Indira Gandhi at Pallipattu, Madras.
25th June 1965 ..	Palar Drinking Water Supply Scheme inaugurated by the Chief Minister at Muthurangam Park, Tambaram.
2nd July 1965	The Madras Aluminium Factory was inaugurated by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, President of India at Mettur.

Date.	*Events.*
3rd July 1965	The Industrial Estate, Ambattur inaugurated by Sri K. Kamaraj, President, All India Congress Committee at Ambattur.
3rd July 1965	Sri Raj Bahadur, Union Minister for Transport inaugurated the Reconstructed South Quay I with double-storeyed Transit shed at the Madras Harbour.
13th August 1965 ..	Sri P. Chandra Reddy, Chief Justice was sworn in as Acting Governor of Madras at Raj Bhavan, Guindy.
16th August 1965 ..	Mettur Tunnel Power House was commissioned by the Chief Minister of Madras.
19th August 1965 ..	Sri Meenakshi Government Arts College for Women was inaugurated by the Chief Minister.
27th August 1965 ..	Soil Testing Laboratory at Aduthurai was inaugurated by Sri C. Subramaniam, Union Minister for Food.
31st August 1965 ..	Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister declared open the "Slum Improvement Project" of the Santhome Beach Area at Foreshore Estate, Madras.
1st September 1965 ..	The Surgical Instruments Plant was commissioned by Sri O.V. Alagesan, Union Minister of State for Petroleum and Chemicals at Nandambakkam, Madras.
9th September 1965 ..	A mass rally was held at Tilak Ghat, Marina, Madras to condemn the aggression of Pakistan.
2nd October 1965 ..	Bifurcation of Salem district—The new district of Dharmapuri was inaugurated by the Chief Minister. To mark the inauguration the Chief Minister laid foundation stone for the building for the administrative offices at Dharmapuri.
21st October 1965 ..	The Thanjavur District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Ltd., was inaugurated by Chief Minister at Manalmedu (Mayuram taluk). Minister for Industries presided and Smt. Maragatham Chandrasekaran, Union Deputy Minister participated.

Date.		*Events.*
9th November 1965	..	Sri C. A. Ramakrishnan, I.C.S., took charge as Chief Secretary to Government of Madras from Sri T. A. Varghese, I.C.S. (Retd.).
10th November 1965	..	The New Madras District Central Library Building was declared open by His Highness Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, Governor of Madras at Mount Road, Madras.
20th November 1965	..	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Prime Minister of India visited Madras on 20th November 1965.
22nd November 1965	..	The Chief Minister inaugurated the Gomukhi Dam in Kachirapalayam, Kallakurichi taluk, South Arcot district.
6th December 1965	..	First Anniversary of Home Guards (Women's Wing) was celebrated at the Avvai Home, Madras.
8th December 1965	..	Japanese Industry Floating Fair was inaugurated by the Chief Minister at Jawahar Dock, Madras Harbour.
10th December 1965	..	The Governor gave away the Police Medals to the recipients in Madras Police at the Parade held in Rajarathnam Stadium.
11th December 1965	..	Their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal visited Madras State for about five days from 11th December 1965.
12th December 1965	..	Chief Minister inaugurated the exhibition "Know Your Monuments" at Rajaji Hall.
16th December 1965	..	Sri K. S. Haja Sheriff sworn in as the Sheriff of Madras by the Governor.
19th December 1965	..	The Thirteenth Conference of Tamil Writers was inaugurated by Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, Vice-Chancellor of Annamalai University.
29th December 1965	..	The first tank manufactured in the Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi rolled out of the Assembly lines of the factory on 29th December 1965. Shri Y. B. Chavan, Union Minister for Defence was present on the occasion.

Reg. No. 184E '66 (Saka Era 1888)—650

Re-produced from the Original drawn with the information furnished by the indentor

Printed under the Superintendence of Sri K. SAMPATH, B. A., Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records, by Helio, at the P. Z. Press, C. S. O., Madras 5.